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PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

1854-'55.

IN FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

VOLUME 1.....No. 1, Parts 1, 2, and 3.
VOLUME 2.....Nos. 2 and 3.
VOLUME 3.....Nos. 4 to 9.
VOLUME 4.....Nos. 10 to 16.
VOLUME 5.....Nos. 17 to 58, except No. 20.
VOLUME 6.....No. 20 (quarto.)
VOLUME 7.....No. 59, Parts 1, 2, and 3.
VOLUME 8.....Nos. 60 to 85.
VOLUME 9.....No. 86.
VOLUME 10.....Nos. 87 to 96, except No. 91.
VOLUME 11.....No. 91, several parts (quarto.)
VOLUME 12.....No. 97, several parts (quarto.)
VOLUME 13.....No 98.
VOLUME 14.....Commerce and Navigation.

WASHINGTON:
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PRINTER.
1855.

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

December 4, 1854.—Read, committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that 20,000 extra copies, with the accompanying documents, be printed.

PART 1.

WASHINGTON:
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PRINTER.
1854.

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops in portions of the country have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals: they are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognise any such interpolations therein as the temporary

interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other states.

Some European powers have regarded with disquieting concern the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of

our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one—so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognised international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force would be very much at the mercy of its enemy in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval suprem-

acy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego a resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the mean time the Treasury Department issued a regulation for

ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit free of duty the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe that an arrangement can be made, on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments cherished alike by both nations have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which I trust will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made as, I hope, will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of

transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men of very different views in relation to its internal affairs have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan has been ably and skilfully conducted to a successful termination, by the officer to whom it was intrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights

and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that republic. The defenceless condition in which its frontiers have been left has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will eventually reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit between the several parts of a country are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850: but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now

under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much-used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was

there, a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to insure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrong-doers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized states.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our

citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them, to interpose, and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken by the people to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frus-

trated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nacaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance, amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt,

the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amonnt of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years; and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connexion with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of

the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely—Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie—the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently

attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system, and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry, the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal

artillery in our service is disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the reorganization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and

arrangement of steam-vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the resources of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars: exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The

increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the first two quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions, which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grants of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realized for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests. The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress, upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil? The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory. The reasons assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the works speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realized from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character

and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit which has produced such results need to be stimulated or checked? Is it not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together, and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that, with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed, in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The dangers likely to result from combinations of interests of this character, can hardly be over-estimated. But, independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independently of their relation

to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in enforcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to harmonize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institutions of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved rights and powers of the several States and of the people; to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preference the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may, in humble submission to the Divine will, co-operate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

WASHINGTON, *December* 4, 1854.

ACCOMPANYING CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Marcy.

[No. 37.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS,
October 30, 1854.

SIR: An incident of very grave import has transpired. In my No. 36 I communicated the intelligence that the minister of the United States to Spain had been prohibited by alleged orders of the Emperor's government from entering France. That I might without delay ascertain the facts of this extraordinary and unusual proceeding, I sent Mr. Piatt, secretary of this legation, to Dover, to communicate with Mr. Soulé. He left Paris in the evening of the 25th, and on his arrival, finding that Mr. Soulé had left Dover, he proceeded to London, where he had an interview with that gentleman. The order forbidding his entering France was wholly unknown to Mr. Soulé, and he assures me that "neither by deed nor by words, uttered or written, has he afforded the shadow of a pretence for the wanton measure which, in violation of his rights as a citizen of the North American republic, and of his privileges as one of its accredited ministers, has interdicted to him a passage through France on his way back to Madrid."

I lost no time, after the return of Mr. Piatt, to address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 27th instant, a communication, of which I send you a copy. It was sent to the Foreign Office on the 28th, and I have not yet received an answer.

It is impossible not to regard this humiliating indignity as deeply injurious, when it is remembered that Mr. Soulé, acting under your orders, has recently spent more than two weeks in Paris; and while sojourning here, neither he nor I received any intimation that his presence was objected to by the French government.

Seeing no adequate cause to justify an unfriendly feeling towards the United States, I cannot but hope that the French government, finding that they have acted on erroneous information, will at once redress the grievous wrong.

If in this I am disappointed, earnest as I have been since I have represented my country at this court to cultivate the most cordial relations of amity between the two countries, I must consider the incident as of such grave importance, that it is not impossible I shall regard it to be my duty to terminate my mission by demanding my passports.

I will not lose a moment in keeping you advised of the reply to my note, and of the progress of events, in connexion with this most extraordinary affair.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Drouyn de L'huys.

LEGATION DES ETATS UNIS, PARIS,
October 27, 1854.

SIR: I have received information that on the 24th instant Mr. Soulé, on his arrival at Calais from the shores of England, was notified by a police officer that orders had been given by the Imperial government that he should not be permitted to enter France, and by these orders he was compelled to return to England, where he remains.

Mr. Soulé is a citizen of the United States, accredited as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his country to the court of Spain. He had, in the execution of orders of his government, visited Paris and London, and was returning to his post at Madrid by the most usual and convenient route through the territories of France, when he was thus arrested in his journey. He had received no notice of the determination of the Emperor's government to deny to him the privilege awarded by all nations to citizens or subjects of friendly powers travelling under their protection, and especially to those who are clothed with the sacred character of public ministers, for he was actually arrested in his journey some hours before I received the intimations in regard to him, which you did me the honor to give me in the afternoon of the 24th instant.

If authorized by the Emperor's government, it cannot but be regarded by the government and people of the United States not only as a most unusual and humiliating act towards the minister personally, but as a national indignity of a very grave character, only to be extenuated by facts established by conclusive proofs. Without waiting for special instructions to that effect, I regard it as my imperative duty to hasten to ask for what reasons one of my fellow-citizens, chosen by my country as her representative to a foreign power, has been so treated, while relations of amity and peace exist and are cherished by the United States with France. My government will be filled with painful anxiety until satisfactory information in reply to this inquiry can be communicated. I cannot but hope that your excellency will furnish me with such explanations as may relieve the minister from the position in which he has thus been placed, and which will enable me to allay the unpleasant feelings which the intelligence of this occurrence will occasion in the United States.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of the high consideration with which I am your humble, obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Mr. DROUYN DE L'HUYS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Marcy.

[No. 41.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS,
November 11, 1854.

SIR: In my despatch No. 37, I informed you of the occurrences at Calais by which Mr. Soulé was interrupted in the prosecution of his journey to Spain, and with that despatch I sent you a copy of my letter to M. Drouyn de L'huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 27th of October last.

On the 1st of November I received from his excellency a note in reply, of that date, and I send the original, retaining a copy for the files of the legation.

Until the receipt of this note, I had understood the prohibition of Mr. Soulé's entering France to be unqualified; and such, too, was the understanding of that gentleman, for, by reason of its execution he had returned to England.

On the 6th inst. I addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a communication, of which I send you, herewith, a copy.

I have received no reply, and presume that it will conclude the correspondence which I felt it to be my duty to open, without waiting for special instructions from the President.

The result, I am happy to say, is, that no impediment exists to the passage of the American minister accredited to the Spanish government, through France, to his place of official duty. Thus is recognised, beyond doubt, a principle of the law of nations, interesting to every country, because its denial would seriously embarrass the maintenance of diplomatic missions, whose influence in promoting peace, and in preserving good relations in the family of nations, is universally acknowledged.

I communicated to Mr. Soulé, at London, my correspondence with the Emperor's government, and on the morning of the 9th inst. he arrived in Paris, and left on the 11th for Bordeaux, where he expects to find the United States steam-frigate San Jacinto, in which he will take passage for Spain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Drouyn de L'huys to Mr. Mason.

PARIS, *le 1er Novembre*, 1854.

MONSIEUR: J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date du 27 du mois dernier, et dans laquelle vous me demandez des explications sur les motifs de la décision prise à l'égard de Mr. Soulé. Je tiens à constater d'abord la façon dont les choses se sont passées.

Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur avait du aviser à ce que Mr. Soulé

ne pût point pénétrer en France à l'insu du gouvernement de l'Empereur. Les instructions de Mr. Billaut ont été exactement suivies et exécutées avec une extrême convenance par monsieur le commissaire de police de Calais. Ainsi ce fonctionnaire n'a pas invité Mr. Soulé à se rembarquer pour l'Angleterre; il l'a laissé parfaitement libre de demeurer à Calais jusqu'à la réception des ordres qu'il allait demander à Paris. Il ne s'agissait que de patienter une journée tout au plus, mais Mr. Soulé, après avoir dit "qu'il ne s'attendait à aucun égard de la part du gouvernement français et que d'ailleurs il n'y tenait pas," a préféré repartir immédiatement pour l'Angleterre. Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur n'en a pas moins expédié à Calais, par le télégraphe, ses instructions définitives, et je ne puis mieux faire que de les transcrire ici.

"Si Mr. Soulé se présente pour rentrer en France, vous lui ferez connaître que le gouvernement ne l'autorise pas à y séjourner, mais ne s'oppose pas à son passage pour se rendre en Espagne; et vous lui offrirez de viser son passeport pour cette destination."

Vous voyez, monsieur, que le gouvernement de l'Empereur n'a pas voulu, comme vous semblez le croire, empêcher un envoyé des Etats-Unis de traverser le territoire français pour se rendre à son poste et s'acquitter de la commission dont il était chargé par son gouvernement. Mais entre ce simple passage et le séjour d'un étranger dont les antécédents ont éveillé, je regrette de le dire, l'attention des autorités chargées d'assurer chez nous l'ordre public, il existe une différence que monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur avait à apprécier. Si Mr. Soulé se dirigeait immédiatement vers Madrid, la route de la France lui était ouverte; s'il devait venir à Paris pour y séjourner, cette faculté ne lui était point accordée. Il y avait donc à le consulter sur ses intentions, et c'est lui qui n'en a pas donné le tems.

Nos lois sont précises au sujet des étrangers. Le Ministre de l'Intérieur en fait exécuter les dispositions rigoureuses, lorsque la nécessité lui en est démontrée; et il use alors d'un pouvoir discrétionnaire que le gouvernement de l'Empereur n'a jamais laissé discuter. La qualité d'étranger de Mr. Soulé le plaçait sous le coup de la mesure dont il a été revêtu. Vous reconnaîtrez, monsieur, que c'est ce que nous avons fait, et que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, avec lequel le gouvernement de S. M. Impériale a à cœur d'entretenir des rapports d'amitié et d'estime, n'a nullement été atteint dans la personne d'un de ses représentants. Le ministre des Etats-Unis en Espagne est libre, je le répète, de traverser la France; Mr. Soulé, qui n'a auprès de l'Empereur aucune mission à remplir, et qui, conformément à une doctrine consacrée par le droit des gens, aurait besoin, à raison de son origine, d'un agrément spécial pour représenter dans le pays de sa naissance le pays de son adoption, Mr. Soulé, simple particulier, rentre dans la loi commune qui lui a été appliquée, et ne peut prétendre à un privilége.

Agréez, monsieur, l'assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Monsieur MASON,
Ministre des Etats-Unis, etc., à Paris.

M. Drouyn de L'huys to Mr. Mason.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *November* 1, 1854.

SIR: I have received the letter you did me the honor to write to me, under date of the 27th of last month, in which you ask me for some explanations as to the motives of the determination taken with regard to Mr. Soulé. I must, in the first place, state the manner in which things have occurred.

The Minister of the Interior had to give directions that Mr. Soulé should not be allowed to penetrate into France without the knowledge of the government of the Emperor. The instructions of Mr. Billant were strictly followed, and carried out with the utmost propriety by the commissary of police at Calais. Accordingly, that functionary did not invite Mr. Soulé to embark again for England; he left him perfectly free to remain at Calais, until he should receive orders from Paris, which he was about to request. It was simply a question of waiting patiently for one day, at the utmost; but Mr. Soulé, after saying "that he did not expect any regard on the part of the French government, and that, besides, he did not care for it," preferred to go back to England immediately. The Minister of the Interior did, nevertheless, forward his definitive instructions to Calais by telegraph, and I can do nothing better than to transcribe them here: "If Mr. Soulé presents himself for the purpose of re-entering France, you will give him to understand that the government does not authorize him to sojourn there, but that it makes no opposition to his passing through in order to go to Spain; and you will offer to him to *viser* his passports for that destination."

You perceive, sir, that the government of the Emperor has not sought, as you seem to believe, to prevent an envoy of the United States from traversing the French territory in order to repair to his post and acquit himself of the commission with which he was charged by his government. But between that simple passage and the stay of a foreigner whose antecedents, I regret to say it, have awakened the attention of the authorities whose duty it is to preserve public order amongst us, there is a difference which the Minister of the Interior was bound to appreciate. If Mr. Soulé had been going directly to Madrid, the route by France was open to him; if it was his intention to come to Paris, with a view of remaining here, that privilege was not accorded to him. It was, therefore, necessary to consult him as to his intentions, and it was himself who would not allow time to do so.

Our laws are strict with respect to foreigners. The Minister of the Interior causes their rigorous provisions to be executed when it is shown to him that there is any necessity for such action; and then, he makes use of a discretionary power which the government of the Emperor has never allowed to be discussed. The quality of foreigner, on the part of Mr. Soulé, placed him within the scope of the measure of which he was the object; all that remained was, to reconcile this measure with the public character with which he is invested. You

will acknowledge, sir, that this is what we have done, and that the government of the United States, with which the government of H. M. the Emperor has at heart to cultivate relations of friendship and esteem, has in no ways been assailed in the person of one of its representatives. The minister of the United States in Spain is free, I repeat it, to pass through France. Mr. Soulé, who has no mission to fulfil near the Emperor, and who, conformably with a doctrine sanctioned by the law of nations, would need, on account of his origin, a special agreement to enable him to represent, in his native land, the country of his adoption—Mr. Soulé, as a simple private individual, comes within the pale of the common law which has been applied to him, and he cannot lay claim to any privilege.

Accept, sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to remain,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Mr. MASON,
U. S. Minister, &c., &c., Paris.

Mr. Mason to M. Drouyn de L'huys.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS,
November 6, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 1st of November, in reply to mine of the 27th of October ult. I have carefully examined your narrative of circumstances which led to the event giving occasion to this correspondence.

It is quite manifest that the order under which the commissary of police at Calais acted, when he interdicted Mr. Soulé's entrance into France, did not present to the American minister any alternative but to return to England or to remain in Calais, virtually under duress, until further orders of the Emperor's government could be received. I think your excellency will concur in the opinion that he could not, consistently with the dignity of his government, remain on the frontier of France, thus situated, awaiting orders which he had no reason to believe would be more favorable than those already executed, and which actually denied to him an entrance on French territory.

I cannot, therefore, but deeply regret that the precise telegraphic order, which your excellency has incorporated in your letter to me, did not precede Mr. Soulé's arrival at Calais.

That order, I am pleased to find, removes the impediment to the free passage of the American minister accredited to the court of Spain through the territories of France.

I have not failed to observe the declaration that Mr. Soulé's residence in France will not be authorized by the Emperor's government. As his public duties require him to reside in Spain, he has no intention, as far as I am informed, of remaining or residing in France. I therefore forbear entering into any examination of the reasons suggested for the determination to deny to him the privilege, or of the

manner in which he has been notified of the purpose of the Imperial government.

I have observed, also, the distinction which your excellency takes between the individual and the minister. Without undertaking to inquire how far such a distinction can be maintained—for it is not necessary to the occasion to guard myself against being misunderstood, if I pass it in silence—I must say that, in my opinion, one who is a public minister, passing through the territory of a friendly nation to the court to which he is accredited, has privileges, under the solemn sanctions of the law of nations, about which, if it shall become necessary to discuss them, I feel assured that I will not have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened as your excellency.

I have much satisfaction in receiving the assurance given in the emphatic declaration of your excellency, "that the minister of the United States to Spain is at liberty to traverse France" towards his post, and obeying the commission with which he is charged by his government. The recognition of this right is all that I have to ask of the Emperor's government in the premises.

And on this, as on all other occasions, I receive with pleasure the assurance that the government of his imperial majesty has at heart relations of friendship and esteem with the government of the United States—feelings which it is my constant effort and desire to cherish and strengthen.

I will hasten to communicate this correspondence to my government. I will also inform the American minister to Spain, who is still in London, of the result which has been arrived at.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to your excellency assurances of the very high consideration with which I am your obedient, humble servant,

J. Y. MASON.

His Excellency M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 4, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of the operations of this department.

The business of the general land office has greatly increased, but has been conducted with vigor and ability.

The surveys of the public lands have progressed rapidly, and the necessary preparations, as far as appropriations will permit, have been made for extending them into the new territories.

The quantity of land in market has been largely augmented, and every facility given to the hardy pioneers to secure eligible and permanent homes.

The adoption of the graduation principle introduced into the land system a novel and important feature, and stamped it with a character almost entirely new. The labor on the part of the bureau, produced by it, is immense, and has involved the office in difficulties that cannot be easily or effectively surmounted, without the further aid of Congress. The law may be so modified as to preserve its distinctive features, relieve its provisions from the uncertainty that now attaches to them, and at the same time more effectually accomplish the grand object to be attained. No doubt, the intention was to aid and protect the actual settler, and not promote the schemes of mere speculators. This being assumed, the law, according to the plausible construction of the latter, will be found lamentably defective. It could not have been enacted to subserve their interests at the expense of those seeking permanent residences; and yet, unless it be more strictly guarded, its provisions more clearly defined, and its objects more fully declared, it is feared such will be the result.

During the last fiscal year, 11,070,935 acres have been surveyed, and 8,190,017 acres brought into market. Within the same period

there were sold for cash.....	7,035,735.07 acres;
Amount received therefor, $9,285,533 58.	
Located with military scrip and land warrants...	3,416,802.26
Swamp lands, selected for States.....	11,033,813.53
Selected on donations for roads, &c.....	1,751,962.19
Making a total of.....	23,238,313.05 acres;

exhibiting an increase of 5,952,240.07 acres over the previous year, of lands sold for cash; and a sensible diminution in the amount located with scrip and land warrants, and selected for States.

The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of the present year was about 5,436,538 acres, being an increase of about 3,826,619 acres, (in cash of $3,642,496 44,) on that of the corresponding quarters of the last year. This extraordinary difference is owing

to the remarkable advance in the price of real estate over the whole country, and to the operation of the law graduating the prices of the public lands.

The quantity of land granted to satisfy the warrants issued to soldiers of all the wars since 1790, amounts to 31,427,612 acres. To satisfy Virginia land warrants, scrip embracing 837,356 acres has already been issued, and the balance yet required is estimated at about 200,000 acres.

In my last annual report donations of public land for the construction of great leading highways in the new States were recommended, for reasons therein stated. Although nothing has since transpired to change or modify the views then entertained and advanced by the department, yet it would be folly to attempt to conceal the fact that, through the popularity of the scheme, the apparent prospect of being able to prostitute it to mere purposes of gain has induced many projects which are totally unworthy of public confidence.

It may therefore be difficult, under existing circumstances, to discriminate between those worthy of governmental aid and those urged for mere speculative purposes. But if the application proceeds from the legislature of the State in which the improvement is contemplated, and, upon a thorough examination and rigid scrutiny, it is found to be promotive of the development of the country and the enhancement of the value of the adjacent lands, there can be no reasonable objection to the grant.

By confining it to the land in the vicinity of the projected thoroughfare, restricting the amount at any time to be patented, to the construction and completion of a given number of miles of road, and throwing such guards around the grant as legislative wisdom may devise, there can be little danger of the donation being improperly used.

The applications to Congress at its last session contemplated the construction of 5,056 miles of road, (exclusive of the great Pacific railroad and its branches,) and assuming six sections to each mile of road, would have required in round numbers twenty millions of acres.

In compliance with the urgent solicitations of the representatives of the several portions of country where these contemplated improvements were to be made, large bodies of land, estimated at about thirty-one millions of acres, were withdrawn from market in anticipation of the grants being made; but this not having been done, the lands were restored to market immediately after the adjournment of Congress.

The withdrawal of lands from market under such circumstances was found, on examination and reflection, obnoxious to several objections, viz: Its effects in retarding the settlement of the country, its questionable propriety, the difficulty in discriminating between cases in which it should be done, and those in which it should not, and the injury that might be inflicted upon the section of country the proposed grant was intended to benefit, by turning the tide of emigration elsewhere. For these and many other equally obvious reasons, it was determined that there should hereafter be no reservations for such purposes until grants are actually made by Congress.

The department would reiterate its recommendation that officers connected with the survey and sale of the public lands be prohibited, under severe penalties, from becoming purchasers.

Such is the general rule in regard to ordinary agents and auctioneers, and it is essential that it should be applied here. Experience shows its absolute necessity.

After the passage of the act of 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the several States in which they lie, many of them were entered at the government land offices, and now the purchasers claim their patents, and are equitably entitled to them. It is therefore recommended that, with the concurrence of the respective States in which the lands are situate, the patents be issued; and that where the land was sold for cash, the money be paid to the State in which the land lies; and where it was located with scrip or land warrants, the proper State be authorized to enter the amount of land, so located, from the public lands in that State subject to private entry. As the lands belonged to the respective States from the date of the act, this will be the most equitable and perhaps satisfactory manner of settling the difficulty. Some mode should be speedily devised to relieve the general government, the States interested, and innocent purchasers, from embarrassment.

It will be necessary again to extend the time for the completion of the work of the commission to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California. It expires on the 4th of March next; and if the time is extended, it is desirable it should be done sufficiently early in the session to enable the department to advise the commissioners to continue their labors. Notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the commissioners, their labors cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, be closed within the time allotted.

The whole number of claims presented is 813. Of these, 72 were adjudicated by the old board, which was constituted in September, 1851, and 325 by the new board, appointed in April, 1853. Of the 397 claims thus adjudicated, 294 were confirmed for 736 square leagues of land, and 103, covering 383 square leagues, rejected.

Transcripts have been forwarded to the Attorney General in 295 cases, and duplicate transcripts in 202 cases, to the proper courts, as required by law.

The recorded depositions of witnesses, decisions of the board, original Spanish documents, translations, and the daily proceedings of the board, cover, in all, 6,749 pages, equal to about 41,492 folios. It is estimated that there is at least as much more of this kind of clerical work to be done.

I append hereto a copy of the most recent report received from the commission.

Since the new classification and re-organization of the Pension Bureau, it has been conducted with much order and regularity. There is no unnecessary delay in deciding the applications presented, and every attention is given them that can be desired.

The fact was before noticed, that the pension act of 3d February, 1853, did not cover the cases of widows of officers, non-commissioned officers, marines and mariners, who served in the navy during the revolutionary war. Congress at its last session overlooked it; and as the omission was clearly accidental, it is proper it should be again presented for consideration. The widows of seamen who die in service

in time of peace are entitled to pensions, which are withheld from those of officers and soldiers of the army. There is no reason for this distinction. It is supposed by some that a fund is raised for the purpose, by the seamen themselves, when in service, but this is an error. Both stand upon the same footing and have like claims, the pension being a gratuity in either case.

Great inequalities exist in the pension laws, and in their operation. The evil is of so absurd a character in many instances, as to be exceedingly annoying and mortifying, as well as unjust. Of those that might be adduced, it is presumed that a single one will be sufficient to attract proper attention to the subject. A seaman, a marine, and a private soldier of the army, may be engaged in the same battle, and all alike totally disabled. The seaman, by existing laws, will receive three dollars, the marine six dollars, and the soldier eight dollars per month. The disability and all the attending circumstances being the same, there should be no such gross disparity.

There has been, within a few years past, a large increase in the aggregate amount of pensions paid, much of which is owing to the departure from the original design of the pension policy. The intention of its first projectors was to relieve the wants of those who, having served their country faithfully, and hazarded their lives and fortunes for its freedom and happiness, were destitute. Now it has become general, and has been more and more enlarged every year, until it has grown into a stupendous system. At an early period of our history, it was considered derogatory for any one, however meritorious, to accept the gratuity, even when tendered by the government, unless in needy or indigent circumstances. A different sentiment, however, has now obtained, and the purest, best, and most honorable of our citizens do not refuse it.

There can be no well-founded objection to this, so long as the law remains as it is. But considering the small pittance (often, under existing laws, only one dollar and fifty cents or two dollars per month) doled out to the indigent soldier, his widow or minor children, it is a question worthy of consideration, whether humanity does not demand that the system be so modified as at least to approximate the principle established by its founders, to increase the amount bestowed upon those whose merits and circumstances entitle them to aid, and to give to them, if nothing more, such substantial relief as sound policy will permit. By adopting such plan, and cutting off all arrearages of pensions, the great evil of the system may be remedied.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury executes several acts of Congress giving half-pay, for five years, to widows and orphans of officers of the army. These acts being of the same general character as others executed by the Commissioner of Pensions, and the same principles of construction applying to both, there is a manifest propriety in conferring the whole power upon the Pension Bureau, and thereby preserving uniformity in the decisions.

A biennial examination of invalid pensioners, to detect fraud and prevent imposition, was recommended to the consideration of Congress, but not authorized. It is a remarkably striking fact, that of the large and entire number on the invalid pension roll, with recently two hon-

orable exceptions, there appears never to have been any diminution of the disability, but frequently an increase. Besides, the Pension Bureau, crippled as it is for means, has discovered many instances in which palpable fraud has been perpetrated, and gross deception practised. As the imputation of guilt may fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty, it does seem proper that authority should be given the Commissioner of Pensions, on satisfactory proof of the commission of such offence, to reduce the pension where the disability has decreased, and to strike the name of the pensioner from the list where it has ceased. The Commissioner may safely be clothed with this power; for, besides subserving the interests of the public, it will protect from unjust aspersion the honest and worthy pensioner.

The department would again earnestly recommend a modification of the act of Congress limiting to two years prosecutions for perjury and forgery committed in pension and land warrant cases. Why should the criminal escape, when the offence, owing to the ingenuity of the offender, is concealed until the time for his prosecution has elapsed? With all possible vigilance this cannot be avoided. The cunning and duplicity of the persons engaged in the commission of such offences is wonderful; still, many have been detected through the watchfulness of the Pension Bureau. Up to the 30th of September last, thirty have been indicted; of whom eleven have been convicted, nine fled and forfeited their recognizances, one died, one committed suicide, two have eluded the officers, and six await trial. Others have not been prosecuted, owing to the limitation referred to, and in several aggravated cases the statute has been successfully pleaded. The pertinacity and success of the Pension Bureau in pursuing the offenders has perceptibly diminished the offence, and with enlarged power it may probably be totally checked. The limitation operates as an incentive, and is in effect a bounty to the ingenuity and cunning of the felon.

By examining the reports of the able and efficient chief of the Pension Bureau, the necessity of a thorough revision of the pension laws will be apparent. Justice to those entitled to pensions, as well as sound policy and true economy, demand it. With a judicious, well-arranged system, the government could diminish the expenditure, give more satisfaction, and do a vast deal more good, than is now practicable.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, this department was authorized to designate three clerks of the fourth class to act as disbursing clerks, and to allow each of them two hundred dollars additional for their services as such. With a view, however, to concentrate the responsibility, and the better to preserve uniformity in the disbursement of the public money, it was deemed best to employ but one disbursing clerk, who, with the aid of two or three assistants of lower grades, should constitute a financial division of the department, where the salaries of all the officers of the department and its bureaus, and all contingent and other bills, should be paid, and all requisitions drawn for the advance or payment of public money. So far the plan has worked admirably well, and it cannot fail to be highly beneficial.

Prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year, (July 1, 1853,) no ledgers or other books had been kept in the department, from

which the state of its various appropriations, and the amounts in the hands of agents, could be ascertained without resort to those kept by the treasury.

The proper books were therefore provided, and a system devised, to supply this important defect; and now, the balance to the credit of any appropriation can be readily ascertained, and payments or advances made as the public service requires, or the means at the command of the department will admit.

The adoption of this plan has enabled the department to ascertain and correct what it conceived to be a mischievous practice, viz: the undue accumulation of public funds in the hands of officers who act as disbursing agents.

On the 31st of March, 1845, there was in the hands of pension agents alone, the sum of.....	$1,041,495 79
On the 31st of March, 1846, the sum of.....	681,786 84
On the 31st of March, 1849, the sum of.....	950,918 25
On the 31st of March, 1850, the sum of.....	748,900 37
On the 31st of March, 1853, the sum of.....	948,475 80

As constituting this sum in part, the agents had, under some acts, enough money to meet their estimated demands for several years, and they were required to repay it into the treasury; which has been done, in the adjustment of their accounts.

During the last fiscal year, advances have been made to pension agents, with strict reference to carefully prepared estimates of the amounts necessary to meet probable demands upon them, and by this course the amount in their hands has been reduced from $948,475 80 on the 31st of March, 1853, to $393,801 20 on the 30th of June last.

No difficulty has existed in procuring agents to pay pensions. On the contrary, such offices are sought after with as much eagerness as others; and from the large amounts it has been heretofore customary for them to have on hand, it is not doubted but that they have been fully compensated for their services.

The Mexican boundary survey is presumed to have been recommenced in the field, and no doubt was entertained of its completion, under the accomplished officer at its head, within the time and amount estimated, but recent intelligence from the commission has reached the department which may render a further appropriation necessary.

An appropriation of $10,000 will be required to complete the maps and drawings of the previous survey. The whole estimate for this purpose was $20,000; but as $10,000 was all that could be economically expended during the fiscal year, that sum only was asked for.

The boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the northwest, as designated in the convention of June, 1846, deserves attention. That part, especially, which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions, should be traced and marked. As the British government is understood to be ready to co-operate, there should be no delay on our part.

The Territory of Washington is in process of settlement, and difficulties have already arisen in regard to the extent of the rights of the

Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies, and the interests of many of our citizens are being involved in the controversy. As yet, not very much value has attached to the country, and it is a question of moment whether it is not the wisest policy to settle these claims at once. They can probably be extinguished for a reasonable consideration: if so, it should be done.

The Patent Office is in excellent condition; and the manner in which its affairs are conducted give universal satisfaction. Still, the character of the force, as now authorized by law, is not such as to attain the accomplishment of all that could be desired. By adopting a new arrangement, the result of urgent necessity, the Commissioner has despatched more than the usual amount of business. Instead of six principal examiners, with two assistants each, there have been, practically, since the first of April last, eleven principal examiners, each with one assistant. Thus, instead of the usual tedious delays, most of the work is up to date.

Since the first of January last, there have been issued upwards of sixteen hundred patents; and within the year, the number will probably reach nineteen hundred, which will be about double the number issued during the last year. The arrangement by which this result has been produced was judicious, and has proved satisfactory to all parties interested.

Several amendments to the patent laws were suggested last year. Those of most immediate and pressing necessity are, provision for taking testimony, appeals, and prescribing a new rate of fees. Many questions of great importance are frequently pending before the Patent Office, depending, for a correct decision, upon the testimony of witnesses, and there is no power provided of compelling them to give it. Nothing is more common than for a witness to refuse to attend an examination, or to give testimony after he has attended.

The law now allows any person who appeals from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents to select which of the three judges of the circuit court of the District he chooses, before whom to bring his appeal. The chief justice of that court will probably never again be able to entertain an appeal, so that taking an appeal before him is tantamount to its postponement during the term of his natural life; and even after his death there may be some question whether the delay will be at an end. By such an abuse of the law a case has been suspended in this manner for nearly two years, and may be continued for an indefinite period.

The rate of fees was fixed at a time when the real value of money was much greater, in proportion to its nominal value, than at the present time. The pay of the employés in the office has been much increased by Congress, and in various other ways its expenses have been largely augmented, whilst the fees have remained the same. In addition to this, the force of the bureau has been considerably increased, in order to dispose of the accumulation of business. From all these causes, the inevitable consequence has been, that during the current year the expenses of the office have been continually exceeding the revenue; and such will continue to be the case until the increase of the revenue shall have been provided for.

Such a reorganization of the examining corps as will place all its members on a proper footing, is a subject worthy of consideration. The assistant examiners who are performing the duties of principal examiners may justly expect, at no distant day, the compensation attached to those duties and responsibilities.

The Attorney General should be clothed with supervisory power over the accounts of the marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, now possessed by this department. It is germane to the other powers intrusted to him. A law department should, for many obvious reasons, be constituted. Properly organized, it would be very advantageous to the other departments of the government, and at the same time introduce many radical and salutary reforms in our judicial expenditure.

The salaries of most of the judges of the district courts of the United States are inadequate. Their duties are arduous and important, and constantly increasing. The professional ability, knowledge, and qualities required for their faithful discharge, would insure a much larger compensation at the bar. In many of the districts the clerks and marshals, who perform comparatively little intellectual labor, are far better remunerated for their services. A respectable support should be given to men who cannot, on account of the positions they occupy, engage in any other profession or avocation. The preservation and perpetuity of our most valued institutions depend, to a great extent, on the purity, firmness, and independence of the judiciary, and these qualities should be nurtured and encouraged.

Much ambiguity exists in the act of 1853 as to the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Interior over the expenditures of judicial officers, and for judicial purposes. In several instances judges have presented for allowance bills for law-books purchased by them, which were disallowed. The district attorneys have frequently asked that offices and furniture be provided for them, which has generally been refused, the rule being to allow office accommodations when, at particular places or in large cities, the government is compelled to make provision for the courts by renting buildings, and rooms can be spared without inconvenience, but not otherwise. In other cases, marshals have exceeded the limit prescribed by the statute in the purchase of furniture, where the assent of the Secretary of the Interior is made a condition precedent to the expenditure, and the department has refused to allow such accounts, on the ground that the prerequisite approval had not been obtained, and it was doubted whether he then had the power to legalize an act manifestly illegal. In all such cases it has been contended, by intelligent and experienced jurists and lawyers, that such allowances are proper, and that the power has been conferred on the department, and they feel aggrieved that it is not exercised. Not disposed in the slightest degree to wrong men whose opinions are entitled to so much weight, I hope Congress will, in the next appropriation for the expenses of the United States courts, indicate their opinion on the point in issue, and relieve it of all doubt in the future.

Some time after I entered upon the discharge of my duties, I observed that many inquests were held in the city by the coroner, and

found that the sum of $9,800 had, within the last four years, been drawn from the treasury to defray the expenses. Believing these expenditures to be unauthorized by law, I sought the advice of the Attorney General, who, in an elaborate opinion, having concurred with me, all further payments were discontinued.

In June, 1853, on the question being presented, on appeal, I was of opinion that the clerk of the United States courts in this District was, by the 167th paragraph of the act of 1842, obliged, as other clerks, to make a report of his fees and emoluments, embracing those of the criminal court. As a contrary view had been taken by one of his predecessors, I submitted the question to the Attorney General, who, upon a thorough examination, came to the conclusion that such was his duty. From his reports, since made, after making large allowance for expenses, his fees and emoluments in the five years ending the 31st of December last were $29,986 48, being an excess of $12,486 48 over the maximum allowed by law, which will be refunded. There is not even a plausible pretext for his being made a solitary exception to a rule applying to the clerks of all the other United States courts.

By existing laws, the costs of all criminal complaints made before the magistrates of this District, whether the complaint is sustained or not, are paid by the general government. This item, for the last fiscal year, amounted to upwards of $10,500. The power should surely be conferred upon the magistrate or court to compel the complainant to pay the costs in all cases where the magistrate or court may deem the prosecution unfounded, frivolous or malicious. This may be the means of preventing the institution of many prosecutions in which the public have no interest.

The judicial expenses of the United States are largely on the increase. To some extent this is natural, and many causes contribute to it; but some exist which seem to be unnecessary, and should therefore be removed. A pre-eminent one is believed to be, the great number of terms and places at which courts are held.

Two hundred and twenty-three terms of the United States courts (exclusive of the Territories) are held in eighty-eight different places during each year. In the western district of Virginia, courts are held at six different places; in the northern district of New York, at eight; in California, at six; in Louisiana, at six; and in Florida, at five. It is well to inquire whether the judicial business transacted justifies the expense in these and other instances. Were there but one or two places only, in each State, for holding the United States courts, there would be many obvious reasons in favor of constructing suitable buildings at those points for their exclusive use, so as to make them entirely independent of the State, county, or other local authorities; such buildings, and everything connected with the federal courts, being assimilated, as nearly as practicable, to those of the State courts.

The accompanying report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury contains suggestions on this and other kindred subjects, which, emanating from such a source, deserve, and will no doubt receive, the proper consideration of Congress.

In pursuance of the separate resolutions of the two houses of Con-

gress passed at the last session, the Superintendent of the Census has prepared, with much labor and ability, a compendium of the Seventh Census, and the required number of copies is ready for delivery. This has nearly exhausted the appropriation for census purposes, a small amount only remaining unexpended. The matters to which his attention was directed being completed, the Superintendent has tendered his resignation, to take effect in the course of the present month, and the office has been discontinued.

Many public improvements are required in the District of Columbia, which can be constructed at this time without the expenditure being seriously felt by the treasury. In such a city, certain objects of magnitude are to be accomplished, which are beyond the reach of the citizens alone. Nothing can be lost by exhibiting a generous spirit of liberality, the more especially where important interests of the government are thereby promoted.

The erection of fire-proof buildings is absolutely necessary for the safety and security as well as the convenience and accommodation of the State, War, Navy, and Interior Departments. No city can be more exposed than this to fire, and none are in possession of fewer means to extinguish it. When there is such a surplus lying dormant in the treasury, what good reason can be assigned for permitting millions of public property to be constantly exposed to imminent danger without an effort to protect it? The rents paid for additional buildings, although large, are trifling in comparison with the irreparable loss that would accrue from the occurrence of such a calamity. If the money is not thus expended, may it not be applied to purposes of less importance to the American people?

The appropriations made for the present fiscal year for improving and ornamenting the public grounds were too small and too limited. With a view to the comfort, health, and beauty of the city, the admirable plan of Mr. Downing should be rapidly pressed to completion. It is impracticable to prosecute it vigorously without additional means. If liberal appropriations were made, as well as provision for the employment of a skilful and intelligent landscape gardener, all the public grounds might soon be made to assume a beautiful appearance. The portions cultivated and improved are certainly very creditable to the action and taste of Congress, but the remainder, in their present condition, are not only offensive to the eye, but well calculated to generate disease in the city.

The force employed upon the public grounds should be differently organized and arranged. There should be a controlling spirit at the head, who would direct and distribute the subordinates and laborers; and the salaries of the officers, instead of being paid at the discretion of the department, should be fixed by law.

The lots in the city belonging to the general government are now sold by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the proceeds expended for the improvement of the streets, nothing going into the treasury. The propriety is suggested of selecting such as may be necessary for the public use, and turning over the balance to the city authorities, to be exclusively devoted by them to the purposes of education. This would relieve the department from all embarrassment

in connexion with them, prevent private individuals from obtaining them on ex parte statements for a mere trifle, and would benefit a most worthy class of people.

Under the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for completing the Little Falls bridge, a contract has been entered into for erecting on the stone abutment and piers already built, two spans of wooden bridge, in length three hundred and twenty feet. The plan adopted is known as "Howe's Truss," combined with arches, and the structure is to be capable of sustaining a test-weight or load of one ton for every foot in length. To make it available for travel, an inclined timber road-way will be constructed, to lead from the river-bottom, which is dry at low water, up to the road-way of the bridge. This part is liable to be carried away by the spring freshets, but can be replaced at a comparatively small cost. The whole will be completed by the 15th instant. To finish the bridge as originally proposed would, according to the estimate of the engineer in charge, cost seventy-five thousand dollars more. If appropriated, the department will endeavor to expend it judiciously and with frugality.

The erection of the buildings for the National Hospital for the insane has been prosecuted with great energy, and strictly with an eye to utility and economy. It was supposed that ere this it would have been ready to receive inmates; but, on reflection, it was concluded best to defer its occupancy until the erection of permanent appendages, which otherwise must have been temporary, and, in the end, far more expensive. The present intention is, to receive the patients of the District—now under the care of the Maryland Hospital and Mount Hope Institution at Baltimore—on the first day of January next. It is probable the present edifice will be completely finished and in readiness for occupation on the 30th of June next. It will then accommodate eighty-five patients, with the usual proportion of officers, attendants, and servants. There are now twenty insane persons belonging to the army and navy establishments, and fifty-three indigent insane, in the Baltimore institutions, supported by the government; and eleven are detained in the jail in this city: so that it appears there are already eighty-four who will be entitled to the benefits of this institution according to its original design. It is conceived that no project can commend itself more favorably to the attention of Congress. To make it a model institution of its kind should be the determined effort of the government. This can be done, with the aid and experience of the present excellent superintendent, at a small cost, compared with our other public buildings and similar structures in many of the States.

The penitentiary of the District, although conducted with care and rigid economy, is considerably in debt. In 1846 a special appropriation of $11,949 64 was made, in addition to the annual appropriation for its support, and to meet, as is supposed, the then existing indebtedness. It proved to be insufficient, however, for though the appropriation for the next ensuing year was about double the ordinary amount provided, an indebtedness is still reported to have existeduo the 31st December, 1847, of $1,055 15, which continued annually to augment until the present warden took charge of the institution, on

the 8th June, 1853, when it amounted to about $12,000. Collections and payments have been since made, which enabled him to reduce this indebtedness to about $7,000, which the institution has no means of paying, as no further collections can be confidently relied upon. Soon after the present warden was appointed, he was instructed to abandon the credit and adopt the cash system, which has thus far had a salutary effect. He is now anxious that an appropriation should be made to enable him to pay off the indebtedness for which he is in nowise responsible.

It is necessary to increase the number of guards and employés about the penitentiary, as the duties to be discharged are entirely too onerous for those now engaged. In 1849, there were forty convicts incarcerated in it; to guard whom there were nine persons, including the messenger. In 1853 there were one hundred convicts imprisoned, and only eight persons to guard them. That an additional number is required admits of no doubt.

In the increase of salaries to officers and clerks of the different departments, by a late act of Congress, no notice was taken of the chief clerk of this department, whose duties are as arduous and of as important a character as those of the assistant secretaries of the other departments. These assistants receive each $3,000 per annum; he only $2,200. No such invidious distinction should exist between them. Justly appreciating the value of his services, I have no hesitation in recommending the increase of his compensation, and that he be made ex-officio assistant Secretary in the absence of the Secretary from the department.

Temporary clerks, when necessary, are employed under the act of 26th August, 1842, and paid for every day of actual service. The act of 22d April last requires their compensation to conform to that of regular salaried clerks performing similar duties. A modification of these laws is suggested, so that the temporary clerks shall hereafter be paid by the folio, or piece, as in the Patent Office. This would tend to prevent partiality, and encourage and reward the expert, industrious, and experienced.

Within the year fourteen treaties have been entered into with the Indian tribes. The most important have been concluded with the Omahas, Ottoes, and Missourias; Sacs and Foxes of Missouri; Iowas, Kickapoos, Delawares, Shawnees, Kaskaskias, and others; Miamies, and the Menomonees. Vigorous efforts have been made, and are still being made, to execute in good faith all the provisions and stipulations to be performed on the part of the government, and the Indians seem desirous of strictly conforming to their respective engagements. The appropriations to carry these treaties into complete effect were made at so late a period that it was found impracticable to accomplish all that was designed. In these treaties the government adopted a liberal policy towards the Indians; and if it is pursued and prosecuted efficiently, it must lead to most beneficial consequences. The principal thing to be feared is, that the poor, ignorant, unlettered, and inexperienced Indians may be brought into too close contact with the whites, which generally degrades them, because they seem inclined to contract their evil habits, instead of imitating their virtues.

The annuities are abundantly sufficient for all legitimate purposes. A large portion of them should be devoted to the improvement of their moral condition. Ample provision should be made for educational purposes. The missionary establishments among them, which have been very successful in converting many to Christianity and reforming and civilizing them, should be fostered and encouraged.

There is a provision, in some of these treaties, of grave importance, and requires prompt attention. One of the stipulations with the Delawares, as well as Iowas, and the confederate band of Kaskaskias and others, requires that the land ceded by them (except the Delaware outlet) shall, after survey, be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder; and such portions as may not be sold at public sale shall be subject to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the term of three years; after which, Congress may reduce the price of the residue unsold. The expense of surveying, managing and selling the land, is to be deducted from the proceeds of the sales, and the balance paid to the Indians.

The government is bound to preserve these lands from all such trespass and intrusion as will interfere with a *bona fide* compliance with this treaty stipulation. If, as is now the case, intruders occupy these lands, and more especially with a view of making permanent settlements, and effectually preventing the governmental authorities from executing this stipulation, they should be promptly ejected. The duty of the government is clear, and justice to the Indians requires that it should be faithfully discharged. Experience shows that much is gained by sacredly observing our plighted faith with these poor creatures, and every principle of justice and humanity prompts to a strict performance of our obligations.

The better to protect the interests and promote the welfare of the Indian tribes, between whom and the United States treaties exist, instructions have been given requiring the agents and sub-agents to reside within the limits of their respective districts, and to make, through their superintendents, periodical reports, in detail, of their operations.

Many of the Indian tribes are doing well, and their condition is daily improving, whilst others are rapidly deteriorating, and constantly assuming a more dissolute and degraded character. The aggregate number is fast diminishing, and some of the tribes whose numbers in former days were large, and whose prowess was great, are now nearly extinct. Notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the department, it seems impossible effectually to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits amongst them. The facility with which the use is acquired, and the misery and destitution which are its inevitable consequences, are matters of deep concern and regret. The abolition of the system of cash payments, which is being accomplished as rapidly as practicable, will lessen the quantity consumed, as it directly interferes with the interests of the vendors. The traders, who have, on this account, a most potent and controlling influence over the Indians, are generally opposed to the change in the mode of payment, and have seriously embarrassed the efforts made to effect it.

The crops of many of the tribes who have been induced to till and

cultivate the soil, have, from the continued drought, partially failed. As the quantity of breadstuffs and provisions usually produced afford, at best, but a scanty subsistence, their wants and necessities will be materially increased. As they may be exposed to much suffering during the coming winter, instructions have been given to reserve a portion of their annuities, to avert, as far as practicable, that calamity. Every effort will be made to relieve them; and it is expected the agents will not be remiss in faithfully discharging the duties incumbent upon them under such peculiar circumstances.

The hunter tribes have lately exhibited more than their usual boldness and desperation. The limits of their hunting-grounds are being rapidly reduced, and the buffalo and other game are fast diminishing, so that they are driven by stern necessity to theft or starvation. In consequence of this, the frontier settlements and the emigration to California and Oregon have been much exposed and harassed. The military force at the command of the War Department is small, and, although active and vigilant, has not been able to give that protection to our citizens which is so much required.

Perhaps the only course that can be pursued to reclaim these tribes, and prevent their depredations upon their innocent, and in many cases defenceless victims, is, to make liberal appropriations for their colonization and civilization. Colonization was, many years ago, partially tested in California, and the recent trial, it is hoped, will prove successful. There is every reason to believe the plan a good one, if those intrusted with its execution have the proper aptitude and qualifications. Few possess the qualities necessary to the useful discharge of the duties of an Indian agent, and fewer still the properties required to carry out skilfully and successfully such a system. If this last hope fails, their extinction appears to be inevitable. Such should not be the destiny of this unfortunate race, if it can be averted by the power of this government. Some are impressed with the idea that the only successful way of treating them, and preserving the relations that should exist between them and the government, is, to chastise and punish them whenever they err; but in my judgment, kind treatment in most cases will subserve a far better and more useful purpose, and eventually lead to more desirable results. The whites who mingle with, or live contiguous to them, are not always blameless. Often, to their mischievous conduct may be traced the most brutal and distressing depredations of these children of the forest. Kindness has operated wonderfully on some tribes, and why should it not succeed with others? Colonization might be attempted in the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and the country immediately east of the Rocky mountains. The object should be twofold, to domesticate and isolate them as much as practicable from the white settlements. The arts of civilized life should be introduced, and, if possible, a settled form of government established among them. To effect this, large appropriations would be requisite; but how could money be expended more charitably or appropriately, than in this great cause of humanity?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,

Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF CALIFORNIA LAND COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS TO SETTLE PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS,
IN CALIFORNIA, *San Francisco, October* 17, 1854.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th ultimo, informing the commission that the President had declined to order a session of the board at Los Angeles, together with its accompanying documents.

Herewith we forward a requisition for a draft in favor of the disbursing agent, on the assistant treasurer at this place, for thirty thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the current quarter.

We also present herewith a statement of the business of this commission, prepared by the secretary thereof, with an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred if the same should be continued during another year after the time now limited by law.

When the estimate of expenses which was forwarded to your department with our communication of the 31st March last was made, we hoped that the labors of the commission might be closed in one year from that time. Several untoward circumstances have, however, retarded the progress of our labors.

By the retirement of one of its members, the board was for a considerable time reduced to two commissioners. The resignation of Mr. Howard occasioned a vacancy in the important office of law agent, which continued some four months before the appointment of his successor; and the death of Mr. Greenhow occasioned a similar vacancy in the office of associate law agent, which continued unsupplied nearly three months.

The new incumbents, although they have labored with great assiduity in their respective positions, required considerable time to become familiar with the business before the commission, and the greatly increased amount of proofs taken on behalf of the government, as well as the claimants, has required much of their time to be devoted to the taking of testimony. The decision of cases by the commission is constantly disclosing more and more the importance of definite and ample proofs in the cases, and the most careful attention to their preparation. Much time has also necessarily been spent in hearing the arguments of counsel in the more important and difficult cases; and we have found that, as the importance of the settlement of the land claims in California is better understood, and more fully appreciated, the labor of adjudicating upon them is proportionably augmented. Nor is this surprising when the character and extent of these claims are considered. They involve the title to an area of country larger than that contained within the jurisdictional limits of almost any one of the older States of the Union. The quantity covered by the three hundred and ninety-seven cases already adjudicated, exceeds the entire area of any one (with a single exception) of the New England States. They embrace the choice portions of California;

the delightful valleys which attracted the early settlers by their beauty and fertility, and which are, and will continue to be, the garden of our possessions on the Pacific coast. They cover the sites of the cities and villages of the State, with their thousands and tens of thousands of inhabitants; the ancient missionary establishments—long the pride of the Spanish and Mexican nations—with their churches, their vineyards, and their cultivated fields; and they embrace the homesteads of the entire population of the country who had their homes here under the dominion of another power.

Lands which, when these grants were made, were to be had without price, now required for the thousand purposes of an American population, are estimated at high values; the uncertain boundaries of mountain ranges, and swamps and hills, are giving place to the lines of the surveyor, carefully run by compass and chain, and the careless reckoning by square leagues of immense tracts for cattle ranches, with ill-defined boundaries and uncertain limits, is being superseded by accurate subdivisions, scrupulously measured into farms reckoned by acres and roods, and city, town, and village lots designated by their number of square feet and inches.

The immense amount in value of the property adjudicated, and to be adjudicated, by this commission, can scarely be estimated. A single case could be mentioned, in which the value of the premises involved would be, on a fair estimate, not less than thirty-five millions of dollars! and the total value of the property claimed before the board would be such, if it could be ascertained, as to astonish the best informed.

Investigations before judicial tribunals usually involve not more than a few hundred acres of land; estimated, at most, at a few thousand dollars in value. But under the jurisdiction given by the act of March 3, 1851, we are called upon in the cases in the calendar of this commission to decide titles to a domain equal in extent to some of the kingdoms of the Old World, and with an aggregate amount of money contemplated only in great national transactions.

And the variety and difficulty of the questions presented in the investigations of these claims are commensurate with their importance to the claimants and the country. They had their origin among a people whose habits, pursuits in life, notions of property, and of the evidence by which it was sustained and perpetuated, were as wide apart from our own as these, her former American dependencies, are from peninsular Spain.

Every original grant, and every document pertaining to the title, the record of every official act, the history of every public transaction, the laws of the nation, and the pages of their political annals, all of which are involved in these investigations, are found only in a language foreign to us.

From almost every source, knowledge is required for the proper understanding of these cases. In these investigations, questions arise under the national and civil law, expressly made a guide by the act of March 3, 1851; under the Spanish law, which adopts generally the principles of the civil law, while it repudiates its authority; under the laws and decrees of independent Mexico, after the dominion of Old

Spain was cast off; under the acts of the Territories and departmental authorities of California—sometimes the legitimate representations of the Mexican government, and at others in a state of uneasy rebellion against them; under the military rule which succeeded the conquest in July, 1846; under the anomalous authority, half civil and half military, which succeeded the close of hostilities, and continued until the State organization of California; under the common law, after its adoption here in 1850; and under the statute laws of the State, which are applicable to all questions regarding the more recent conveyances of the premises claimed.

A greater variety of subjects or a wider field of investigation was rarely, if ever, open to any tribunal; and the faith of the nation, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, justice to a conquered people, and a due regard to the provisions of the act of Congress organizing this commission, imposes the duty of a careful investigation of the many questions presented in these cases.

The difficulty of obtaining access to the highest sources of information bearing on these subjects, has occasioned much embarrassment to the commission. It is impossible, with the limited time and means at our command, to accomplish a tithe of all we could desire in these adjudications. We have, however, endeavored to do all within our power, with an anxious wish to bring the investigations committed to our charge to an early termination.

The great number of cases pending before the board, the interruptions by resignations and death, and the suggestions above made as to the value of the property involved, the character of the investigations, and the scope and nature of the questions presented, will readily suggest the reason why more rapid progress cannot be made in the business of the commission.

Most of the leading principles which run through all the cases have, however, received our consideration, and, so far as the action of the Commission is concerned, are settled.

We have reason to believe that many of the cases now remaining on the calendar can be disposed of in comparatively little time. Still it is important that they should be adjudicated. If by the expiration of the commission they fail to be decided here, where proof both for and against them can easily be had, they will find their way before Congress, to be determined at a greatly increased expense, where the merits cannot be examined, and where a decision must be had on ex parte evidence.

The organization of the commission with a view to prompt despatch of its business has never been as complete as at the present time. The board has its complement of members, the government is fully represented in the department of the law agency, and the clerical force is ample and efficient. Every branch of the business involved is now in progress, and will be urged forward with all consistent despatch, with a view to close the labors of the commission, and to surrender its archives to the proper department of the government.

From a careful examination of the business, we are of opinion that all the cases pending can be adjudicated, and the records and trans-

cripts completed, within the term of one year after the fourth of March next.

The estimate of expense mentioned in the report of the secretary, ($117,000) would, in our judgment, be sufficient, in addition to the unexpended balance of the last appropriation, to defray every expense. In making an appropriation it would be judicious to extend the commission another year, leaving it with the President to terminate its labors at a period as much earlier as the progress of the business will allow.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALPHEUS FELCH.
R. AUG. THOMPSON.
S. B. FARWELL.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON FEE BILL, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, November 9, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th September last, relative to the expenses of United States courts, and requesting my views upon the modification of the fee-bill approved 26th February, 1853, was duly received. The office was at the time, and has been until now, busily engaged, in addition to the current business, in preparing a reply to the call of the Secretary of the Treasury for a report upon all the balances due by officers from the commencement of the government, whose accounts have been adjusted by the First Comptroller. The labor thus imposed has prevented an earlier reply to your communication.

I am convinced, with yourself, that larger amounts are expended for contingencies of courts than are needed. The most efficient remedy, it appears to me, would be to inform the marshals at the outset of the limits to be observed, and in event of their disregarding them, to remove them from office. As respects the item of stationary of the clerk and marshal, it has always been held by this office that it was chargeable to their own emoluments, except that the former should be allowed for the books necessary to record the proceedings of the court. It would be well, I think, to require the marshal to state, under oath, to whom he furnishes stationery, and for what purpose.

I agree also with you in the opinion that courts are held in places where they are not strictly necessary. In western Virginia, instanced by you, courts are held twice a year at five different places. I should suppose that three points would suffice for the district court. In the judicial district of northern New York, courts are held at some five or six different places, and in the district of western Louisiana at four different places. It would be well to consider whether the number might not be reduced without detriment to the public interests, and to that end I would suggest that the opinions of the judges be invited upon the subject.

This office has no data which would enable it to communicate the number of United States cases tried at each term, or the length of time employed therein. The places of holding the circuit and district courts may be found in Gordon's Digest, under the head of Judicial Power, section 1st of chapters 3 and 4; and are also conveniently set forth in the American Almanac for 1854, pages 120 to 125 inclusive. To make even an approximate statement of the cost of holding the courts respectively, would be a work of much time and labor; but if you shall consider it essential, I will cause it to be prepared as soon as practicable.

With reference to your inquiry relative to the modification of the present fee-bill, I beg leave to submit the following views:

The extent of the operation of the act of 26th February, 1853, has been a subject of much debate. It certainly does not apply to the District of Columbia, or to the Territory of Minnesota.

For California and Oregon special provision was made, which is

also applied to the Territory of Washington by the act creating it. Whether the act applies to the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas, is a subject upon which different opinions have been urged. On the one hand it is argued that the fees of the officers in Utah, which referred to those of Oregon Territory as a basis, were changed, as those of Oregon were changed by the clause in the act of 26th February, 1853. If this view be correct, then the fees of the officers in New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas, would be also the same as those of Oregon. But on the other hand it is contended that the bill approved 26th February, 1853, as passed by the House, (see Senate Documents 1st session 32d Congress, H. R. 146,) was couched in terms which applied to all United States courts, but that its operation was subsequently limited by inserting in the first clause the words, "in the several States." The introduction of these words, it is alleged, shows the intention of Congress to exclude the Territories from the operation of the act. With reference to the clause providing that Oregon should receive double the fees provided for in the act, it is argued that, in consequence of the high prices on the Pacific coast, such a provision became necessary for California, and the special addition of Oregon Territory by name indicates the intention of Congress to provide for the peculiar state of affairs there; and that they did not intend, by this clause, to legislate for the other Territories, and to give double fees where no circumstances existed to justify it. I have thus briefly presented the conflicting views upon this subject, and have yet given no formal decision upon it. I think, however, that a distinct legal provision should be made for all the Territories. The practice of referring back to the fees allowed to the officers of a Territory previously organized, which refers to a third, and the latter perhaps to a fourth, may save trouble to the framers of a law; but they have perhaps little idea of the annoyance and confusion thereby created both for the judiciary and the accounting officers. The former district attorney for Minnesota, after endeavoring to ascertain from the law what were his legal fees, stated, as the result of his inquiry, that he did not know what they were, or whether, indeed, he had any at all. Whatever provisions shall appear to be just for a general fee-bill, should be applied to the Territories; and if, as is alleged, it be true that the expenses of living in Minnesota and Utah, as well as the country on the Pacific coast, are so high as to demand a higher measure of compensation, such per-centage may be added as shall appear just to the wisdom of Congress.

The District of Columbia is governed by a system of fees for its judiciary officers, which, in my judgment, should be revised with a view to giving a fixed and just compensation. The emoluments of the clerks of the supreme and circuit courts are believed to be disproportionately high, and if so, should be reduced to a proper standard.

The bonds of marshals are fixed by law at $20,000; and beyond this amount it is not proper to place funds in the marshal's hands. And yet cases occur, as in the instances of recent disbursements in Massachusetts and in California, where embarrassment has ensued from the limitation. I suggest that the Secretary of the Interior, or

the President, be invested with the power at any time to demand a new bond from the marshal, with an increased penalty.

The act of February 26, 1853, is believed to be a great improvement upon the defective legislation which preceded it, but yet it has been far from giving satisfaction. It has been the subject of general complaint by the judiciary officers, upon the ground that it afforded them an inadequate compensation for their services, and for other reasons. I have endeavored to give it a just and fair construction, but have not felt myself authorized to eke out a compensation for an officer by straining the language of the act. The construction given by this office to the act, although most carefully weighed and considered, and on nearly every point concurred in by yourself, has been the subject of frequent and general remonstrance by the judiciary officers. Looking, therefore, to the difficulties which must arise in framing any fee-bill whose operation shall give satisfaction, and the construction of which shall be acquiesced in, I am of the opinion that it would be most judicious to substitute salaries for the fees of district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, which are now payable by the United States. The fees of those officers which are chargeable to individuals should, in my opinion, be the same as are, or shall be, allowed by the laws of the State or Territory in which the courts are respectively held; and in those districts where no fee-bill exists, it would be well to invest the court with power to fix upon a fee-bill. If disputes arise as to charges of fees against individuals, they can be made the subject of a hearing before the courts by the complaining party. The department will, by this mode, be relieved from a multiplicity of vexatious questions which for many years have been a subject of controversy, involving great labor, and producing a state of unpleasant feeling between the officers of the judiciary and the treasury much to be deprecated, and which would probably continue so long as faithful efforts shall be made to confine charges to the fees limited by law. I have therefore prepared a scale of salaries for the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, which are contained in abstracts A, B, and C, herewith, and to which I beg leave to call your attention. The salaries have been estimated by considering carefully the emoluments of these officers for the last three or four years, and taken with the fees to be collected from individuals in private suits, or in cases where they are chargeable to individuals, are believed to constitute a reasonable and a liberal scale of compensation. But to avoid objections, it is proposed that the Secretary of the Interior shall be invested with power to raise the salary of any officer mentioned in the abstracts to an amount not exceeding $500 additional per annum, if it shall be shown that the compensation is insufficient in consideration of the increase of business, or from other reasons.

It will be observed that the district attorney is left to be compensated for extra official services upon the principle of a *quantum meruit,* as at present. He is, moreover, allowed for his mileage, and such sum for stationery as the Secretary of the Interior may deem reasonable.

A large portion of the fees of marshals are chargeable to individuals, and not to the government. In many of the districts you will perceive that deputies and clerk-hire are proposed to be allowed. It

is proposed to allow him such sum for records as the Secretary of the Interior may fix upon, and his mileage for travel necessary to attend courts and for service of process; also, his necessary expenses for subsistence, keeping in custody, and transportation of prisoners; also, his necessary expenses for keeping property attached, with the option to the claimants of such property to take charge of the same upon giving bond for its forthcoming at the order of the court or to pay the expenses of custody.

I would suggest that marshals be required by law to forward their accounts for expenses of a court within one month after the end of the term.

The fees of clerks of courts are at present, to a considerable degree, collected from individuals. It is proposed to allow them mileage as in the case of the attorney and marshal, and such sum for record-books as the Secretary of the Interior may deem reasonable.

I would suggest that clerks of courts and district attorneys be required to make full returns of all business done in their respective courts during each quarter, whether United States cases or private suits.

I respectfully invite your attention to the special recommendations in abstract C, for the courts of this District.

It appears to me that the present practice of appointing clerks of courts to the office of United States commissioner is objectionable, and should be prohibited by law.

It is proposed to compensate United States commissioners by a fee of $10 per case, of criminal complaint. At present they are allowed a per diem of $5, and in nearly every instance claim the right to prolong the examination indefinitely. In numerous cases five and six days are charged for, and in one case fifteen days were employed in a preliminary examination. They also claim to charge for a full record, and for draught and copy of testimony taken upon the trial. The result is, that the government is frequently and continually charged from $20 to $50 for services of a character which, in a State examining magistrate, would be compensated by five or ten dollars. It is proposed to do away with this abuse, by giving a uniform fee to cover all services of United States commissioners, and to compensate State examining magistrates, when acting in United States cases, by a similar fee. Other provisions relative to commissioners are proposed in abstract D, to which I invite your consideration.

As a part of this system, or of any which may be adopted, I suggest that the provisions of the act of 26th February, 1853, relative to the mode and measure of compensating jurors and witnesses, be extended to the Territories and to this District.

I am convinced that the system of salaries is the best, upon the whole, that could be adopted; but as Congress may prefer to adopt a fee-bill, I have commenced a draught of alterations (in the act of 26th February, 1853,) framed upon that principle, which will be probably completed in two or three days, and will then be transmitted to your department.

Most sincerely yours,

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, *Comptroller.*

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

ABSTRACT A.

ve the district attorneys salaries as follows:

e	$1,000	per annum.
Hampshire	500	"
achusetts	4,000	"
ıecticut	800	"
le Island	600	"
nont	500	"
hern New York	4,000	"
hern New York	6,000	per annum; also one deputy at $2,500, and two clerks at $500 each.
Jersey	500	per annum.
ern Pennsylvania	3,500	"
tern Pennsylvania	1,500	"
,ware	400	"
yland	1,500	"
ern Virginia	1,500	"
tern Virginia	1,500	"
h Carolina	500	"
h Carolina	800	"
'gia	500	"
hern Alabama	500	"
lle and Southern Alabama	800	"
hern Mississippi	800	"
hern Mississippi	500	"
ern Louisiana	5,000	"
tern Louisiana	500	"
ıs	800	"
Tennessee	300	"
lle Tennessee	300	"
t Tennessee	300	"
tucky	500	"
	1,500	"
ına	600	"
ois	1,500	"
ɔuri	500	"
ern Arkansas	600	"
tern Arkansas	600	"
igan	1,500	"
ɔnsin	600	"
	600	"
ıern Florida	800	"
hern Florida	800	"
ıesota	800	"
hern California	8,000	per annum; and one assistant at $3,000 per annum.
ıern California	800	per annum.
	500	"

New Mexico	$500	per annum.
Kansas	500	"
Nebraska	500	"
Washington	800	"
Oregon	1,000	"
District of Columbia	3,000	"

Compensation for services of an extra official character, as in St courts, to be computed on the basis of a *quantum meruit*, as at prese

Allow "for travelling from the place of his abode to the place holding any court of the United States in his district, and to the pl of any examination before a judge or commissioner, of a person persons charged with crime, six cents per mile for going, and six ce for returning."

Allow the option of charging actual travelling expenses in lieu mileage, to be verified and taxed by the court before it is allowed the treasury.

In cases where the courts are held at only one place in the distri the mileage or travel to be computed from thence.

Give power to the Secretary of the Interior to increase the sala of any attorney to a sum not exceeding $500 per annum addition upon proper evidence that the compensation above given is insufficie

Allow for stationery; the limit to be fixed for each by the Secrets of the Interior, and paid from the treasury.

ABSTRACT B.

Allow the marshals salaries as follows:

	Per annum.		Per ann
Maine	$800		
New Hampshire	300		
Vermont	500		
Massachusetts	3,000;	also, one deputy at	$2,0
		also, one deputy at	1,5
		also, one clerk at	1,0
Rhode Island	1,000		
Connecticut	500		
Northern New York	3,000;	also, one deputy at	1,0
		also, three deputies at	5
Southern New York	3,000;	also, one deputy at	2,0
		also, two deputies at	1,0
		also, one clerk at	8
Eastern Pennsylvania	2,000;	also, one deputy at	1,2
		also, one deputy at	8
Western Pennsylvania	1,500;	also, one deputy at	8
New Jersey	600		
Delaware	300		
Maryland	2,000;	also, one deputy at	1,2
		also, one deputy at	8

District of Columbia	$2,000;	also, one deputy for Supreme Court, at	$1,000
		also, one deputy at	800
		also, one clerk at	800
Eastern Virginia	1,500		
Western Virginia	2,000;	also, one deputy at	1,000
North Carolina	800		
South Carolina	1,000		
Georgia	500		
Northern Florida	1,200		
Southern Florida	800		
Southern Alabama	1,500;	also, one deputy at	800
Northern Alabama	600		
Northern Mississippi	800		
Southern Mississippi	1,200		
Eastern Louisiana	3,000;	also, one deputy at	1,000
		also, three deputies at	500
		also, one clerk at	600
Western Louisiana	500		
Texas	2,000;	also, one deputy at	500
East Tennessee	300		
Middle Tennessee	1,000;	also, one deputy at	500
West Tennessee	300		
Kentucky	800		
Ohio	1,500;	also, one deputy at	800
Indiana	1,500;	also, one deputy at	600
Illinois	1,500;	also, one deputy at	800
Missouri	800		
Eastern Arkansas	1,500;	also, one deputy at	800
Western Arkansas	1,500;	also, one deputy at	800
Michigan	1,500;	also, one deputy at	800
Wisconsin	1,200;	also, one deputy at	500
Iowa	800;	also, one deputy at	500
Northern California	4,000;	also, one deputy at	2,000
		also, two deputies at	1,500
		also, one clerk at	1,200
Southern California	800		
Minnesota	1,000		
Utah	600		
Washington	1,200		
Oregon	1,500		
New Mexico	800		
Kansas	600		
Nebraska	600		

Allow the marshal six cents per mile going and returning from court, as in the case of the district attorney, and six cents per mile for travel going only to serve process. Give option to charge actual travel, as in the case of the attorney.

Allow necessary expenses for subsistence, keeping in custody, and transportation of prisoners.

Allow necessary expenses for keeping property, and give the opti to the claimants to give bond for the forthcoming of the property whe ever required by the court, and pay their own expenses; or to pay t expenses of custody by the marshal.

Allow the Secretary of the Interior to make an increase to t salary of any marshal—not exceeding $500 additional—upon prop evidence that the aforementioned rates are insufficient.

Allow the marshals in cases between individuals, or where the fe are chargeable to them and can be collected, to charge the fees allow by the laws of the State for similar services; and in States or Terri ries where no fee-bill exists, empower the court to fix a fee-bill.

Allow for record-books such sum as may be deemed reasonable the Secretary of the Interior.

In all civil causes where the United States are a party, and juc ment is given in their favor, the fees of attorney, clerk, marsh jurors, and witnesses summoned in behalf of United States, to be tax and to make a part of the judgment; the marshal to deposite the fe thus collected to credit of United States.

The marshal to be required to forward his account for expenses o court within one month after the end of a term.

ABSTRACT C.

Allow the clerks of courts salaries as follows:

Maine	circuit court	$500;	district court	$5
New Hampshire	do	200;	do	2
Massachusetts	do	1,500;	do	1,5
Connecticut	do	300;	do	3
Rhode Island	do	400;	do	4
Vermont	do	200;	do	2
Northern New York	do	1,000;	do	1,0
Southern New York	do	2,000;	do	2,0
New Jersey	do	300;	do	3
East'n Pennsylvania	do	1,500;	do	1,5
West'n Pennsylvania	do	800;	do	8
Delaware	do	200;	do	2
Maryland	do	800;	do	8
Eastern Virginia	do	400;	district court at Richmond	4
			district court at Norfolk	2
Western Virginia	do	200;	district court	5
			Four deputies, at (each)	1
North Carolina	do	200;	district court, each clerk	2
South Carolina	do	300;	district court	3
Northern Georgia	do	none;	do	2

Southern Georgia circuit court	$200;	district court	$200
Northern Alabama.....do	400;	.....do	400
Southern Alabama.....do	400;	.....do	400
Middle Alabama.....do	none;	.....do	300
Northern Mississippi...do	none;	.....do	500
Southern Mississippi...do	500;	.....do	500
Eastern Louisiana.....do	2,000;	.....do	2,000
Western Louisiana.....do	none;	.....do	200
Texas.....do	none;	.....do.....(each)	300
East Tennessee.....do	200;	.....do	200
Middle Tennessee.....do	200;	.....do	200
West Tennessee.....do	200;	.....do	200
Kentucky.....do	300;	.....do	300
Ohio.....do	300;	.....do	800
Indiana.....do	500;	.....do	500
Illinois.....do	500;	.....do	500
Missouri.....do	800;	.....do	200
Eastern Arkansas.....do	500;	.....do	200
Western Arkansas.....do	none;	.....do	500
Michigan.....do	800;	.....do	800
Wisconsin.....do	none;	.....do	800
Iowa.....do	none;	.....do	300
Southern Florida.....do	none;	.....do	800
Northern Florida.....do	none;	.....do.....(each)	300
Minnesota.....do	none;	.....do	200
Oregon.....do	none;	.....do	300
Washington Territory do	none;	.....do.....(each)	300
New Mexico.....do	none;	.....do.....do...	200
Utah.....do	none;	.....do.....do...	200
Kansas.....do	none;	.....do.....do...	200
Nebraska.....do	none;	.....do.....do...	200
Northern California....do	none;	.....do	3,000
Southern California....do	none;	.....do	300

District of Columbia: Make the clerk of circuit court *ex officio* clerk of district court. Allow salary of $300.

Provide that a separate person shall be clerk of criminal court; give him salary of $2,000; two clerks, each $1,000.

Supreme Court of United States, give the clerk $500 per annum for United States cases, and limit him to $4,000.

Secretary of Interior to allow him necessary assistants, office expenses, and stationery.

Provide that the marshal shall procure such stationery for the judges as the court, or one of its members, shall order.

The Secretary of the Interior to allow each clerk of a United States court such amount for record-books as may be shown to be reasonable.

Give the Secretary of the Interior discretionary power to raise the salary of any clerk to an amount not exceeding $500 over the salaries specified above.

Allow six cents per mile going to and returning from court for travel necessarily performed. Mileage to be computed by the route

usually taken by the community. Require the clerk to reside at the place of holding court, if there be only one in his district. In cases where he is obliged to travel to other courts, allow the mileage as above, or actual expenses, as in case of the attorney.

In cases where the clerk collects his fees from individuals, allow him to charge the fees prescribed by the law of the State or Territory for similar services; and if no such fee-bill exists, empower the United States court to make a fee-bill.

Require clerks of courts and district attorneys to make full returns of all business done in the quarter of the year, whether United States cases or private suits.

ABSTRACT D.

United States Commissioners.

Allow $10 for each case where a warrant of arrest is issued on criminal complaint. Provide that such warrant, and a copy of the complaint, shall be duly returned to the court.

Provide that no clerk of a court shall hold the office of United States commissioner.

Provide that when State magistrates or judges act as examining magistrates in cases of offences against United States laws, they shall be entitled to the same fees and subject to the same rules as United States commissioners.

Require the accounts of the commissioners to be taxed by the judge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, November 18, 1854.

SIR: In the report which I had the honor to submit under date of the 9th inst., expressing my views upon the subject of modifying the existing laws relative to compensation of the officers of the federal judiciary, I stated at the close that as Congress might prefer to retain the present system of compensation by fees, instead of adopting the salaries proposed in said report, I would prepare a draught of alterations in the act of 26th February, 1853. I have accordingly reviewed that act with much care, and have prepared a bill to be adopted in lieu thereof, which is herewith respectfully transmitted. You will perceive that the act of 26th February, 1853, has been taken as a basis, and many of its provisions retained. For some of the deviations suggested, reasons have already been assigned in my report of the 9th instant, and the motives for others will be apparent upon their face. The effect of the bill proposed would be to raise the compensation of the attorneys, clerks, and marshals, now believed to be too low, and to make the standard of remuneration more definite.

It will be observed that the act proposed applies to the States and Territories, and not to the District of Columbia. It is believed that

it would be most advisable not to make any alteration in the fees of the officers in the District, until there shall be a general revision of the laws organizing its courts. Under the present system, by which all petty offences are brought before the criminal court, it would largely increase the fees of the attorney and clerk to give them the rates provided for in the general bill. I have, however, inserted a clause extending the emolument limitation to the clerk of the Supreme Court. Whilst the judges of that court are paid only $4,500 per annum, and obliged to defray their travelling expenses out of that salary, it would seem to be no hardship to limit the clerk to $3,500 per annum. It is to be hoped, however, that the revision of the organization of the courts of this District will soon engage the attention of Congress, and that at the same time a suitable scale of fees for the officers may be adopted.

Most sincerely yours,

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Comptroller.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

FEE BILL.

AN ACT to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and district attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law to United States district attorneys, clerks of the district and circuit courts, marshals, witnesses, jurors, and commissioners in the courts of the United States in the several States and Territories, the following and no other compensation shall be taxed and allowed:

Fees for United States district attorneys in the several States and Territories.

Retaining fee, (to be allowed but once in each case,) five dollars	$5 00
For drawing any declaration, bill, libel, indictment, replication, plea, demurrer, answer, or any other document or instrument which it may be necessary to prepare, in setting forth the ground of action or defence and presenting the issue in law, equity, or admiralty jurisdiction, for each folio of one hundred words, twenty cents, (not to exceed, in gross, ten dollars)	20
For copying any such paper as above enumerated, ten cents for each folio, (not to exceed, in gross, five dollars)	10

Provided, That not more than one copy of any paper shall be allowed for in any one cause, and that no allowance shall be made for any such copy, unless the court before which the proceedings may be,

or one of the judges thereof, will certify that it was necessarily p pared, because of difficulties in drawing the original, which would h rendered a requirement to make such original fair or suitable for files of the court unreasonable.

Argument upon demurrer, five dollars $5

Upon a trial before a jury, in a civil or criminal cause, or before referees, or upon a final hearing in equity or admiralty, a fee of twenty dollars 20

Provided, That in cases arising under the penal statutes of the United States, where the amount of the fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed shall be less than one hundred dollars, the fee shall be but ten dollars 10

When in any cause, other than those that arise in the equity or admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the courts, all issues are determined without the intervention of a jury, the fee shall be ten dollars 10

For proceedings upon a forfeited recognizance there shall be allowed no retainer, docket fee, or any other fee or compensation, except the fee of five dollars, as full remuneration for all services 5

Where it becomes necessary to take a deposition or depositions, to be received in evidence before a circuit or district court or jury, upon issue joined, and the attorney attends the taking of such deposition or depositions, he shall be entitled, for each deposition received as evidence in the cause, five dollars 5

For all services rendered in the circuit court, in cases removed from a district court by writ of error or appeal, ten dollars 10

Where the discontinuance of a suit or prosecution is entered by direction of the President, or head of the proper department, or the United States solicitor, five dollars 5

In cases of new trial granted by the court, or by virtue of a venire facias de novo, awarded by a superior court, the district attorney shall be entitled, for each such new trial, to a fee of twenty dollars 20

For attending an examination, before a judge of a circuit or district court, of a person or persons charged with violating the laws of the United States, five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in such examination 5

For his necessary attendance on the district or circuit court of the United States upon business of the United States, five dollars per day, exclusive of Sundays, when such court is held in the neighborhood of his residence; and when the court is held elsewhere, five dollars for each day of the term he shall necessarily attend 5

For travelling from the place of his abode to the place of holding any court of the United States in his district, and to the place of any examination before a judge, of a person or persons charged with violating the laws of the United States, ten cents per mile for going, and the same for returning .....

When it is practicable, it shall be the duty of the United States district attorney to attend to suits in which the United States may be concerned, before the State courts held within his district, for the same rates of compensation as above provided for his services in the United States courts, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the head of the proper department that it would be unreasonable to require such attention; in such case he may be employed at such compensation as the head of such department and he shall agree upon.

The head of a department may employ counsel to aid the district attorney in any case in which the United States may be concerned before the United States courts; or to attend to business of the United States before the State courts, when in his opinion the public interest requires it, at such compensation as he shall agree to.

Whenever there are, or shall be, several charges against any person or persons for the same act or transaction, or for two or more acts or transactions connected together, or for two or more acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offences which may be properly joined, instead of having several indictments, the whole may be joined in one indictment in separate counts; and if two or more indictments shall be found in such cases, the court may order them consolidated.

Whenever two or more things, belonging to the same person or persons, are, or shall be seized for an alleged violation of the revenue laws, the whole shall be included in one suit; and if not so included, and separate actions are prosecuted, the court may consolidate them.

Whenever two or more indictments, suits or proceedings, are, or shall be prosecuted, which should be joined, the district attorney prosecuting them shall be paid but one bill of costs for all of them; and if any attorney, proctor, or other person admitted to manage or conduct causes in any court of the United States, or of the Territories thereof, shall appear to have multiplied the proceedings in any cause before such court, so as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously, such person may be required, by order of the court, to satisfy any excess of costs so increased.

Whenever two or more charges are, or shall be made, or two or more indictments shall be found against a person, only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to arrest and commit him for trial; and it shall be sufficient to state in the writ the name or general character of the offences, or to refer to them only in very general terms. Only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to remove a prisoner from one district to another; a copy of which may be delivered to the sheriff or jailor from whose custody the prisoner may be taken, and another copy thereof to the sheriff or jailor to whose custody he may be committed, and the original writ, with the marshal's return thereon, shall be returned to the clerk of the district to which he may be removed. Whenever a prisoner is committed to a sheriff or jailor by virtue of a writ, warrant, or mittimus, a copy thereof shall be delivered to the sheriff or jailor as his authority to hold the prisoner, and the original writ, warrant, or mittimus, shall be returned to the proper court or officer, with the officer's return thereon.

Fees for clerks of the circuit and district courts.

For issuing and entering every process, commission, summons, capias, execution, warrant, attachment, or other writ except a writ of venire, and a summons or subpœna for a witness..... $1

For issuing a writ of subpœna for one witness.....

And for every additional witness named in the same subpœna, two cents .....

It shall be the duty of the clerk to include the names of as ma witnesses for the plaintiff or defendant in one subpœna as he may requested. And in every case in which the United States shall concerned, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to direct t names of all the witnesses for the United States in such case to be cluded in one subpœna, unless he should deem it inexpedient to do in which case he shall state his reasons in the præcipe.

For all services in a cause (except for issuing writs or subpœnas) up to and including issue joined, five dollars..... $5

Where judgment is confessed or rendered, or the suit or prosecution is dismissed or discontinued, without issue being joined, for all services (except for issuing writs or subpœnas)..... 2

For making dockets and indexes, and for all services upon the trials or argument of a cause, where issue is joined and testimony given, including the issuing of the venire, taxing costs, and all records of proceedings necessary to be made..... 8

For making dockets and indexes, and for all services in a cause after issue joined, where no testimony is given, including taxing costs, and all records of proceedings in the cause necessary to be made..... 5

For administering any oath, other than to witnesses or jurors upon a trial.....

For a certificate, with a seal of the court when required, except judicial process.....

For all copies of papers or records when required, ten cents hundred words; when the whole instrument, paper, or record to copied contains less than one hundred words, then ten cents for su copy; and when there is an excess of fifty words or more over a hu dred or any number of hundreds in the copy required, then such exc shall be counted a hundred. Each figure may be counted a wo No copies, however, shall be charged to the United States unless dered by the Solicitor, or head of a department or bureau, or by t court specially.

In cases removed by writ of error or appeal from a district to a circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court shall receive for all services upon the trial or argument of the cause, including taxing costs, and the making of dockets and indexes, and all necessary records of proceedings..... $8

Where a cause is removed by writ of error or appeal from the district to the circuit court, and such writ of error or appeal is dismissed or discontinued without trial or argument, the clerk of the circuit court shall receive for all services necessary to be rendered by him on such appeal or writ of error	$3 00
For every search for any particular mortgage, judgment, or other lien, or for searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees, mortgages, or other instruments constituting a general lien upon real estate, fifteen cents for each person named; and when a certificate of the result of such search is required with or without the seal of the court, then twenty-five cents additional	15 25

For receiving, keeping and paying out money, in pursuance of the requirement of any statute or order of court, one per cent. on the amount so received, kept, and paid.

For attendance on court $5 per day, exclusive of Sundays, when it is held at the place of his residence; and when held elsewhere, he shall also be entitled to five dollars for each day, including Sundays, he may be necessarily detained over.

For travelling to court six cents per mile for the distance necessarily travelled, to be computed from the place where he is required to keep his office when the court is not in session. When sessions at different places follow each other so quickly as to make it necessary or most convenient for the clerk to go from one place of holding court to another without returning to said office, mileage shall only be allowed upon the travel actually and necessarily performed in attending upon said sessions and returning to said office.

The clerks of the district and circuit courts respectively, ex officio, shall be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to administer oaths, take acknowledgments, and to take and certify affidavits.

Marshals' fees.

For service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ, (except an execution, a venire, and a summons or subpœna for a witness,) two dollars for each person on whom such service may be made	$2 00
For serving a writ of subpœna on a witness, fifty cents; and no further compensation shall be allowed for any copy, summons, or notice for a witness	50

For travel, in going only to serve any process, warrant, attachment or other writ, including writs of subpœna in civil and criminal cases, six cents per mile, to be computed from the place of service to the court or place where the writ or process is returned; and if more than one person is served therewith, the travel shall be computed from the court to the place of service which shall be most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the others.

For each bail bond one dollar	$1 00
For summoning appraisers, each fifty cents	50
For every commitment or discharge	50

For serving a writ of possession, partition, execution, or any final process, the same mileage as is herein allowed for the service of any other writ; and for making the service, seizing or levying on property, advertising and disposing of the same by sale, set-off, or otherwise, according to law, receiving and paying over the money where it would properly pass through his hands, the same fees and poundage as are or shall be allowed for similar services to the sheriffs of the State in which the service may be rendered.

For serving venires, and summoning every twelve men as grand or petit jurors, four dollars, or thirty-three and one-third cents each; and in those States where jurors, by the law of the State, are drawn by constables or other officers of corporate towns or places, by lot, the marshal shall receive, for the use of the officers employed in drawing and summoning the jurors and returning each venire, two dollars; and for his own trouble in distributing the venires, two dollars for each jury. In no case, however, shall the fees of the marshal for summoning jurors, or the fees for distributing and serving venires, and drawing and summoning jurors by township officers, including the mileage chargeable by the marshal, exceed the sum of fifty dollars for any one term of a court.

For attending the circuit and district courts when they are both in session, or for attending either of said courts when but one is in session, five dollars per day. No compensation shall be allowed to him for bringing up prisoners or witnesses from jail, when in custody under authority of the United States, to attend their examination or trials, whether before a commissioner or other examining magistrate, or United States circuit or district court, or to give testimony, or for returning such prisoners to jail or custody.

For his actual and necessary travel from his residence to attend a term or terms of a court or courts, and to return to his residence, ten cents per mile.

For executing a deed for the conveyance of land, prepared by a party or his attorney, one dollar.

For drawing and executing a deed for the conveyance of land, five dollars.

For transporting a prisoner charged with a criminal or penal offence, twenty cents per mile, from the place of arrest to the place of examination or commitment. When several such prisoners are in custody, and transported at the same time, the marshal shall be entitled to but ten cents per mile for himself, from the most remote place of arrest to the place of examination or commitment, and ten cents per mile for each prisoner, from the place of his arrest to the place of examination or commitment. Such allowance shall in all cases cover the subsistence of the prisoners from the time of arrest until the time of examination or commitment.

For transporting convicts from jail to the penitentiary ten cents per mile for himself, and ten cents per mile for each convict, which allowance shall cover the subsistence of the convicts on the way.

For removing prisoners from one jail to another by order of the court, the same allowance as for transporting convicts.

For copies of writs or papers furnished at the request of any party, the same rate that is allowed to the clerk for copying.

For holding an inquisition, or conducting any proceeding in which he may be required to have a jury (including the summoning of a jury,) five dollars.

When a person charged with an offence against the laws of the United States cannot readily be found, if the offence is of such character as to justify extraordinary exertions to secure his arrest, all necessary expenses incurred in making search for him shall be allowed upon the oath of the marshal and the special taxation of the court. And in all cases where mileage for the service of process is allowed to the marshal by this act, it shall be at his option to receive the same, or his actual and necessary expenses, to be proved on his oath and specially taxed by the court.

All necessary guard shall be allowed, not exceeding one for each prisoner, at the rate of two dollars per day for each person employed, together with any travelling expenses which he may actually and necessarily incur going and returning.

For attending examinations before a commissioner, and bringing up from and returning to jail prisoners charged with offences, and witnesses, three dollars per day.

For the sales of vessels or other property under lawful process, and for receiving and paying the money, for any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, two per centum. For all sums exceeding five hundred dollars, for the first five hundred dollars, two per centum; for any sum beyond that, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars more, one per cent.; and upon all the residue beyond those two sums, one-half of one per cent.

For every proclamation in admiralty, fifty cents.

The necessary expenses incident to the custody of vessels or other property seized by virtue of lawful authority, which shall in all cases be set forth in detail, and adjudged by the court by a formal order to be entered of record, shall be allowed and charged to such property. Any party claimant, or in interest, shall have the right, on satisfying the proper United States court or one of the judges thereof, that the ends of justice could as well be attained by the taking of security for the forthcoming of such property or its value, appraised by persons designated by the court, at such time as should at a present or any future day be appointed by such judge or court, to have such property delivered to him on giving such security, (which must also be approved by the court,) and paying to the marshal for his services and expenses, after the seizure or taking in custody, such sum as such judge or court might deem reasonable. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to prevent the allowances mentioned in it being taxed on final judgment against the adverse party, where such taxation would be consistent with the laws and usages governing the proceedings of the United States courts.

For disbursing money to jurors and witnesses, and for other expenses, two per centum.

The respective courts of the United States shall appoint criers for

their courts, to be allowed the sum of two dollars per day; and the marshals are hereby authorized to appoint such a number of persons, not exceeding five, as the judges of their respective courts shall determine, to attend upon the grand and other juries, and for other necessary purposes, who shall be allowed for their services the sum of two dollars per day, to be paid by and included in the accounts of the marshal, out of any money of the United States in his hands; the compensation to be given only for actual attendance; and when both courts are in session at the same time, to be paid but for attendance on one court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid to the marshal his fees for services rendered for the United States, for summoning jurors and witnesses in behalf of the United States, and in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for a capital offence; for the maintenance of prisoners of the United States confined in jail for any criminal offence; for the commitment or discharge of such prisoners; for the expenses necessarily incurred for fuel, lights, and other contingencies that may accrue in holding the courts within the district, and providing the books necessary to record the proceedings thereof. The marshal shall not incur an expense of more than twenty dollars in any one year for furniture, or fifty dollars for rent of building and making improvements thereon, without first submitting a statement and estimates to the Secretary of the Interior, and getting his instructions in the premises.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every district attorney, clerk of a district court, clerk of a circuit court, and marshal of the United States, shall, until otherwise directed by law, upon the first day of January and July in each year, commencing with the first days of July next, or within thirty days from and after the days specified, make to the Secretary of the Interior, in such form as he shall prescribe, a return in writing, embracing all the fees and emoluments of their respective offices, of every name and character, distinguishing the fees and emoluments received or payable under the bankrupt act, from those received or payable for any other service; and in the case of a marshal, further distinguishing the fees and emoluments received or payable for services by himself personally rendered, from those received or payable for services rendered by a deputy; and also distinguishing the fees and emoluments so received or payable for services rendered by each deputy, by name, and the proportion of such fees and emoluments which, by the terms of his service, each deputy is to receive; and also embracing all the necessary office expenses of such officer, together with the vouchers for the payment of the same for the half year ending on the said first day of January or July, as the case may be; which return shall be, in all cases, verified by the oath of the officer making the same. And no district attorney shall be allowed by the said Secretary of the Interior to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, the necessary clerk hire included, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars per year, and at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office; and no clerk of a district court, or clerk of a circuit court, shall be allowed

by the said secretary to retain of the fees and emoluments of his said office, or, in case both of the said clerkships shall be held by the same person, of the said offices, for his own personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office, and necessary clerk hire included, also to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, a sum exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars per year for any such district clerk, or circuit clerk, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office: *Provided,* That when the compensation of any clerk shall be less than five hundred dollars per annum, the difference, ascertained and allowed by the proper accounting officer of the treasury, shall be paid to him therefrom; and no marshal shall be allowed by the said secretary to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above a proper allowance to his deputies, which shall in no case exceed three-fourths of the fees and emoluments received as payable for the services rendered by the deputy to whom the allowance is made, and may be reduced below that rate by the said Secretary of the Interior whenever the return shall show that rate of allowance to be unreasonable, and over and above the necessary office expenses of the said marshals, the necessary clerk hire included, also to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars per year, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office; and every such officer shall, with each such return made by him, pay into the treasury of the United States, or deposite to the credit of the Treasurer thereof, as he may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office which his half-yearly return so made as aforesaid shall show to exist over and above the compensation and allowances hereinbefore authorized to be retained and paid by him. And in every case where the return of any such officer shall show that a surplus may exist, the said Secretary of the Interior shall cause such returns to be carefully examined, and the accounts of disbursements to be regularly audited by the proper officers of his department, and an account to be opened with such officer in proper books to be provided for that purpose, and the allowances for personal compensation for each calendar year shall be made from the fees and emoluments of that year, and not otherwise: *And provided further,* That nothing in any existing law of Congress authorizing the payment of a per diem compensation to a district attorney, clerk of a district court, or clerk of a circuit court, or marshal, or deputy marshal, for attendance upon the district or circuit courts during their sittings, shall be so construed as to authorize any such payment to any one of those officers for attendance upon either of those courts while sitting for the transaction of business under the bankrupt law merely, or for any portion of the time for which either of the said courts may be held open or in session by the authority conferred in that law; and no such charge in an account of any officer shall be certified as payable, or shall be allowed and paid out of the money appropriated for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States. And no per diem or other allowance shall be made to any such officer for attendance at rule days of the circuit or

districts courts; and when the circuit and district courts sit at the same time, no greater per diem or other allowance shall be made to any such officer than for an attendance on one court.

The two last provisoes of paragraph one hundred and sixty-seven of the civil and diplomatic appropriation act, approved May the eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, which require clerks to certify accounts, and confine the marshals, clerks, and district attorneys of the northern and southern districts of New York to the fees allowed by the State law to clerks, attorneys, counsellors, and sheriffs, for similar services in the State courts, are hereby repealed.

The Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, invested with the power to fix and limit the amount to be allowed to any marshal, clerk of a circuit or district court, or district attorney, for assistants, deputies, clerk-hire, office-rent, stationery, or other like expenses, and every such expenditure incurred without his sanction may be disallowed by the accounting officer. No deputy or assistant of a district attorney shall be allowed more than $2,500 per annum, and no clerk to an attorney more than $800 per annum. No deputy or assistant clerk to the clerk of a circuit or district court shall be allowed more than $1,500 per annum. No deputy to a marshal shall be allowed more than $2,000 per annum, and no clerk to a marshal more than $1,500 per annum.

Commissioners' fees.

For each case of examination of a person or persons charged with violating the laws of the United States, ten dollars in full of all services. A copy of the complaint shall be duly returned to the court, and the accounts of the commissioners shall be approved by the judge of the district or circuit court to justify their allowance at the treasury. When State judges or magistrates act as United States commissioners, or examining magistrates in cases of offences against United States laws, they shall be entitled to the same fees and subject to the same rules as United States commissioners.

For attending to a reference in a litigated matter in a civil cause at law, in equity, or in admiralty, in pursuance of an order of court, three dollars per day.

For taking and certifying depositions to file, twenty cents for each folio of one hundred words, and ten cents per folio for each copy of the same furnished to a party on request. This shall not be construed to authorize any charge for draught, minutes, or report of testimony taken in cases of criminal complaint, or for copy of the complaint.

No clerk of a circuit or district court of the United States shall be allowed to hold the office of a United States commissioner.

For issuing a warrant of arrest, one dollar in cases where the party is not arrested.

For issuing any warrant under the tenth article of the treaty of the ninth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, between the United States and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, against any person charged with any of the crimes or offences set forth in said article, two dollars; and the same sum for any war-

rant issued under the provisions of the convention for the surrender of criminals, between the United States and the King of the French, concluded at Washington on the ninth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-three; and for hearing and deciding upon the case of any person charged with any offence or crime, and arrested under the provisions of said treaty or convention, five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed.

Witnesses' fees.

For each day's attendance in court, or before any officer pursuant to law, one dollar and fifty cents, and five cents per mile for travelling from his place of residence to said place of trial or hearing, and five cents per mile for returning. When a witness is subpœnaed in more than one cause between the same parties in different suits at the same court, but one travel fee and one per diem compensation shall be allowed for attendance, to be taxed in the first case disposed of, and "per diem" only in the other causes, to be taxed from that time in each case, in the order in which they may be disposed of.

When a witness is detained in prison for want of security for his appearance, he shall be entitled to a compensation of one dollar per day over and above his subsistence.

When a clerk or other officer of the United States shall be sent away from his place of business as a witness for the government, either with or without papers or books, his salary shall continue; his necessary expenses, stated in items and sworn to, in going, returning, and attendance on the court, shall be audited and paid, but no mileage nor other compensation shall in any case be allowed.

There shall be paid to such seaman or other person as has been or shall be sent to the United States from any foreign port, station, sea, or ocean, by any United States minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, commander, or captain, to give testimony in any criminal case which has been or may be depending in any court of the United States, such compensation as the court, which had or shall have cognizance of the crime, shall adjudge to be right and proper, not to exceed one dollar for each day the said seaman or person has been or shall be necessarily on the voyage, and arriving at the place of examination or trial, exclusive of sustenance and transportation; the court to take into consideration, in fixing said compensation, the condition of said seaman or witness—whether his voyage has been broken up to his injury by his being sent to the United States or not.

If said seaman or person has been or shall be transported in an armed vessel of the United States, no charge for sustenance or transportation shall be made; if in any other vessel, the court may adjudge what compensation shall be paid to the captain of said vessel, and the same shall be paid accordingly: *Provided*, That in no case shall transportation and subsistence be allowed at a rate exceeding fifty cents per diem.

Jurors' fees.

For actual attendance at any court or courts, or upon an inquisition called by a marshal, two dollars per day during such attendance.

For travelling from their residence to said court or courts, five cents per mile for going, and the same for returning.

In cases where the United States are parties, the marshal shall, on the order of the court, to be entered in its minutes, pay to the jurors and witnesses summoned in behalf of the United States, all such fees as they may appear by such order to be entitled to, which sums shall be allowed him at the treasury in his accounts.

The term "folio" in this act shall mean one hundred words, counting each figure as a word. When there are over fifty and under one hundred words, they shall be counted as one folio; but not when there are less, except when the whole statute, notice, or order contains less than fifty words.

The bill of fees of clerks, marshals, and attorneys, and the amount paid printers and witnesses, and lawful fees for exemplifications, and copies of papers necessarily obtained for use on trial in cases where, by law, costs are recoverable in favor of the prevailing party, shall be taxed by a judge or clerk of the court, and be included in and form a portion of a judgment or decree against the losing party. Such taxed bills shall be filed with the papers in the cause.

The fees of the marshals, clerks, commissioners, and district attorneys, in cases where the United States are liable to pay the same, shall be paid on settling their respective accounts at the treasury—such accounts to be made out and verified by the party under oath, and forwarded to the First Auditor of the Treasury; and it shall be the duty of a marshal to forward his account for the expenses of a term of court within one month after its expiration.

In prize cases, where there is a condemnation and sale, the costs, so far as they are payable and can be paid out of the proceeds of sale, shall be paid on the order of the court, upon the filing of the taxed bills, making them a portion of the record in the case.

No district attorney, marshal, or clerk, or their deputies, shall receive any other or greater compensation for any services rendered by him, whether enumerated in this act or not, than is provided in this act; and all acts, and parts of acts, allowing to either of them any other or greater fees than is herein provided, are hereby repealed, and to receive any other or greater compensation is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor. And if any officer herein before mentioned, or his deputy, shall, by reason or color of his office, wilfully and corruptly demand and receive any other or greater fees than those allowed in this act, he shall, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had. But this shall be construed to prohibit the payment of any salary authorized by statute. The marshal of the district of South Carolina shall hereafter be entitled to receive a salary of two hundred dollars per annum; and the provisions

of the third section of this act shall be, and hereby are, extended so as to include the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the State of California, and Territories of Washington and Oregon, officers, jurors, and witnesses shall be allowed, for the term of two years, fifty per cent. additional to the fees and compensation allowed by this act.

The compensation or fees of the marshals, district attorneys, and clerks, and the other expenses of courts in the Territories, whilst engaged in the trial of causes, or other business arising under the local laws of the Territory, shall in no case be chargeable to the United States.

That before any bill of costs shall be taxed by any judge or other officer, or allowed by any officer of the treasury, in favor of clerks, marshals, commissioners, or district attorneys, the party claiming such bill shall prove by his own oath, or some other person having a knowledge of the facts, to be attached to such bill and filed therewith, that the services charged therein have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated.

That witnesses who are required to attend any term of the court on the part of the United States shall be subpœnaed to attend to testify generally on their behalf, and not to depart the court without leave of the court or district attorney, under which it shall be their duty to appear before the grand jury or petit jury, or both, as they shall be required by the court or district attorney. No writ shall be necessary to bring into court any prisoner or person in custody, or for remanding him from the court into custody; but the same shall be done on the order of the court or district attorney, for which no fee shall be charged by the clerk or marshal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall falsely take an oath or affirmation in relation to any matter authorized by this act, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the act approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to regulate the fees, costs," &c., and all laws and regulations heretofore made, which are incompatible with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and abrogated: *Provided, nevertheless,* That this act shall not be construed to repeal or modify any clause or provision of an act approved the eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three."

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the act approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to provide for extending the laws and judicial system of the United States to the State of California," be so amended as to confer on the district court of the State of California jurisdiction in all criminal cases as fully and completely as is conferred by law upon the district or circuit court of the State of New York.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, and for the third quarter of the current calendar year.

From the 30th September, 1853, to the 30th September, 1854, 9,384,464 acres were surveyed, chiefly in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Florida, and 8,190,017 acres were brought into market. This is exclusive of the surveys in California, Oregon, and Washington, amounting to 1,686,471 acres, which have not yet been proclaimed for sale, for the reason that those in California could not be disposed of till the private claims and pre-emptions in that State had been adjusted; and no provision was made by law for the ordinary sale of lands in Oregon and Washington till the last session of Congress. As soon as it can be done with a due regard to outstanding claims, these lands will be brought into market in the same manner as those east of the Rocky mountains.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th June last there were—.

	Acres.
Sold for cash	7,035,735.07
Located with military warrants	3,402,620.00
Located with other certificates	14,182.26
Making a total of	10,452,537.33
In addition, there were reported—	
Under swamp land grants	11,033,813.53
Internal improvements, railroads, &c	1,751,962.19
Making an aggregate of	23,238,313.05

For the quarter ending September 30, 1854, there were—

	Acres.
Sold for cash, (part estimated,)	2,894,306.00
Located with bounty land warrants	388,360.00
Making a total of	3,282,666.00
Reported under swamp land grant	1,496,962.57
Making an aggregate of	4,779,628.57

This shows an increase in sales for the last fiscal year over the preceding of 5,952,239.86 acres; and although the aggregate disposed of was less than that of the preceding year by over 2,000,000 acres, the difference was caused by the fact that the most of the grants for bounty land, swamp, railroad, &c., had previously been disposed of.

The sales for the third quarter of the current calendar year are more than twice as heavy as those for the corresponding quarter of

the previous year, though the locations are less numerous, for similar reasons to those above given.

During the year ending the 30th September last, 120,784 patents under the various laws were written, exclusive of the swamp land grants, and 111,158 were recorded, occupying 224 folio volumes. 429 manuscript patents were also written and recorded, covering 851 pages, or nearly two folio volumes.

	Tracts.
Of certificates of purchase there were posted	106,279
Declaratory statements	17,806
Land warrant locations	50,324
Selections for internal improvements	13,473
Swamp land selections	93,362
Equal to	281,244

The following accounts were also adjusted, to wit:

Of receivers of public money	486
Of disbursing agents	402
Of refunding accounts	508
Of surveyors general and deputy surveyors	333
Of publishers of newspapers	277
Equal to	2,006

accounts, and occupying four large folio volumes of records. 125 lists of swamp land selections, covering 2,920 pages, and 4 lists of railroad selections, covering 348 pages, have been received and acted on.

508 Virginia bounty land claims, filed for the issue of scrip under the act of August 31, 1852, have been examined, of which 373 were allowed, 62 rejected, and 73 suspended. 4,043 pieces of scrip were issued, amounting to 292,195 acres; and 190 claims were filed, calling for 90,342 acres. 2,806 pre-emption claims under the several laws have been examined and settled, and the voluminous correspondence therewith connected promptly attended to.

26,617 letters have been received and registered, the registry covering 3,659 pages, or 7 volumes of large folio record; and 24,279 letters were written, filling 15,473 pages, or 31 volumes of record.

6,684 packages, exclusive of letters, have been transmitted, and the seal of the office attached to 51,000 patents, copies, &c.

It will thus be perceived that, on an average, full one-third more business has been done in the office during the past year, than in the preceding; and although more assistance has been furnished for part of the current year than formerly, the gentlemen in the office, heads of divisions, and others, who cordially co-operated in pressing on this labor, are entitled to high commendation.

The unusually large number of patents prepared, and the office business connected therewith, evince the amount of labor performed in the Recorder's division.

The onerous and responsible duties of the chief clerk have been faithfully and efficiently discharged, and the internal police of the

office fully sustained. The principal clerk of private land claims has also been actively employed in the difficult and complicated duties of his division, which are in a satisfactory state of forwardness.

The principal clerk of surveys, though in ill health, has been as assiduously engaged as his strength would permit, in organizing the surveying operations in the new Territories, and carrying them out in the States.

The clerk in charge of the pre-emption division has also been most indefatigably employed, and in view of the fact that many cases were complicated and difficult, has disposed of a very large amount of business.

The clerk in charge of the Virginia revolutionary claims, and war of 1812 bounties, has labored indefatigably and ably in this most difficult branch of duty.

The clerks in charge of the Mexican bounty land claims, and those under the acts of 1850 and 1852, have striven earnestly and successfully to keep up the duties of their respective divisions, notwithstanding the great pressure of those duties.

The accountants have had the posting of the sales and locations, though unusually heavy, brought up as close as possible, and the accounts of the receivers, and disbursing agents, adjusted to the latest dates practicable; and notwithstanding the large amount of money received for lands, it is confidently believed that every dollar has been or will be paid into the treasury. The duties of these divisions, though exceedingly arduous, have been zealously and faithfully performed.

The clerk in charge of the swamp land division has also been diligently employed, and has ably pressed forward the duties of it towards completion.

With very few exceptions, the assistants in those several divisions have ably and efficiently seconded the efforts of their principals, to consummate speedily and satisfactorily the duties of their respective branches.

The accounts of the surveyors general, deputy surveyors, and publishers of newspapers, have been adjusted and reported to the latest possible dates.

The following table shows the present condition of the bounty-land warrants, under the acts of 1847, 1850 and 1852, to wit:

Act of 1847.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres.....	79,407	12,705,120	71,939	11,510,240	7,468	1,194,880
40 acres.....	7,269	290,760	5,596	223,840	1,673	66,920
Total.....	86,676	12,995,880	77,535	11,734,080	9,141	1,261,800

Act of 1850.

160 acres.....	26,808	4,289,280	22,713	3,634,080	4,095	655,200
80 acres.....	56,220	4,529,600	43,434	3,474,720	12.786	1,054,880
40 acres.....	101,567	4,062,680	75,034	3,001,360	26,533	1,061,320
Total.....	184,595	12,881,560	141,181	10,110,160	43,414	2,771,400

Act of 1852.

160 acres.....	1,157	185,120	709	113,440	448	71,680
80 acres.....	1,649	131,920	959	76,720	690	55,200
40 acres.....	8,732	349,280	5,037	201,480	3,695	147,800
Total.....	11,538	666,320	6,705	391,640	4,833	274,680

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847....	86,676	12,995,880	77,535	11,734,080	9,141	1,261,800
Act of 1850....	184,595	12,881,560	141,181	10,110,160	43,414	2,771,400
Act of 1852....	11,538	666,320	6,705	391,640	4,833	274,680
Grand total..	282,809	26,543,760	225,421	22,235,880	57,388	4,307,880

It will thus be perceived, that of the 26,543,760 acres embraced by the warrants now issued, 22,235,880 acres have been located, leaving only 4,307,880 acres to be satisfied.

The following table exhibits the present condition of the grant of 500,000 acres made to each of the States for internal improvements by the act of September 4, 1841, to wit:

States.	Quantity to which entitled.	Quantity selected and approved.	Quantity to be selected.
Illinois.....	209,085.50	208,980.05	105.45
Missouri.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Alabama.....	97,469.17	97,469.17	.....
Mississippi.....	500,000.00	499,984.59	15.41
Louisiana.....	500,000.00	387,875.20	112,124.80
Michigan.....	500,000.00	498,638.54	1,361.46
Arkansas.....	500,000.00	499,889.03	110.97
Florida*.....	499,990.09	368,290.10	131,699.99
Iowa.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Wisconsin†.....	500,000.00	416,721.41	83,278.59
Total.....	4,306,544.76	3,977,848.09	328,696.67

* Subject to readjustment, owing to imperfection of plats from which selections were made.
† Under decision of Attorney General, July 24, 1852.

This grant may be regarded as closed in all these States except Louisiana, and it is presumed that it will soon be disposed of by that State also.

The grant for the central railroad from Chicago to Mobile, with a branch to Galena, has been adjusted and finally closed; that in Missouri, from Hannibal to St. Josephs, is also closed, except a few tracts claimed by the railroad which have been selected by the agents of the State as swamp lands, under the act of 1850, and which are in process of adjustment. The grant for the southwestern road from St. Louis, Missouri, is in process of adjustment, and will be completed as soon as practicable. Nothing has yet been done with the grants for roads in Arkansas, for the reason that, by the terms of the grant, the legislature of the State was authorized to have the routes of the road established, and that body did not meet since the grant was made till this fall. It is presumed that the routes of these roads will be established from surveys already made; and when established, the grant will be adjusted as speedily as practicable.

The grant for the Sault Ste. Marie canal it is expected will be finally adjusted by the commencement of the session of Congress.

At the instance of many members of Congress, and others, about thirty-one millions of acres in several of the land States had been withdrawn from market in anticipation of grants for railroad and other internal improvements; as such grants were not made, it was deemed expedient to restore these masses of lands to market, especially in view of the passage of the bill graduating the price of the public lands; and this has been done, except where the reservation was for a fixed period, or grants have already been made.

The adjustment of these grants, and the prompt discharge of the current duties of this office, have been materially interfered with by the delay in selecting the swamp lands.

When the act of 28th of September, 1850, was passed, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the several States, the surveyors general were charged with the selection of those lands in the States where that office still existed, and where not, that duty was devolved on the registers and receivers of the land offices.

The instructions required that the selections should be made from the field or descriptive notes of survey where the States were willing to accept that basis; but where they were not, and claimed other lands in addition to those shown by the field or descriptive notes to be embraced by the law, that the lands so claimed should also be certified to the States on satisfactory evidence that they were of the character alleged.

More than four years have elapsed and the selections are not yet completed. In the mean time numerous entries and locations were made of lands subsequently claimed by the States, and in many cases of this kind where these claims have been contested, it has been found that the lands were not embraced by the swamp law, and consequently the sales or locations were confirmed; the claim on the part of the States having originated in the ignorance or carelessness of some of their agents. As the matter now stands, however, it is impossible to issue patents for sales and locations with any safety till the final re-

turns of the swamp selections have been made and posted. The parties who claim these patents complain, and with good reason, of this withholding of the evidences of their titles, and the extent of the evil may be judged of from the fact, that by careful estimates it appears there are now in this office about one hundred and twenty-four thousand patents written and not transmitted.

To remedy this evil I respectfully recommend that authority be given for the issue of these patents, and that provision be made by law that the purchase money for any such lands be paid over to the States, and that they be authorized to select others in lieu of those located with scrip, land warrants, &c., on due proof by the authorized agents of the States that such lands were of the character embraced by the swamp land act of 1850.

Further experience in examining the Virginia revolutionary bounty land claims filed for scrip under the act of August, 1852, has fully evinced the difficulties in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in many of those cases. In view, however, of the liberal construction given to the act of 31st August, 1852, by your decision, and the opinion of the Attorney General rendered since the recommendation in my report of last year, I am clearly of opinion that every claim can be satisfied that should be allowed, and hence that further legislation on this subject is unnecessary, if not inexpedient.

None can entertain a higher estimate than is held by this office of the value of the services for which bounty lands were promised by Virginia in the revolutionary struggle, and hence the most liberal construction consistent with the law has been applied to claims of this character.

The attention of Congress is again respectfully called to the imperfect condition of part of the records of this division. These records are the only evidence of title to numerous bodies of land in Ohio, patented prior to 1834, and it is highly important that measures should be promptly adopted for perfecting them, as every year's delay increases the difficulty in accomplishing that object.

In connexion with this subject it is suggested that a number of "entries," as they are termed, of Virginia revolutionary warrants, were made in the military district in Ohio, for which no surveys have been executed, or patents issued, owing to the neglect of the owners, many of whom, or their heirs or assigns, now occupy those lands. The act of 20th February, 1850, expired on the 1st of January, 1852, and since that time no survey could be executed of any of these "entries," however meritorious. To close this whole matter, it is respectfully recommended that authority be given to consummate all cases of this character; and that the balance of the public land, amounting, it is estimated, to about 60,000 acres, be donated to the State for school purposes. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that these lands are mere interstitial slips of irregular shapes, generally excluded from the adjoining surveys, it is believed, because they were considered of little or no value; and further, that it would in all probability cost the government more to hunt up surveys, sell and issue patents for them, than would be realized from the lands. It is important, however, in finally disposing of these tracts, either

by the federal or State government, that provision be made giving a preference in the purchase of them to adjacent proprietors, at a given price and for a fixed time. This suggestion is made to prevent conflict of boundaries, and the litigation that will necessarily grow out of it, in surveying these lands, as it will be necessary for this purpose to retrace old boundaries of irregular figures, the marks and monuments of many of which it is probable have been entirely effaced by time or accident. In fact it would seem to be necessary, in this case, to introduce something of the old Maryland system of surveys to take up vacancies, or resurveys to include vacancies.

In view of the increase of business consequent on the operations of the law graduating the price of the public lands, and the decrease in the compensation of the land officers caused by that reduction, it would seem to be just that some provision be made to recompense them for their labor. The measure of compensation heretofore allowed should, therefore, be continued—that is, one per cent. where fees are allowed, estimating all the lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, with the restriction that they should not exceed six hundred and twenty-five dollars for any one quarter, nor twenty-five hundred dollars for the whole of an official year, except where the sales exceed that amount, say to an extent that would make the per-centage equal to one hundred dollars where a proportionate per-centage should be allowed to compensate a clerk or clerks for the additional duty necessary to keep up the business. An allowance should also be made those officers for office rent, and they should be required to keep their offices in safe and secure buildings, so that the valuable documents in their custody would be preserved against every risk of loss or destruction. As it is, these offices, containing the only reliable evidence of the foundations of title to the numerous and valuable farms all over the land States, are frequently located in frame buildings, so situated as to insure their destruction in case of fire in the vicinity, and often wholly insecure against trespass by the mischievous, designing, or dishonest. The cost is too slight in comparison with the risk, and it is probably the only class of cases in the world where so little regard is paid to such valuable archives. As the matter now stands, every effort within the power of this office is made to obtain suitable locations, by suggestions, &c.; but if the government paid the rent, it would have the power to require that the offices should be kept in secure buildings.

For donation claims in Oregon one hundred and forty-two certificates were transmitted to this office for patenting, but on examination it was ascertained that most of them were bounded by lines differing from those of the public surveys, and that special plats of the locations had not been transmitted with them as required by instructions. Without those plats, showing their locations in connexion with the lines of the public surveys, there would have been no security that different patents, when issued, would not have included the same land, in whole or in part. The certificates for such donations were therefore returned, that the instructions might be complied with. The others were placed in hands for patenting; and in view of the difficulty in preparing these patents, as special forms are required in dif-

ferent cases, I have devolved that duty on the principal clerk of private land claims. The business of that division, which has been promptly and efficiently discharged, was already onerous, embracing the Indian grants as well as private claims; but as these donations partook in some degree of the nature of that business, this arrangement was deemed the most judicious.

The surveyors general of Kansas and Nebraska, New Mexico and Washington Territories, have repaired to their respective posts, with full instructions for their guidance and government, under the legislation of the last session of Congress; but it is not expected that reports can be received from them in time to be laid before Congress, in view of their recent appointment and the remoteness of their fields of labor. The instructions to them, moreover, required much care and consideration, and consequently some time, that they might be fully advised of their duties, and that the intention of Congress should be carried out in their legislation on this subject. As these instructions are voluminous, and will probably be interesting to those of our citizens who may wish to emigrate to either of those Territories, especially those for the examination and adjudication of private claims in New Mexico, I have appended copies of them.

The land officers for Washington and Oregon Territories authorized at the last session of Congress having been appointed, full instructions, with the necessary tract-books, blanks, &c., have been transmitted to their offices, that they may be able, at once, to enter on duty. Those for Kansas and Nebraska were not appointed; and as no surveys have yet been made in those Territories, they would have had nothing to do, and their appointment would therefore have involved unnecessary expense.

Arrangements have been made for organizing a new land district in the southern part of Florida, in accordance with the requirements of the act of 5th August last, which takes effect on the 5th February next. This act, however, requires an amendment, giving authority to the President to appoint the officers, and defining their duties and responsibilities. All the other laws of the last session which require the action of this office—and they are nearly one-fifth of the whole number passed—have been considered and disposed of, or are in process of execution.

The able and lucid reports of the surveyors general are herewith communicated, and special attention is respectfully requested to the suggestions and recommendations therein contained. The great amount of surveys executed in their several districts, and the strenuous efforts to secure accuracy in that service, evince the most untiring energy on the part of those officers.

The report of the surveyor general of Michigan presents a most satisfactory statement of the operations of his district during the past year. He has successfully overcome most of the difficulties incident to the fraudulent surveys heretofore made, and is pursuing the only plan by which the evils resulting therefrom can be remedied. In reference to the survey of the village lots at Sault Ste. Marie, referred to by him, it is proper to state, that in attempting to protract, on a large scale, the surveys formerly made of these lots, as requested

by this office, the surveyor general found that they would not close; and, further, that the corners of the blocks and squares had not been properly marked. In view of the increased value of the lots in the village, it was deemed necessary to have them resurveyed with care, having reference to the decisions of the land officers under the law, and the corners permanently marked and established: this has been done, and it is hoped that the whole business will be closed at an early day. It is proper to state, however, that the long delay in disposing of this matter is not attributable either to this office or the surveyor general.

From the report of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, whose district includes also the Territory of Minnesota, it will be perceived that the emigration to that region is so great that it is impossible for the surveys to keep pace with the settlements, notwithstanding the most judicious application of the means placed at his disposal, the unceasing efforts of his deputies, and a devotion to labor on the part of his clerks of about twelve hours each day.

The surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri is rapidly bringing the labors of his office to a close, and but for the difficult and complicated duties connected with the location and survey of the private claims in his district, would soon have them completed. The granting of the request made by him for the appropriation of a small sum for the purchase of law books for the use of his office is earnestly recommended, as indispensably necessary to enable him understandingly to adjudicate the intricate and important questions arising in the discharge of his duties.

The surveyor general of Arkansas, it will be perceived, is only prevented from closing the business of his district by the discovery of frauds in surveying executed many years ago, which require correction or the resurvey of considerable tracts of land.

The prevalence of sickness in Louisiana, during the past season, has materially interfered with the field operations in that State; notwithstanding which, very satisfactory progress has been made in the difficult and complicated duties of the district, including the adjustment of the swamp-land grant, which has been nearly completed.

In Florida the surveys have been closed on the line between that State and Alabama, and arrangements are being made for extending the surveys over the neutral ground surrounding the reservation heretofore made for the Seminoles, and also over part of that reservation, including the lands adjacent to Kissimie river and Lake Akechobee, which are represented as among the finest in Florida.

It will be remembered that the appropriations for surveying the keys on the coast of Florida, and the islands off the coast of California, have been placed under the direction of the superintendent of the coast survey. By this judicious management but little expense is incurred beyond that required for the coast survey purposes; whereas, if these islands and keys were surveyed in the usual manner, in connexion with the ordinary land surveys, the expense would be very heavy. Whenever practicable, the coast survey has surveyed the necessary boundaries to divide these keys and islands into tracts of suitable size for sale; and where from the nature of the ground this could not be

done, posts or corners have been established which can easily be connected by straight lines, so as to produce this result.

Plats of this work, covering a very considerable portion of it, and of a character highly satisfactory, have already been placed at the disposal of this office, and others are expected at an early day. Advices have also been received that the work on the coast of California is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Special attention is requested to the report of the surveyor general of California, and it is earnestly suggested that the most stringent means be adopted to prevent the outrages mentioned by him. If the surveyor general cannot be sustained in the discharge of his duties, or the marks and monuments of the United States surveys can be obliterated with impunity, the extension of the system over the regions of country where such offences are committed is worse than useless.

The report of the surveyor general of Oregon has not yet been received, but is expected in time to be laid before Congress early in the session.

At the last session of Congress action was had on several subjects that had been brought to the attention of that body, but there are others which require action, and which I beg leave to present for consideration.

The necessity has heretofore been presented of authorizing the department, under the direction of the President, to restore to market lands which had been reserved, but which were no longer required for the purposes for which they were thus set apart. Numerous, and in some instances large, bodies of land are kept out of market for want of such authority, the settlement of their localities materially hindered, and special legislation frequently invoked on the subject. The authority now asked would enable the department to dispose of the unimproved lands in such reservations, under the general laws, and where improvements had been made at the expense of the government, so to average the sale as to reimburse such expense.

The law of April 20, 1854, organizing the new land district of Cheboygan, in Michigan, having no date, took effect from its passage; and as the land officers for the old districts out of which it was formed could not be immediately apprised of the change, a number of sales were made in those districts of land which by the act had been transferred to the Cheboygan district. As these sales are illegal under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Matthews *vs.* Zane, the land officers of the Cheboygan district have been instructed to reserve the lands so entered till Congress can confirm these sales; and it is respectfully recommended that an act be passed to that effect, with a provision that in all cases hereafter, where laws of this character are passed without date, they shall take effect six months after their approval. This will give full time to organize the new districts, and prevent the confusion and risk of error consequent on hasty action.

Under a misapprehension of the provisions of the relief laws, passed for winding up the old credit system, sales were closed many years ago which were not embraced by these provisions, and patents were issued on them. In other cases illegal subdivisions have been made

by the land officers, and those subdivisions sold. To remedy these evils, I respectfully suggest that an act be passed making these patents and sales valid.

The muniments of titles under the credit system, as heretofore reported, are subject to loss, and are rapidly going to decay. But few are now living who understand the operations of that system, and hence, in addition to the risk of the loss or destruction of those papers, the holders of titles of which they are the original evidence may be subject hereafter to inconvenience or actual loss from information derived from those who are not familiar with the details of the system. To obviate all difficulties on the subject, I respectfully recommend that authority be given for recording all these documents, with proper notes showing the entire deraignment of title in each case. The work would be laborious and expensive, but little in comparison to the good that will flow from it hereafter, in rendering certain those old titles, and infinitely less when compared with the value of the lands affected by them.

Uniformity in the action of the several branches of the business of this office renders its duties more simple, and the titles to lands more secure. By the act of 22d March, 1852, this office was authorized to prescribe the form and regulations for the assignment of land warrants. A like authority in relation to all transfers of entries, so far as they are regarded as assignable by this office, would introduce uniformity into this branch, and put at rest the question of the validity of such assignments. It would, moreover, secure evidence at least of the identity of the vendor with the purchaser, and thus prevent frauds in assignments.

The necessity for an act of limitation in relation to surveys and sales by the United States is every year becoming more apparent, and the expediency of the measure cannot be doubted. So far as the survey of private claims is concerned, this office, with your approbation, has established the common-law doctrine of estoppels; but difficulties arise in carrying out this doctrine in relation to the notice of the survey that should be given to the parties in interest, and the length of time that should elapse after such survey before that doctrine should properly apply. To sales or locations no such principle can be applied, as they are regulated by law. Cases of great hardship may arise to subsequent purchasers, who, relying upon the evidence given by United States officers to the original parties, buy in good faith, and improve the land. If the title is finally found illegal or defective, it is vacated; the first purchaser may have left the country, and the innocent assignee has no remedy. In cases of this character some general principle established by law would afford relief to the parties, and obviate the necessity for much special legislation by Congress.

I beg leave to renew the recommendations in my last annual report, not heretofore specially adverted to, and to request for them the consideration their importance requires.

This city and District, severed by their political position from the fostering care of any one State, are deprived of the assistance given to education by all the States, unless Congress, as their special legislators, shall make the necessary provisions for them. This may be

done as elsewhere, by donations of public lands, under judicious restrictions.

A number of locations of warrants have been rejected, because the parties to whom those warrants were granted had died before the issue of them, leaving neither widows nor minor children to receive the grants under the law. This, with the subject of further grants to the old soldiers, or their heirs, is respectfully submitted for consideration.

The act of the 4th August last, "to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," judging from the reports received, has been productive of much fraud and perjury, and proved seriously injurious to the actual settlers on the public domain. As far as practicable, these evils have been remedied by construction and instructions; but the law is inherently defective if it be designed to engraft this feature permanently on our land system. The privilege of purchasing at the graduated price should have been limited to pre-emptors, or made general to all. Now, it is alleged that persons take the oath prescribed by the law, with the mental qualification that the land will be required for actual settlement and cultivation *at some future time*. Others, it is stated, have employed men to go forward and make the affidavit, paying all their expenses, and also paying for the land; the employer agreeing to give his employés, in fee simple, a portion—say one-eighth, or a quarter, of the land so entered—retaining the balance. The only corrective of this abuse, in the power of the office, was to refuse to recognise assignments of entries of this character, and to issue the patents to the persons in whose names the entries were made, and this rule has been established. Efforts have been made to enter lands actually occupied and cultivated, but to which the settlers had no pre-emption claim. This has been refused on the ground that the settlers, being in occupancy of the land, could not and should not be ousted of his improvements by a party who wished to settle upon the same land, to the prejudice of the settler's occupancy. Attempts have also been made to enter land in the names of femmes covert, minors, &c. This, too, has been refused, for the reason that the obligation of settlement and cultivation, required to constitute the right to enter under the law, contemplates a contract; and hence those only can claim the benefit of the act who are capable of contracting. The proviso to the second section renders the execution of the law exceedingly intricate, and it is difficult to explain this feature in connexion with the several pre-emption laws, in such manner as to make it thoroughly understood. In fixing the periods for the several classes, fractions of years were disregarded from necessity, to prevent the dates becoming so numerous as to produce confusion. In many cases, as you are aware, the several parts of the same township, for various causes, were offered at different periods, frequently years apart; and hence these several parts are in different classes. In such cases it would have been desirable to fix a mean date as the average period of offering, but the office had not the power to do so.

The pre-emption clause is a peculiar feature in this law. Its effect is to give to pre-emptors settled on offered lands a perpetual credit, subject only to the risk of entry by others, for one month at the end

of each period of graduation; in other words, to denote the land subject only to this risk. The effect, though ostensibly beneficial to the settlers, would probably prove most disastrous to them in the main. Resting in fancied security, the time in which they would be subject to this risk might be forgotten, and their land and improvements be taken by speculators; or death might interpose, and difficulties arise in subsequent domestic arrangements, as to the persons by whom the entries authorized by the law should be made. This would certainly lead to litigation, and might have the still more disastrous and unhappy effect of producing discord and contention in families.

The basis of this law is the length of time the lands have been in market. It has been heretofore fully shown, that from eight to twelve millions of acres have been annually brought into market, while the demand has only ranged from one to four millions. It would be absurd to suppose that all the best lands are first purchased, or that all the lands first entered were of the best quality. Our people are eminently social in their habits, and, moreover, naturally congregate together for the advantages of churches, schools, and mutual assistance.

The inference is fair, therefore, that except the most worthless class, which was disposed of by the swamp-land grant, a fair proportion of lands of all qualities have been annually entered, leaving the same relative proportion in each class of lands subject to entry. Moreover, as time elapses and settlements increase and extend, lands comparatively poor and unfruitful become more valuable, because of increased facilities for market, or that the improvements in the neighborhood bring into requisition the peculiar products of those lands. For these reasons, beds of sand and fields of rock or gravel, in the vicinity of growing towns or villages, though unfit for cultivation, are actually more valuable to their owners, on account of the materials for building and improvement obtained from them, than the most productive agricultural lands. The best evidence of these facts is found in the State of Ohio, where the richest lands had all been taken years ago, and yet, in proportion to those remaining unsold, the sales have been heavier than in any other of the land States. Indeed, evidence might be produced to almost any extent corroborative of this view, or showing, rather, that, generally speaking, lapse of time is a better reason for increasing than for decreasing the price of lands.

This, however, is not the only erroneous view that seems to have been entertained on the subject of the public domain. It has been alleged, on the one hand, that by it injustice is done to the old States, while the utmost liberality is manifested towards the new; and on the other, that in consequence of the government being the great landholder in the new States, and its lands not subject to taxation, the sparse settlements of those States are compelled to sustain the expenses of State, county, and municipal governments, unaided by the means that should be derived from taxing all the lands. These views, on both sides of the question, are, to a greater or less extent, erroneous, as the facts will show.

The land system was originated by Jefferson, and fashioned into form by that great statesman, aided by Livingston, Gerry, Howell, Read, Williamson, Lang, King, Johnson, Stewart, Gardner, Henry,

Grayson, Ball, Houston, and Monroe. In the enactment of the ordnance of 1785, and the acts of 1796, 1800, and 1805, the nation had the benefit of the wisdom and patriotism of the sages who, under Heaven, founded our free and happy government. The advancement of the public interest was then the only object sought. The heavy debt of the Revolution pressing on the young republic, required liquidation, and every means at the disposal of the government was carefully and judiciously applied to that object. Among these, the public lands were considered a permanent and prominent item. With the utmost care, forecast, and wisdom, the land system was brought to perfection by a series of laws and executive and judicial decisions, till, by the passage of the act of 24th April, 1820, the cash was substituted for the credit system.

This is a brief summary of the inception and progress of our land system, which has continued for over seventy years, unaffected by any radical change till the passage of this graduation act, and which, in its past history, for simplicity, harmony, certainty, and uniformity, has commanded universal admiration.

Let us now see how this system has been administered, with special reference to the benefits derived from the public lands by the old and new States respectively, excluding, of course, the lands on the Pacific.

The bounty lands for services in the revolutionary war, and that of 1812, flowed mostly to the citizens of the old States, and, say one-half of those for services in the Mexican war.

The amount actually paid to the old States, under the act of 4th September, 1841, of the surplus revenue, is, of course, charged to those States.

As the proceeds of the public lands went into the treasury, and were applied to aid in defraying the expenses of the government, the necessity was thus obviated of increasing the tariff to that amount. The tariff, it is admitted, bears more equally on the entire population of a country than any other tax. The old States originally, and until within a few years, were vastly more populous than the new, and this relief, therefore, applied in the same proportion. Suppose, then, that for the entire period of the operation of the land system, the average proportion of the population of the old States to that of the new was as three to one; on this basis the people of the old States would have been benefited by three-fourths of the proceeds of the public lands, and those of the new States by one-fourth of those proceeds.

To state the account, then, on these hypotheses, the old States are chargeable with the amount of lands given as bounties in the revolutionary war and that of 1812, including that under the acts of 1850 and 1852—say 19,209,297 acres, equal to..... $24,011,620 00

One-half of the act of 1847—say 6,477,880 acres, equal to.....	8,097,350 00
Amount actually paid the old States under the act of 1841.....	409,912 42
Three-fourths of the proceeds of the public lands.....	113,676,758 67
Making a total of.....	146,195,641 09

the benefit of which has flowed chiefly, if not entirely, to the people

of the old States. This amount, it will be remembered, is exclusive of the sum of more than forty-eight and a quarter millions net receipts for imports at the ports of Florida and Louisiana, which went into the treasury, and by which the people of the old States were also proportionably benefited.

One of the greatest benefits, however, to the old States, and that which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, was the opening given by the new to the ambitious and enterprising citizens of the former, and the facilities furnished them by government of obtaining valuable farms at mere nominal prices. They have also enjoyed immense benefits from the products of the West—the supply being vastly increased thereby, and the cost proportionably reduced.

On the other hand, grants have been made to the new States and Territory of Minnesota for schools, academies, universities, seats of government, public buildings, and internal improvements; the swamp lands being left out of the account, because, by the terms of that grant, the proceeds were to be applied in draining those lands—say

34,891,063$\frac{60}{100}$ acres, equal to	$43,613,829 50
One-half the bounty land act of 1847—6,477,880 acres, equal to	8,097,350 00
Amount actually paid under act of 1841	178,141 39
One-fourth the proceeds	37,892,252 89
Two, three, and five per cent. fund	4,562,813 34
Making a total of	94,344,387 12

the benefits of which would have flowed to the new States on this basis.

Thus it will be perceived that mutual benefits, to an immense extent, and in about equal proportion, have flowed to both the old and new States, under this judicious system; and if either has apparently the advantage, it is all within the one great family, and not a sufficient ground of controversy between sires and sons.

The true policy of the land system is, first, to encourage the actual settlement and improvement of the public domain. This may be done by such amendments to the pre-emption laws as experience may prove necessary for the purpose, and by which every actual settler may secure his improvements in a reasonable time, without risk of competition from speculators.

And, second, to aid in providing the necessary facilities for intercommunications, and for the transportation of the products of the lands to market. Although the railroad excitement, in many cases, has been carried to excess, experience has proved that grants for such purposes, when carried out in good faith, are alike beneficial to the people, the States, and the general government.

To prevent mere speculation, and to secure an equivalent to the government for the lands granted for those purposes, some modifications in the acts making them seem proper—as, for instance, that no grant should be made except on the application of the legislature of a State; that the lands should be taken in alternate sections within a certain distance on each side of the improvement, the minimum price of the remaining sections to be doubled, throughout the whole extent

of the grant; and the lands to be certified to the States as the work progresses, with a provision of forfeiture in case of failure.

It is impossible to portray the vast benefits already derived by the West from this system. Immense regions have been disposed of that were thought to be wholly unsaleable, because of the difficulty of access; and so numerous are the applications for these lands, that in some cases, for want of time, they cannot be acted on for months after they are made. The government has consequently been benefited, as will be seen in part from the following tables:

A.—WITHIN THE SIX-MILE LIMITS.

Statement showing the quantity of land sold, with amount of purchase money received for the same; also, the quantity located within the six and fifteen mile limits of the Illinois Central railroad, from the date of being offered at public sale to the 30th September, 1854, within the State of Illinois, by land districts.

Districts.	Date when offered.	Quantity.	Purchase money.	Quantity located with warrants.	Excess purchase money upon locations with warrants.
		Acres.		*Acres.*	
Shawneetown	July 19, 1852	5,246.02	$13,115 06	2,235.78	$2,754 80
Kaskaskia	July 5, 1852	36,826.00	92,068 93	18,147.90	22,882 87
Edwardsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dixon	Sept. 20, 1852	62,240.34	160,600 00	57,903.16	72,378 95
Vandalia	Aug. 2, 1852	146,238.91	375,845 05	118,548.99	148,961 11
Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville	Aug. 23, 1852	132,480.58	332,531 79	118,806.33	149,835 97
Chicago	Sept. 1, 1852	35,801.23	91,217 89	13,574.40	18,262 16
Palestine	Aug. 16, 1852	5,640.00	14,100 00	12,000.00	15,000 00
Within six-mile		424,473.08	1,079,478 72	341,216.56	430,075 86

B.—WITHIN THE FIFTEEN-MILE LIMIT.

Districts.	Date when offered.	Quantity.	Purchase money.	Quantity located with warrants.	Excess purchase money upon locations with warrants.
		Acres.		*Acres.*	
Shawneetown	July 19, 1852	41,352.57	$51,690 63	66,673.06	$1,140 92
Kaskaskia	July 5, 1852	35,700.96	44,680 40	39,700.99	585 66
Edwardsville	July 12, 1852	3,497.95	4,349 93	7,926.95	16 82
Dixon	Sept. 20, 1852	49,943.04	62,438 80	184,914.86	8,870 08
Vandalia	Aug. 2, 1852	66,215.91	82,863 73	382,453.29	6,889 99
Springfield	July 26, 1853	26,123.00	33,400 26	94,989.00	760 00
Danville	Aug. 23, 1852	99,886.08	125,097 46	369,829.72	17,740 17
Chicago	Sept. 1, 1852	5,160.67	6,492 06	41,936.68	.....
Palestine	Aug. 16, 1852	21,000.00	27,304 19	75,000.00	253 28
Within fifteen-mile		348,880.18	438,317 51	1,263,424.55	36,256 92

Acres sold within both limits	773,353.26
Acres located within both limits	1,604,641.11
Total sold and located with military warrants	2,377,994.37
Cash received for land sold	$1,517,796 23
Excess in cash upon locations with warrants	466,332 78
Total cash received	1,984,129 01
Cash value of warrants surrendered	$2,005,081 38

The necessity for means of communication between the Pacific and the Mississippi, across the continent, is becoming more apparent and pressing every year. The only mode by which this can be accomplished is a grant of the character above alluded to. No State can do it; it has not the power to go beyond its own limits. The work is too vast for private enterprise, and too important for further delay. Should the land system be crippled, this work, and all others of like character, will be rendered impracticable. If the object sought in the passage of the graduation act was to get rid of the lands as soon as practicable, there is but little doubt that object will be attained by it. If, on the contrary, the supposition was that the lands would not sell for more, the foregoing, I think, will satisfactorily show that supposition to be erroneous. The sales have always been equal to the demand; the supply far, very far, beyond it. The demand at the reduced prices will be increased, but chiefly for purposes of speculation; and the hardy and enterprising settler instead of dealing with a kind paternal government in the purchase of his land, and securing a perfect title, will have to look to the wealthy monopolist and trust to his tender mercies, with the risk that his title is encumbered by prior liens or mortgages.

With these views, the natural suggestion is, that the graduation law be radically amended, if it be the pleasure of Congress to engraft it permanently on the land system; and in that event, it is further suggested that the twelve-and-a-half-cent class be abolished, or rather donated to the States respectively in which they lie, as the profit will scarcely defray the expenses of disposing of them.

The materials to answer the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of August last, cannot be prepared in time to be laid before that body at the commencement of the next session. That resolution requires "that the Secretary of the Interior cause to be prepared for the use of the House of Representatives, during the recess of Congress, a statement of the time the public lands may have been in market, as well as the quantity, classified according to the act graduating and reducing the price of the public lands, passed 4th August, 1854." The statistics now on hand cannot aid in preparing an answer to this resolution, even if they could be relied on.

The classification of the lands is progressing as rapidly as possible; and when completed, it will be necessary to ascertain the amount in each township that remains vacant, as well as the time of offering,

that the classifications required by the act may from time to time be made. This work is tedious and slow, and requires the services of those who are familiar with the land system. To obtain a starting-point, it was necessary to post all sales, locations, and selections up to 1st of July last. This is mostly done, and every effort consistent with a due regard to correctness will be made to prepare the answer to the resolution at the earliest day practicable.

All of which, with the accompanying documents, is most respectfully submitted.

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
August 21, 1854.

SIR: The 8th section of the act approved 22d July last, for the establishment of the office of surveyor general in New Mexico, declares as follows:

"SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to lands under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico; and for this purpose may issue notices, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and do and perform all other necessary acts in the premises.

"He shall make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, denoting the various grades of title, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States; and shall also make a report in regard to all pueblos existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said pueblos respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm *bona fide* grants, and give full effect to the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight between the United States and Mexico; and until the final action of Congress on such claims, all lands shall be reserved from sale or other disposal by the government, and shall not be subject to the donations granted by the previous provisions of this act."

The duty which this enactment devolves upon the surveyor general is highly important and responsible. He has it in charge to prepare a faithful report of all the land titles in New Mexico which had their

origin before the United States succeeded to the sovereignty of the country, and the law contemplates such a report as will enable Congress to make a just and proper discrimination between such as are *bona fide* and should be confirmed, and such as are fraudulent or otherwise destitute of merit, and ought to be rejected.

The treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico (United States Statutes at Large, volume 9, page 922) expressly stipulates in the 8th and 9th articles for the security and protection of private property. The terms there employed in this respect are the same in substance as those used in the treaty of 1803, by which the French republic ceded the ancient province of Louisiana to the United States; and consequently, in the examination of foreign titles in New Mexico, you will have the aid of the enlightened decisions, and the principles therein developed, of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the titles that were based upon the treaty of cession and the laws of Congress upon the subject.

The security to private property for which the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulates, is in accordance with the principles of public law as universally acknowledged by civilized nations.

"The people change their allegiance; their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved; but their relations to each other, and their rights of property, remain undisturbed."—United States *vs.* Perchman, 7 Peters' Reports.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Arredondo and others, 6th Peters' Reports, the Supreme Court declare that Congress "have adopted, as the basis of all their acts, the principle that the law of the province in which the land is situated is the law which gives efficacy to the grant, and by which it is to be tested whether it was *property* at the time the treaties took effect."

Upon the same basis Congress has proceeded in the present act of legislation, which requires the surveyor general, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain the origin, nature, character and extent of all claims to land "under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico;" and arms the surveyor general with power for the purpose, by authorizing him to "issue notices, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and do and perform all other necessary acts in the premises."

The private land titles in New Mexico are derived from the authorities of Old Spain, as well as of Mexico.

Among the "necessary acts" contemplated by the law and required of you, is, that you shall—

1st. Acquaint yourself with the land system of Spain as applied to her ultra marine possessions, the general features of which are found—modified, of course, by local requirements and usages—in the former provinces and dependencies of that monarchy on this continent. For this purpose you must examine the laws of Spain, the royal ordinances, decrees and regulations as collected in *White's Recopilacion*, 2 vols.

By the acts of Congress approved 26th May, 1824, 23d May, 1828, and 17th June, 1844, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 4, page 52, chap. 173; page 284, chap. 70; and vol. 5, page 676, chap. 95,)

the United States district courts were opened for the examination and adjudication of foreign titles. Numerous cases on appeal under these laws, and other cases on writs of error, in which actions on ejectment in the courts below had been instituted, were brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, where the rights of property under inceptive and imperfect titles which originated under the Spanish system have been thoroughly examined and discussed with eminent ability.

For these decisions I refer you to Peters' and Howard's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is important you should carefully examine them in connexion with the Spanish law, and the legislation of Congress on the subject, in order that you may understand and be able to apply the principles of the Spanish system as understood and expounded by the authorities of our government.

2d. Upon your arrival at *Santa Fé* you will make application to the governor of the Territory for such of the archives as relate to grants of land by the former authorities of the country. You will see that they are kept in a place of security from fire, or other accidents, and that access is allowed only to land owners who may find it necessary to refer to their title records, and such references must be made under your eye, or that of a sworn employé of the government.

You will proceed at once to arrange and classify the papers in the order of date, and have them properly and substantially bound. You will then have *schedules* (marked 1) of them made out in duplicate, and will prepare *abstracts*, (No. 2) also in duplicate, of all the grants found in the records, showing the names of grantees, date, area, locality, by whom conceded, and under what authority.

You will prepare, in duplicate, from the archives or authoritative sources, a *document,* (No. 3) exhibiting the names of all the officers of the Territory who held the power of distributing lands from the earliest settlement of the territory until the change of government, indicating the several periods of their incumbency, the nature and extent of their powers conceding lands; whether, and to what extent, and under what conditions and limitations, authority existed in the governors or political chiefs to distribute (repartir) the public domain; whether in any class of cases they had the power to make an absolute grant; and if so, for what maximum in area; or, whether subject to the affirmance of the department or supreme government; whether the Spanish surveying system was in operation, and since what period in the country, and under what organization; also, with verified copies in the original, and translations, of the laws and decrees of the Mexican republic, and regulations which may have been adopted by the general government of that republic for the disposal of the public lands in New Mexico. Herewith you will receive a table of land measures adopted by the Mexican government, translated from the "Ordenanzas de Tierras y Aguas," by Marianas Galvan, edition of 1844, as printed in Ex. Doc. No. 17, 1st session 31st Congress, House of Representatives, containing much valuable information on the subject of California and New Mexico, and of which document I would invite your special and careful examination.

In a report of the 14th November, 1851, from the surveyor general of California, it is stated that all the grants, &c., of lots or lands in California, made either by the Spanish government or that of Mexico, refer to the "vara" of Mexico as the measure of length; that, by common consent in California, that measure is considered as exactly equivalent to *thirty-three* American inches. That officer then enclosed to us copy of a document he had obtained as being an extract of a treaty made by the Mexican government, from which it would seem that another length is given to the "vara;" and by J. H. Alexander's (of Baltimore) Dictionary of Weights and Measures, the Mexican vara is stated to be *equal to* 92.741 *of the American yard.*

This office, however, has sanctioned the recognition, in California, of the Mexican vara, as being equivalent to thirty-three American inches.

You will carefully compare the data furnished in the table herewith, and in the foregoing, with the Spanish measurements in use in New Mexico, and will report whether they are identical; or if varied in any respect by law or usage, you will make a report of all the particulars.

You should also add to "document No. 3," the *forms* used under the former governments to obtain grants, beginning with the initiatory proceeding, viz: the petition, and indicating the several successive acts until the title was completed. A copy of the "schedule," "abstract," and "document," required of you in the foregoing, duly authenticated by you, should constitute a part of the permanent files of the surveyor general's office, and duplicates of them should be sent as soon as practicable to the Department of the Interior.

The knowledge and experience you will acquire in arranging the archives, collecting materials, and making out the documents called for by these instructions, will enable you to enter understandingly upon the work of receiving and examining the testimony which may be presented to you by land claimants, and prepare your report thereon, for the action of Congress.

In the first instance, you will provide yourself with a *journal*, consisting of substantially bound volume or volumes, which is to constitute a complete record of your official proceedings in regard to land titles; and with a suitable *docket*, for the entry therein of claims in the order of their presentation, and so arranged as to indicate at a glance a brief statement of each case, its number, name of original and present claimant, area, locality, from what authority derived, nature of title—whether complete or incomplete, and your decision thereon.

You first session should be held at *Santa Fé*, and your subsequent sessions at such places and periods as public convenience may suggest, of which you will give timely notice to the department.

You will commence your session by giving proper public notice of the same, in a newspaper of the largest circulation in the English and Spanish languages—will make known your readiness to receive notices and testimony in support of the land claims of individuals, derived before the change of government.

You will require claimants in every case—and give public notice to that effect—to file a written *notice* setting forth the name of "present claimant;" name of the "original claimant;" nature of claim—whether

inchoate or perfect; its date; from what authority the original title was derived, with a reference to the evidence of the power and authority under which the granting officer may have acted; quantity claimed; locality, notice, and extent of conflicting claims, if any, with a reference to the documentary evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and to show a transfer of right from the "original grantee" to "present claimant."

You will also require of every claimant an authenticated plat of survey, if a survey has been executed, or other evidence, showing the precise locality and extent of the tract claimed.

This is indispensable, in order to avoid any doubt hereafter in reserving from sale, as contemplated by law, the particular tract or parcel of land for which a claim may be duly filed, or in communicating the title to the same hereafter, in the event of a final confirmation.

The effect of this will be not only to save claimants from embarrassments and difficulties, inseparable from the presentation and adjudication of claims with indefinite limits, but will promote the welfare of the country generally, by furnishing the surveyor general with evidence of what is claimed as private property, under treaty and the act of July 22, 1854; thus enabling him to ascertain what is undisputed public land, and to proceed with the public surveys accordingly, without awaiting the final action of Congress upon the subject.

You will take care to guard the public against fraudulent or antedated claims, and will bring the title-papers to the test of the genuine signatures, which you should collect of the granting officers, as well as to the test of the official registers or abstracts which may exist of the titles issued by the granting officers. In all cases, of course, the *original* title-papers are to be produced, or loss accounted for; and where copies are presented, they must be authenticated; and your report should also state the precise character of the papers acted upon by you, whether originals or otherwise. Where the claim may be presented by a party as "present claimant" in right of another, you must be satisfied that the deraignment of title is complete; otherwise, the entry and your decision should be in favor of the "legal representatives" of the original grantee.

Your journal should be prefaced by a record of the law under which you are required to act, and of your commission and oath of office; and should contain a full record of the notice and evidence in support of each claim, and of your decision, setting forth, as succinctly and concisely as possible, all the leading facts, particulars, and the principles applicable to the case, and upon which such decision may be founded. All the original papers should of course be carefully numbered, filed, and preserved; and upon each should be endorsed the volume and page of the record in which they are entered, and such reference should be made on the journal and docket as will properly connect them with each other.

Your docket should be a condensed exhibit of every case and of your decision. The claims, both as to grade and dignity, may be classified by numerals or alphabetically, accompanied by explanatory notes, in

such a manner that it will show every case confirmed, and every one rejected by you.

In the case of any town lot, farm lot, or pasture lots, held under a grant from any corporation or town to which lands may be granted for the establishment of a town, by the Spanish or Mexican government, or the lawful authorities thereof, or in the case of any city, town, or village lot, which city, town, or village existed at the time possession was taken of New Mexico by the authorities of the United States, the claim to the same may be presented by the corporate authorities; or where the land on which the said city, town, or village, was originally granted to an individual, the claim may be presented by or in the name of such individual; and the fact being proved to you of the existence of such city, town, or village at the period when the United States took possession, may be considered by you as prima facie evidence of a grant to such corporation, or to the individuals under whom the lot-holders claim; and where any city, town, or village shall be in existence at the passage of the act of 22d July, 1854, the claim for the land embraced within the limits of the same may be made and proved up before you by the corporate authority of the said city, town, or village. Such is the principle sanctioned by the act of 3d March, 1851, for the adjudication of Spanish and Mexican claims in California; and I think its application and adoption proper in regard to claims in New Mexico.

In the month of March, 1849, there was published in the Atlantic States an extract of a letter dated December 12, 1848, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, purporting to be from a young officer of the army, in which it was stated that "the prefect at El Paso del Norte has for the last few months been very active in disposing (for his own benefit) of all lands in that vicinity that are valuable, *antedating* the title to said purchasers;" that "these land titles" would "be made a source of profitable litigation," &c. It will be your duty to subject all papers under suspicion of fraud to the severest scrutiny and test, in order to settle the question of their genuineness.

You will also collect information, from authentic sources, in reference to the laws of the country respecting minerals, and ascertain what conditions were attached to grants embracing mines; whether or not the laws and policy of the former governments conferred absolute title in granting lands of this class in New Mexico. It is proper, also, and you are instructed in the case of every claim that may be filed, to ascertain from the parties, and require testimony, as to whether the tracts claimed are mineral or agricultural; and you will be careful to make the necessary discrimination in the record of your proceedings and in your docket.

Your report should be divided into two parts. Part first should embrace individual and municipal claims, and should be prepared in the manner contemplated by law, and in accordance with the requirements in the foregoing instructions.

The law further requires you, also, to "make a report in regard to all pueblos existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said pueblos respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land."

Part second of your report should be devoted to this branch of your duty.

It will be your business to collect *data* from the records and other authentic sources relative to these pueblos, so that you will enable Congress to understand the matter fully, and legislate in such a manner as will do justice to all concerned.

In a report dated July 29, 1849, in camp near Santa Fé, from the Indian agent, James S. Calhoun, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he says: "The Pueblo Indians, it is believed, are entitled to the early and especial consideration of the government of the United States; they are the only tribe in perfect amity with the government, and are an industrious, agricultural, and pastoral people, living principally in villages, ranging north and west of Taos South, on both sides of the Rio Grande, more than 250 miles;" that "by a Mexican statute these people," as he had been informed by Judge Houghton, of Santa Fé, "were constituted citizens of the republic of Mexico, granting to all of mature age, who could read and write, the privilege of voting;" but this statute has no practical operation; that "since the occupancy of the territory by the government of the United States, the territorial legislature of 1847 passed the following act, which at the date of the Indian agent's report was in force:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico*, That the inhabitants within the Territory of New Mexico known by the name of Pueblo Indians, and living in towns or villages built on lands granted to such Indians by the laws of Spain or Mexico, and conceding to such inhabitants certain land and privileges, to be used for the common benefit, are severally hereby created and constituted bodies politic and corporate, and shall be known in law by the name of the 'Pueblo,' &c., (naming it;) and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession—sue and be sued."

In a subsequent report, viz: of the 4th of October, 1849, the same officer reported, from Santa Fé, that "the pueblos or civilized towns of Indians of the Territory of New Mexico are the following:

In the county of Taos: Taos Picoris	283	inhabitants.
In the county of Rio Ariba: San Juan, Santa Clara	500	"
In the county of Santa Fé: San Ildefonso, Namba, Pojoaque, Tesuque	590	"
In the county of Santa Ana: Cochite, Santa Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zia, Jenez	1,918	"
In the county of Bernalillo: Sandia-Gleta	883	"
In the county of Valencia: Leguna, Acona, Zunia	1,800	"
Opposite El Paso: Socoro, Islettas	600	"

Recapitulation.—Pueblos of New Mexico.

County of Taos	283	over five years of age.	
County of Rio Ariba	500	"	"
County of Santa Fé	590	"	"
County of Santa Ana	1,918	"	"

County of Bernalillo	833	over five years of age.
County of Valencia.....	1,800	" "
District of Tontero, opposite El Paso del Norte.....	600	" "
	6,524."	

The above enumeration, it is stated by the officer mentioned, "was taken from census ordered by the legislature of New Mexico, convened December, 1847, which includes only those of five years of age and upwards;" and further, that "these pueblos are located from ten to near a hundred miles apart, commencing north at Taos, and running south to near El Paso, some four hundred miles or more, and running east and west two hundred miles;" this statement having no reference to pueblos west of Zunia.

In another despatch, dated the 15th October, 1849, at Santa Fé, the same agent reports that "these pueblos are built with direct reference to defence, and their houses are from one to six stories high," &c. that "the general character of their houses is superior to those of Santa Fé;" they "have rich valleys to cultivate," &c.; and they "are a valuable and available people, and as firmly fixed in their homes as any one can be in the United States;" that "their lands are held by Spanish and Mexican grants—to what extent is unknown;" that Santa Ana, as Major Weightman had informed the agent, "decreed, in 1843, that one born in Mexico was a Mexican citizen, and, as such, is a voter, and therefore all the Pueblo Indians are voters;" but that "the exercise of this privilege was not known prior to what is termed an election—the last one in this Territory," &c.

It is obligatory on the government of the United States to deal with the private land titles, and the "pueblos," precisely as Mexico would have done had the sovereignty not changed. We are bound to recognise all titles as she would have done—to go that far, and no further. This is the principle which you will bear in mind in acting upon these important concerns.

You will append to your report on the pueblos the best map of the country that can be procured, on a large scale, and will indicate thereon the localities and extent of the several pueblos as illustrative of that report; which you are desired to prepare and transmit to the department at as early a period as the nature of the duty will allow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

WM. PELHAM, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor General of New Mexico.

The foregoing instructions are hereby approved.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
August 25, 1854.

Extract of a treaty made with the Mexican government, which accompanied a report dated November 14, 1851, from the U. S. Surveyor General of California, respecting the ratio of land measures between those employed under the Mexican government and those in use in the United States.

[From the Mexican ordinance for land and sea.]

Article 20th of the agreement entered into between the minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic and her agents in London, the 15th of September, 1837, with the holders of Mexican bonds.

20th. In compliance of what is ordered by the seventh article of the preceding law, and in order to carry into effect the stipulation in the preceding agreement in regard to the holders of bonds deferred, it is declared that the act of which mention is made in said agreement answers to 4840 English yards squared, equivalent to 5762.403 Mexican varas square; inasmuch that the sitio de ganado moyer contains 4338.464 acres, the Mexican vara having been found by exact measures equal to 837 French millimetres, and consequently to *$\frac{916,469}{100,000}$ of the English imperial yard.

Reducing the ratio of 4840 square yards and 5762.403 square varas, the vara will be	32.99312
Reducing the 4338.464 acres	32.99311
Reducing the fraction $\frac{916,469}{100,000}$	32.992884
The fraction mentioned in note, $\frac{915,755}{100,000}$	32.96718

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* *Translation of a note at the foot of the page.*

Without doubt, in this fraction there is an error of the press, since, considering the English yard 914 millimetres, and the Mexican vara 837 millimetres, the vara will be $\frac{915,755}{100,000}$ of a yard, the first figure, 6, being the inverted 9.

Table of land measures adopted in the republic of Mexico.

Names of the measures.	Figures of the measures.	Length of the figures, expressed in varas.	Breadth in varas.	Area in square varas.	Areas in caballerias
Sitio de ganado moyer.	Square	5,000	5,000	25,000,000	41,02
Criadero de ganado moyer.	Square	2,500	2,500	6,250,000	10,25
Sitio de ganado menor.	Square	3,333⅓	3,333⅓	11,111,111⅓	18,23
Criadero de ganado menor.	Square	1,666⅔	1,666⅔	2,777,777⅔	4,55
Caballeria de tierra	Right-angled parallelogram.	1,104	552	609,408	1
Media caballeria. ..	Square	552	552	304,704	½
Cuarto caballeria ó Suerte de tierra.	Right angled parallelogram.	552	276	152,352	¼
Fenega de sembraduro de maiz.	Right-angled parallelogram.	376	184	56,784	1/12
Sala para casa.	Square	50	50	2,500	0.00
Fundo legal para pueblos.	Square	1,200	1,200	1,440,000	2.03

The Mexican vara is the unit of all the measures of length, the pattern and size of which are taken from the Castilian vara of the mark of Burgos, and is the legal vara used in the Mexican republic. Fifty Mexican varas make a measure which is called cordel, which instrument is used in measuring lands.

The legal league contains 100 cordels, or 5,000 varas, which is found by multiplying by 100 the 50 varas contained in a cordel. The league is divided into two halves and four quarters, this being the only division made of it. Half a league contains 2,500 varas, and a quarter of a league 1,250 varas. Anciently, the Mexican league was divided into three miles, the mile into a thousand paces of Solomon, and one of these paces into five-thirds of a Mexican vara; consequently the league had 3,000 paces of Solomon. This division is recognised in legal affairs, but has been a very long time in disuse—the same as the pace of Solomon, which in those days was called vara, and was used for measuring lands. The *mark* was equivalent to two varas and seven-eighths—that is, eight marks containing twenty-three varas—and was used for measuring lands.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August* 26, 1854.

SIR: Under authority of the first section of the act of Congress approved 22d ultimo, entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyors general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes," you have been appointed surveyor general of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico. Your power, authority, and duties are the same as those provided by law for the surveyor general of Oregon, with proper allowances for clerk-hire, office-rent, and fuel, not exceeding what now is, or hereafter may be, allowed by law to said surveyor general of Oregon; and your office is to be located from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

Your first surveying duty will be to determine the location of a principal base and a principal meridian line, to govern the public surveys in the Territory. The great body of the settlements it is presumed will be found in the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte.

It is desirable that the *principal meridian* should run near the suburbs of Santa Fé, *starting* from and intersecting on the south the principal *base* line extending east and west, possibly as far south as the junction of the Rio Puerco and the Rio Grande. It may be, however, that the mountainous features of the country present obstacles which forbid the meridian line being extended through the longitude of Santa Fé; and if so, you are authorized to run it to the east or west thereof, as far as in your judgment may be found most expedient, and to such locality as shall present superior facilities for the purpose; and you may find that the most available position for the meridian and base to intersect each other will be the point of junction of the Rio Puerco with the Rio Grande del Norte.

Your earliest operation will be to survey the base line, starting from the *point* thereon where it will be intersected by the meridian; and, running *west* therefrom, you will establish boundary corners at intervals of every half mile, mile, and six miles, to govern the township surveys to the *west* of the principal meridian; and from the same intersection point, running *east*, corner boundaries at similar intervals will be established, to govern the township surveys on the *east* of such principal meridian.

At right-angles to the principal meridian, on the north of the base line, what are called standard parallels or correction lines will subsequently be extended east and west at every *fourth township, or twenty-fourth mile,* and from the same meridian to the south of the base line similar standard or correction lines are to be extended at every *fifth* township, or every *thirtieth* mile; and on such standard or correction lines, at the time when surveyed, the corner boundaries for townships, sections, and quarter-sections, are to be established at every six miles, mile, and half mile, respectively, as prescribed for the public surveys in Oregon Territory.

The township and subdivisional surveys, which will start from the standard or correction line *below*, will close by meridional lines on the standard *above* in every instance; so that double corners may be expected to exist on such standards, but which are inadmissible under any other circumstances.

The distances to which the principal meridian, base, and standard parallels should be *extended* on the *first* operations, will be only so far as shall be deemed indispensably necessary in order to regulate the surveying, at the earliest practicable periods, of those portions of the Territory now occupied and settled upon, and also those to which emigration may be tending.

The instrument to be relied on in establishing all your principal lines will be "Burt's improved solar compass." You are herewith provided with two pole-chains, of a true standard measure, the extreme links of which are terminated by rivets on the inner circles of their handles: these chains must always be retained in your office to regulate the chains of your deputy surveyors, each of whom should take to the field a similar standard, to regulate from time to time the chains in practical use.

As you are aware, from long experience, that the value of the public surveys depends on the permanency of the boundary monuments, and that great evils have ensued from the inefficient construction of mounds of earth, where such have to be used for that purpose, it is therefore expected that you will exact of your deputy surveyors the most rigid accountability for the faithful construction of mounds for boundaries, according to the method prescribed for Oregon, and which has been required to be adopted in California and Minnesota, and will also be made applicable to the surveys in New Mexico.

None other than township lines are to be run where the land is deemed unfit for cultivation, and no deputy shall charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, nor for any line not actually necessary to be run.

You will enter into a contract with a deputy surveyor of well established skill and reputation, for the survey of the base and meridian lines, and who must be conversant with the uses and practice of Burt's improved solar compass, and also of the theodolite; the former to be used especially in reference to taking latitudes at all such points as you may prescribe, and ascertaining the variation of the needle on the respective lines; and the latter for taking long-course sights and bearings of the mountain ranges, from the appropriate station points where it shall be deemed necessary to take angles in order to establish distances of inaccessible objects from such points.

As the base and meridian lines will form the groundwork of all your surveying operations, special care, skill and practical experience are requisite to that work; and to insure uniformity in the processes, it is expedient that the surveying of those lines should be confided to one and the same deputy surveyor, with instructions to him to employ as his assistants one and the same corps of operators *throughout*, if practicable; and in view of the cost of instruments, expense of outfit, &c., such proceeding would seem to be the most economical.

After having instituted these preliminary proceedings, and reported the fact to the department, it is expedient that you make a reconnaissance through the country, with a view to acquire correct information as to the localities and extent of the principal settlements, in order to enable you to determine the particular portions of country which ought, in your opinion, to be the first surveyed into townships and

subdivided; and where certain localities indicate the expediency of departing to greater or less extent from the system of *square* sectioning, you will report thereon, and give your opinion as to the mode of surveying by front and depth, or radiating lots, which will be better adapted to the topographical features of the country, and the wants and requirements of its people, present and prospective.

Your actual and necessary personal expenses whilst engaged in making the reconnaissance alluded to will be allowed at the department, on the production of proper vouchers.

At the intersection point between the base line and meridian, a conspicuous monument is to be constructed to signalize the spot, and which is to be described in the field-notes.

The deputy surveyor in his line field-book (whether base or meridian) is to note, as he proceeds in his measurements, the distance on his line of the crossings of every stream or ravine, &c., the width thereof, also the depth of stream or ravine, and the points of crossing of every other natural object, whether hill, mountain, ridge, lake, pond, ledge of rocks, stone quarry, mineral locality, and noting the kind of mineral; also noting the point when entering prairie, wood-land, swamp or marsh, and when leaving the same, the kind of timber and geological features of the country; these all to be carefully ascertained, and appropriately set forth in his line field-book, which is required to be free from blots, blurs, and interlineations of every kind which would throw the least doubt as to the true meaning of such book, which is to constitute the permanent record of the work, and to be filed and preserved at your office; a certified copy of the same to be returned to this office, accompanied by appropriate plats of the lines. It is proposed that such plats be on a scale of *two inches to the mile*, and to be protracted on successive sheets so as to admit of the same being bound up in a book form, instead of being in one continuous roll. The sheets, if of the size of a township plat (twelve inches square within a large margin,) may admit of three lengths, of twelve inches each, being inserted on a single sheet, leaving a copious margin.

You will communicate with the department as soon as convenient, after having instituted the surveys of your base and meridian lines; and when enabled understandingly to do so, you will report your views as to the extension of standard lines (accompanied by a programme of survey) so far as to admit of dividing into townships, and subdividing into sections. those particular portions of country which seem to command the *earliest attention;* and in order to acquire as much reliable information as possible on this subject, (and at the earliest practicable period,) you are herewith furnished with a draught of a "Notice to the inhabitants of New Mexico, claiming donations to land under act of Congress of July 22, 1854," which you will issue from your office at Santa Fé, and cause to be distributed as extensively as possible over the country. You will cause the same to be printed both in English and Spanish.

It may be that there are *isolated settlements*, so situated and surrounded by mountain-barriers as not to be approachable by the standard parallels, in order to connect them regularly with the main body of surveys without incurring great loss of time, expense, and labor.

Should such circumstances of imperative necessity be found to exist, it may possibly be deemed best to survey such isolated portions of country in bodies of townships, to be surveyed and subdivided in the usual manner, according to the true meridian, but as *independent* townships, having no reference whatever to the base and meridian lines. Townships so situated would of necessity have to be designated each by a *specific name;* as, for instance, "Independence township," "Constitution township," "Columbia township," and so forth.

These are suggestions seasonably presented for your future consideration, and to be reported on at your leisure. The prices allowed for surveying in Oregon Territory are as follows: For principal meridian, principal base, and standard parallel lines, not exceeding twenty dollars per mile; and for surveying township and subdivisional lines, not exceeding twelve dollars per mile. These are maximum rates, subject to be reduced by you where found practicable to do so consistently with the faithful execution of the work.

Herewith is furnished a form of contract and bond to be entered into by deputy surveyors, with a supply of blanks for the same.

You will submit your report as seasonably as possible on the various subjects of your duties to be laid before Congress at the next session, accompanied by estimates of the appropriations deemed necessary for the surveying service in New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

You are hereby apprized that it is the opinion of this office that parties holding lands under claims from the former governments of Spain or New Mexico are *not entitled also* to receive a donation of land under the act of July 22, 1854.

It is declared by the fourth section of the act as follows:

"That none of the provisions of this act shall extend to mineral or school lands, salines, military or other reservations, or land settled on and occupied for purposes of trade and commerce and not for agriculture, and all legal subdivisions settled on and occupied in whole or in part for purposes of trade and commerce and not for agriculture, shall be subject to the provisions of the act of 23d May, 1854, in relation to town sites on the public lands, whether so settled and occupied before or after the survey of said lands, except that said lands shall be donated instead of being sold."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

WM. PELHAM, Esq., *Surveyor General of New Mexico.*

The foregoing instructions are hereby approved.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 2, 1854.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August* 28, 1854.

SIR: The act of the 22d July, 1854, directs that "your power, authority, and duties" shall be the same as "those provided by law for

the surveyor general of Oregon;" hence you are requested to execute the 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of that law, making donations to actual settlers, and for town sites; the 5th and 6th sections reserving lands for school and university purposes; the 7th granting pre-emption rights, as well as the 1st section providing for the survey of the lands in New Mexico; and the 8th conferring on you the authority to report on the private claims in that Territory. Instructions have already been sent you under the 1st and 8th sections; the following will govern you in the discharge of your duties under the other sections above mentioned.

The second section grants a quarter-section of land, or one hundred and sixty acres, to every white male citizen of the United States, and to every white male over twenty-one years of age, who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who was residing in said Territory prior to the 1st of January, 1853, and who was residing there at the passage of this act.

A like grant is made to the same classes of persons, who have removed, or shall remove to, and settle in said Territory between the 1st day of January, 1853, and the 1st day of January, 1858.

These grants are made on the condition of actual settlement and cultivation, on the land claimed as a donation, for not less than four years; and the act requires that each of those donations shall include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey; and where the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement is made, under penalty of entire forfeiture of the claim, for failing to designate the boundaries of the claim as thus required.

The difference in these grants is, that the period of four year's continued settlement and cultivation, required by the law, is to be counted, in the former class, from the commencement of the settlement and cultivation, and hence may have been completed at or before the passage of the law; and if so, such persons are entitled to certificates as soon as the land is surveyed, on proof as required by the law. In the latter class, the settlement and cultivation must have been commenced after the 1st of January, 1853, and must continue from such commencement for the full term of four years, as required by this act, before the parties can obtain certificates. The only exception to this rule is where the settler has died or may die before the completion of the four years' occupancy and cultivation required by the act, when his right will descend to his heirs-at-law, who will be entitled to a certificate and patent on proof of continued occupancy and cultivation by such settler to the time of his death. This provision will be regarded as applicable to both classes of donees.

In each case you will require the evidence of at least two respectable citizens that the claimant is over twenty-one years of age; is an American citizen—giving their reasons for knowing this fact; or where one not a citizen claims a certificate under seal from the clerk of the proper court, that such person did, at such a time, file his declaration of intention to become a citizen. The testimony must also show the

date when the settlement commenced, the character of the dwelling, the extent and nature of the improvements and cultivation, and that the occupancy and cultivation were continuous for four years, or until the death of the settler.

On such evidence you will issue certificates according to the accompanying forms, and transmit the same, with the testimony filed in support of the claims. These certificates will be headed, respectively, "Donation, settlement, and cultivation for four years," or, "Donation, settlement, and cultivation till death of settler;" and in either case, where the claimant is not a citizen, you will add that remark—"not a citizen"—at the end of either of the above headings; so that patents may not issue for such cases until the claimants "become citizens," as provided by the 3d section of the act. Whenever a settler desires to enter, with cash, land settled upon and improved by him before the expiration of the four years' continuous settlement and occupation required by this act, he is authorized to do so by the 7th section of this law, by paying therefor at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Before being permitted to make such entry, however, he must make similar proof to that above required, of the date and character of his settlement and cultivation, and that it has been continuous up to the time he applies to purchase the same. In these cases the form of the certificates will be varied to suit the circumstances of the case, and the certificates will have the additional heading, "Paid for in cash." Duplicate receipts should be furnished in these cases—one to be given to the settler, the other to accompany your return to this office. These cases should be embraced in your returns of donation cases, and you will charge yourself with the amount of purchase-money in your account as receiver.

The fourth section expressly excludes from the provisions of this act certain lands, of which you will take proper notice. Further, holders of valid claims under Mexican or Spanish grants cannot be entitled to a donation under this law; neither can they, or holders of donations, be entitled to pre-emptions—the intention of this law being mainly to encourage the settlement of the country. Therefore, actual settlement and cultivation being the basis of both donations and pre-emptions, they cannot exist under the same person in two different places at one time, nor can such settlement and cultivation be made by the holders of a Mexican or Spanish grant, within the intent of this act, unless he relinquish such grant.

Under the fifth section, sections numbered 16 and 36, in each township, will be reserved for schools in all cases. The act clearly contemplates the tracts thus designated in regular rectangular townships; and hence those lands must be thus numbered, however surveyed, and the reservations will apply to none other.

Under the sixth section, the legislature of New Mexico is authorized to direct the selection of a quantity of land equal to two townships, for the establishment of a university; and when selected, by persons authorized to do so by the legislature, you will respect such selections, and enter them on the plats as reserved for university purposes, and transmit a list of them to this office. These selections, however, must be made in compact bodies of not *less* than a half-section in each body.

Any minor subdivision may be taken in lieu of, and full satisfaction of, a half-section; and any quantity above a half-section, not exceeding the grant, may be taken in one body.

By the seventh section of this act, any of the lands not taken under its other provisions are made subject to the operation of the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, whether settled upon before or after the survey. The enclosed instructions, under the latter law, will be sufficient for all cases where the settlement was made after the survey, and will apply equally well where it was made before, with this difference—that, in the latter case, the settler is required to file his declaration within three months after the survey is made and returned; that is, within three months after the plats are approved by you.

Of the returns required under the eighth section, you have been fully instructed, under the head of private claims. You will make a separate return of donations, including those paid for, in accordance with the accompanying form, beginning with No. 1, and going on continuously to the highest number.

You will also make a separate return under the pre-emption act of 1841, as modified by this act. The certificates will be headed "Pre-emption acts of 1841 and 1854." Certificates and receipts will be transmitted by you, with returns, as in other cases of cash sales.

In your quarterly account as receiver, you will charge yourself with all moneys received for pre-emptions and donations. These returns will be distinct and separate from those required of you as surveyor general.

As explanatory of the views of this office, in questions arising in the examinations of donation claims and town sites, I send you copy of a letter dated May 17, 1854, written to the surveyor general of Oregon, on these subjects—the law being very similar in that Territory to that for New Mexico.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

WM. PELHAM, Esq.,
Surveyor General, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

The foregoing instructions are hereby approved.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 2, 1854.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
August 26, 1854.

SIR: Under authority of the tenth section of the act of Congress approved on the 22d ultimo, entitled "An act to establish the office of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes," you have been appointed surveyor general of public lands in the Territories

of Nebraska and Kansas. You will locate your office at such place as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct; and your "duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, and compensation shall be the same as those of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa; and you will be allowed the same amount for office-rent, fuel, incidental expenses, and clerk-hire, as is allowed to the said surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa." This allowance is provided by law as a *maximum;* the actual allowance will be, of course, the amount required for the actual wants of your office. Such allowance will be the subject of a special communication.

In instituting the public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska on the most careful and substantial basis, under the eleventh section of the act referred to, it is at the same time a primary object to economize both time and labor to the greatest possible extent, so as to accomplish the subdivisional surveys in both Territories at the earliest day, at those particular localities which first attract the attention of settlers. It will therefore be your duty to acquaint yourself with the attractive localities to which migration is tending and likely to continue, and advise the department accordingly.

The boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska it is proposed to make the *principal base line* wherefrom to start the surveys, both on the north in Nebraska, and on the south in Kansas; and that boundary is the parallel of 40° north latitude.

For reasons of expediency, because of the apprehensions of hostile interruptions from the Indians, it is not deemed proper and prudent to survey a base line further to the west than one hundred and eight miles distant from the Missouri river, at the precise point where it is intersected by the 40th parallel of north latitude. At some future time, when necessary, it is proposed to start a *principal meridian*, extending on the north of such base to the Missouri river in Nebraska, and on the south of the same to the southern boundary of Kansas, which is the 37th parallel of north latitude. Although the public surveys will *count* from the principal meridian precisely as if the same were surveyed, the labor of such meridian survey will be now omitted, and that labor will be directed to insure practical results of more immediate importance.

Your first operations will be to run and establish the base line, and continue the same for the distance of one hundred and eight miles on the parallel of 40° north latitude. Your township corner binding on the Missouri river will be the southeast corner of township or fractional township number *one*, north of the base line of range number *eighteen* east, of the meridian lying in Nebraska, and which will correspond with township number *one*, *south* of the base of range number eighteen east, of the meridian lying in Kansas; and at the intersection point on the *Missouri*, a conspicuous and enduring monument is to be erected by your deputy.

On the base line proceeding west, you will establish and mark the appropriate boundary corners, to wit: at every *half-mile* for quarter-sections, at every *mile* for sections, and at every *sixth* mile for townships, north of the base and east of the meridian, as far as the one hundred and eighth mile. The township corners, and those inter-

mediate, will thus be regularly established for each range, starting from range number eighteen east, and proceeding to range number one east of the meridian. This retrograde course of procedure is adopted to save time and labor, by obviating the necessity that otherwise would exist for travelling over the same ground twice.

The corner boundaries on this base, and also those on the principal meridian, (whenever in the future the latter shall be ordered to be run,) are to be established in the most enduring manner possible. In localities where, in consequence of the sparsity of timber, trees are not found at hand for the purpose, the corner boundaries may be of stone, well set into the ground and appropriately marked; and where stone is not found at hand, the corner must be a *mound*, conical in shape, constructed of earth dug from four pits, with a stake in the mound's centre, on which stake is to be designated the number of the corner; and the mound is to be encompassed inside the pits with a quadrangular trench, or marginal elevation, according to the method for the surveys in Oregon, California, and Minnesota, and which is also to be observed in those of Kansas and Nebraska.

From the one hundred and eighth mile on such base, when it is deemed necessary to do so hereafter, the meridian will be extended north to the Missouri river, and south to the southern boundary of Kansas, and on that meridian are to be measured and established the boundary corners for the townships, sections, and quarter-sections, to wit: counting from the base line north in Nebraska, and beginning with the southwest corner of township one of range one east, the corners of quarter-sections at every half-mile will be planted equidistant between the corners of sections at every mile, and the township corners will be constructed at every sixth mile, counting from the base line *south* in Kansas; and beginning with township *one* south, of range one east, the corners will be planted similarly to the foregoing, the township numbers progressing south, of course.

Judging from the printed map at hand, it is estimated that the principal meridian line, as proposed, will pass near the junction of "Solomon's fork" with the Kansas, and between it and the "Republican fork" of that river. This, however, is very doubtful; it may pass to the west of the junction of "Solomon's fork" with the Kansas. The principal base, at some time hereafter, may be extended to the western limits of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; but its present proposed breadth of 108 miles will not interfere with any Indian claims, and be likely to prove sufficient to include the present settlements and prospective wants of settlers in both Territories within the region to which the Indian title has been extinguished.

After having accomplished all the work on the principal base line, (to the extent of 108 miles, or eighteen ranges in width,) indispensably necessary to make that line efficient for all future practical operations for surveying in both Territories, the next operation will be to determine on a working programme for making available surveys of the particular bodies of land, both in Nebraska and Kansas, requisite to meet the wants of the earliest pioneers. Such programme can best be prepared by yourself, after having accumulated from reliable sources and by personal observation, in both Territories, the necessary

preliminary information for that purpose. It is only possible for this office to suggest the methods that may be adopted for accomplishing those practical purposes, assuming the ground that certain sections of the country within a given distance from the Missouri river ought to be surveyed in advance of certain other portions of country lying still further to the west from that river; but while so doing, the suggestions of this office have to be based on very imperfect maps, and consequently are liable to modification according to facts to be ascertained.

You will therefore understand, that on the principles of survey adopted in Oregon, and which are made applicable to your duties, you are to propose the point on the principal base line wherefrom to start a *guide meridian* to regulate the earliest surveying operations in running out the exterior of townships, which ranges of townships will all *count* from, and lie east of, the principal meridian, and the townships will count *north* or *south* of the base line, according to locality. For instance: suppose that a guide meridian were started from the base line at the southwest corner of township No. 13 east, being thirty-six miles distant from the Missouri river—the question is, would such guide meridian be sufficiently to the west to include the most urgent demands for surveys by the earliest settlers? In case it be, you will start such meridian from said point, and survey the same with great exactitude to the Missouri river on the north, and on that meridian establish the township section and quarter-section boundaries in the mode before prescribed (as on the principal meridian to be) for the government of the Nebraska surveys north of the base line; and afterwards continue the same meridian south to sufficient extent to embrace the earliest settlements in Kansas Territory, and also establish thereon the boundary corners for governing the surveys south of the base line in the mode before mentioned, as on the principal meridian (to be) south.

From the guide meridian north, in Nebraska, at intervals of every *fourth* township, or twenty-four miles, you will survey standard parallels or correction lines east, and to the Missouri; and from the same meridian south, in Kansas, at intervals of every *five* townships, or every thirty miles, similar standard or correction lines are to be surveyed east to the Missouri river, or west boundary of the State of Missouri; and on such standard lines the proper township, section, and quarter-section corners are to be established for every township in each range between the guide meridian and the Missouri river. Thus the township and subdivisional corners will take a fresh start from each standard or correction line at the intervals mentioned respectively; and the township and subdivisional surveys which will start from the standard *below* will close by meridional lines on the standard or correction line *above*, in every instance, so that *double* corners may be expected to exist on such standards, because of convergence of the meridian lines, but are inadmissible under other circumstances.

In order to insure the greatest attainable accuracy in measuring the base and meridian lines (including the guide meridian,) those lines are to be double-chained by two sets of chainmen—the one following

immediately in the rear of the other, while the deputy or his assistant is to be always at hand to adjust any discrepancy that may arise.

At the point of intersection of the base with the proposed principal meridian, a conspicuous and enduring monument is to be constructed to signalize the spot. Such should be a large stone (provided a single one sufficiently large can be conveniently had for the purpose,) with the initial letters for Kansas and Nebraska chiselled into its south and north sides, respectively, in addition to the appropriate marks and figures denoting its character as a surveying boundary; otherwise it may be a *pile of stones* of adequate dimensions, constructed around a large stake well set into the ground, and with the initials and marks as aforesaid. In case stones are not to be had, the intersection monument will be a *conical mound*, constructed of earth, dug from four pits around a stake firmly set into the ground in its *centre*, marked as aforesaid. The intersection point is further to be signalized by a *stone* or stake (the former always to be preferred) set at each of the cardinal points on the lines, distant ten feet from such intersection point, with a marginal elevation of earth, sod-side up, between each stone or stake, thus: Stakes are to be always inserted in the ground in the reverse position in which the tree grew, as such method is insisted on by experimenters as greatly tending to preserve the wood from decay.

The monument on the Missouri which is to signalize the intersection point of the parallel of 40° north latitude with that river, and also that on the same river in Nebraska where the meridian line terminates, are to be constructed similar to the one above described.

The deputy surveyor, in his line field-book (whether base or meridian,) is to note, as he proceeds in his measurements, the distance on his line of the crossings of every stream or ravine, and the width thereof; also the depth of stream or ravine, and the points of crossing of every other natural object, whether hill, mountain, ridge, lake, pond, swamp or marsh, ledge of rocks, stone quarry, mineral locality, and noting the kind of mineral; also noting the point when entering prairie, woodland, swamp or overflow, and when leaving the same, the kind of timber and geological features of the country—these all to be carefully ascertained and appropriately set forth in his line field-book, which is required to be free from blots, blurs, and interlineations of any kind which would throw the least doubt on the true meaning of such book, which is to constitute the permanent record of the work, and to be filed and preserved at your office; a certified copy of which is to be returned to this office, accompanied by appropriate plats of the lines. It is proposed that such plats should be on a scale of two inches to the mile, and to be inserted on successive sheets, so as to admit of the same being bound up in a book form, instead of being in one continuous roll. The sheets, if of the size of a township plat, (twelve inches square within a large margin) will admit of three lengths, of twelve inches each, being inserted on a single sheet, leaving a suitable margin.

The instrument known as Burt's improved solar compass (or an instrument equivalent thereto) will be used in running the principal lines in view, and the variation of the magnetic needle, as detected by

that instrument, is to be shown at as many township corners as an unclouded sun will admit.

The value of the surveying operations depends on the excellence and permanency of the boundary monuments. To know the legal points whereat to establish them is the object of the measurements, for which a per-mileage is established by law; and inasmuch as great public evils have ensued from the inefficient construction of *mounds* of *earth*, where such have from necessity to be used to indicate the legal corners, it is therefore expected and required that you will exact of your deputy surveyors a rigid accountability in this matter, and especially for the faithful construction of *mounds* for boundaries, wherever such have to be adopted, according to the method prescribed for Oregon, and which has been required to be observed in California, New Mexico, and in Minnesota west of the Mississippi.

The prescribed rates per mile for surveying in Nebraska and Kansas are as follows: twelve dollars per mile for the base and principal meridian lines; and inasmuch as the guide meridian, while omitting to run the principal meridian, becomes the practical working meridian, twelve dollars per mile will be allowed for it—it having to be double-chained; eight dollars per mile will be allowed for standard parallels or correction lines; seven dollars per mile for township lines, and five dollars per mile for sectioning.

A form for contract between the surveyor general and his deputy surveyors is herewith furnished, (printed,) together with a printed form for a bond to be exacted by him of his deputy, in every case. The penalty of the bond is to be double the estimated value of the surveying work. A number of copies of these forms is furnished.

You will submit your report as seasonably as possible, on the various subjects of your duties, to be laid before Congress at the next session, accompanied by estimates of the appropriations deemed necessary for the surveying service in Nebraska and Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

JOHN CALHOUN, Esq.,
Surveyor General for Territories of
Nebraska and Kansas, Springfield, Illinois.

The foregoing instructions are hereby approved.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *September* 2, 1854.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August* 31, 1854.

SIR: Under the provisions of the seventh section of the act of Congress approved on the 17th of July last, entitled "An act to amend an act, approved September 27, 1850, to create the office of surveyor

general of the public lands in Oregon, &c., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February the *nineteenth*, [14th] eighteen hundred and fifty-three," you have been appointed surveyor general of public lands in the Territory of Washington, and your emoluments, duties, authority, and responsibilities, will be the same as those prescribed by law for the surveyor general of Oregon, under the organic law of 27th September, 1850, aforesaid, and the amendatory acts of February 14, 1853, and July 17, 1854.

All the surveys in Washington Territory, whether of standard lines, township exteriors, or subdivisions of townships into sections, which have been contracted for by the surveyor general of Oregon, will have to be consummated under the jurisdiction of that officer, who will be required to pay for the same, and make returns thereof to the department.

The surveyor general of Oregon will furnish you with a *connected* plat showing the extent of the surveying operations in the Washington Territory up to the termination of his jurisdiction over them. *As soon as practicable*, you will obtain possession of the original field-notes of those operations, with copies of plats of the same, and these together will form the basis of your official organization. But it will be necessary that you concert, with the surveyor general of Oregon, *energetic measures* for starting the operations of your own office, to which end it will be right and proper that you devote *such amount of time and labor of your draughtsman and clerks at the Oregon office*, as may be necessary, in conjunction with the force of that office, to do all that is needful to effect the transfer to you of the maps and original field-notes of the Washington surveys; and that will be principally in copying all the original field-notes of the Washington surveys for records to be filed at this office, as required by law; and also in making copies of the plats of the same, whether such be standard lines, township exteriors, or subdivisions; and also in copying township plats for the register and receiver of the Washington land district, to enable them to start their operations. It is deemed proper that a set of the plats of the Washington surveys, so far as executed under the jurisdiction of the Oregon office, should be retained at that office, so as to preserve its set of plats entire for all future reference; and inasmuch as the Oregon office has to furnish an entire set of plats to the register and receiver of the Oregon *land district*, embracing all the surveys within that district, and to do which will involve a very heavy amount of labor, therefore the necessity for your clerks acting in conjunction with the force in the Oregon office becomes apparent, in order to *hasten* the time for transferring the official records in a proper manner.

Mr. Preston, late surveyor general of Oregon, took out with him some two hundred copies of the manual of instructions to deputy surveyors in Oregon in regard to field operations, which will equally apply to your office; and as the supply of that manual is exhausted here, you will therefore request Mr. Surveyor General Gardner to supply you with as many copies as may be needed at your office. Mr. Gardner may also be able to supply you with blank *field-books* for your deputies, as a large supply, it is believed, was procured by his prede-

cessor, in this city, made of paper of the best quality, and having covers to match.

There was furnished to the late surveyor general a set of instructions, *in duplicate*, in reference to his duties under the surveying and donation act of September 27, 1850. You will call Mr. Gardner's attention to that fact, and request of him one set for your office. A standard of yard measure was procured from the superintendent of weights and measures, and taken out by Mr. Preston to regulate the chains of his deputy surveyors. You will have to refer to that standard in the Oregon office until your own can be supplied.

The style of draughting instituted by Mr. Preston for the Oregon surveys is approved, and you are requested to conform to it; and your particular attention is called to the matter of subdividing *fractional* sections so as to conform to the legal and official requirements which will be found in the "laws, instructions, and opinions" in relation to public lands. Parts 1st and 2d herewith furnished: see act of April 24, 1820, entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of the public lands," chapter 240 of part 1st, page 323, and the corresponding circular of instructions to surveyors general, dated June 10, 1820, in part 2d, No. 796, page 820. See, also, act of April 5, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," chapter 424, of part 1st page 493, and the corresponding circular of instructions to surveyors general, dated May 8, 1832, in part 2d, No. 922, pages 933 and 934.

The act of Congress approved August 4, 1854, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending 30th June, 1855, and for other purposes," makes provision for salaries of yourself and clerks, and for surveying in the Territory of Washington, as follows, viz:

1. "For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, seven thousand five hundred dollars," ($7,500.)

2. "For office-rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, five thousand dollars," ($5,000.)

3. "For surveying standard parallel and meridian lines in Washington Territory, (an estimated distance of five hundred miles), ten thousand dollars," ($10,000.)

4. "For surveying township and subdivisional lines (estimated at four thousand nine hundred and twenty miles) in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, and including office-work, sixty-five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars," ($65,490.)

You will of course understand that the rates per mile, as established by law for surveying in your district, are *maximum* rates, and that such are not to be allowed, provided the increased abundance of the necessaries of life, and the diminished cost of living in the Territory consequent thereon, will admit of securing the faithful execution of the work at *diminished* rates per mile. Under the appropriation of twelve dollars per mile, the estimated amount of miles in townshiping and subdividing, and *which is made to include office work*, viz:

4,920 miles, would amount to $59,040, leaving $6,450 to be allotted to "office work" on that amount of miles; but should you be able, fairly and consistently with public duty, to reduce the per-mileage, the amount left of the appropriation applicable to "*office work*" would be proportionably increased.

All surveys of the public lands are effected under written contracts between the surveyor general and his deputy surveyors, and the faithful execution of the work is guarantied by the deputy's bond, with approved suretyship, under a penalty amounting to double the estimated value of the work contracted for. In case of erroneous, false, or fraudulent surveys on the part of any deputy, the act of Congress approved August 8, 1846, entitled "An act to equalize the compensation of the surveyors general of the public lands of the United States, and for other purposes," prescribes the course of proceeding to be observed by the proper surveyor general, and the district attorney of the United States. The provisions of law referred to will be found quoted at length on pages 35 and 36 of the manual.

You will devote your earliest attention towards determining the particular portions of your district which circumstances demand to be surveyed to meet the wants of settlers, and direct your operations accordingly. This department has a reasonable assurance that the public surveys west of the Cascade mountains have been auspiciously commenced, and that so far as they have progressed they have been faithfully and creditably executed; and it is confidently hoped that nothing will occur in the future to mar the public expectation in regard to them. Such desirable result, however, can be realized only by the employment of faithful and competent deputies, and by untiring vigilance on the part of the principal in regard to their duties in all minutia, and most particularly as respects the construction and establishment of the boundary marks and monuments in the *most enduring and permanent manner*, as required by the instructions. To establish such boundaries effectually is the ultimate aim of all the surveying operations, and the end for which the appropriations therefor are made by Congress; and the surveying operations therefore are valuable, in the main, only so far as they secure such results, and otherwise must fail to realize the object of the law.

Blank forms for your surveying contracts and bonds are herewith furnished. These are to be prepared in *triplicate* in each case; one for your office, another for the deputy, and the third to be forwarded to this office. You will perceive that a *per-centage* is to be retained from the amount of the deputy's account for the object set forth in the body of the contract; the deputy will thus be fully apprized of all the special conditions under which he will contract. On return of the work to your office, and after your examination and acceptance of the field-notes, and the protraction of the same, you will transmit to this office for examination and payment (if correct) the *account* of the deputy, accompanied by the triplicate contract and bond, and also by the *certified official plats of the surveys charged for*. The remittance will be made direct from the treasury to the *address* of the deputy by draft on the collector of customs, either at *Olympia* or *Oregon City*, or at *San Francisco*, California, in case funds are not found in the hands of the two former revenue officers.

The security of your office and its archives in case of fire, either from causes within or without, is a most important object for your timely consideration. You will doubtless exercise all practicable precaution, both as to the location of your office and its internal arrangements, in view of such possible calamity. The cases in which the archives will be arranged should be constructed of such suitable dimensions, and with handles at the ends, as to be very readily portable in the event of necessity for any sudden removal of them because of immediate or apprehended danger. No explosive fluid is ever to be used in lighting the office, and the hearth of the fireplace or stove should be so guarded as to prevent the possibility of fire coming into contact with the floor.

You are requested as soon as practicable to report progress, and to accompany your report with an estimate of the appropriations necessary for your office and the surveying service in your district during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, with the reasons to sustain the same. This information is wanted in time to be submitted to Congress as seasonably as possible at its ensuing session.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

JAMES TILTON, Esq.,
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

A.—Statement of public lands sold, amounts received therefor, and incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

B.—Similar statement for last half of fiscal year, as above.

C.—Exhibit of public lands advertised in the year 1854, the quantities the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office, the quantities prepared for market, not yet advertised, and the probable quantities which will be prepared in 1855.

D.—Synopsis of public lands advertised for sale since date of last report, showing the quantity under proclamation exclusive of school lands.

E.—Estimate of appropriations required for the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856.

F.—Estimate of appropriations required for the offices of the several surveyors general for year ending as above.

G.—Estimate of appropriations required for surveying the public lands in the several States, (excepting the Territories not yet received.)

H.—Reports of the surveyors general of the several land States. (Territories not yet received.)

A.

Statement of public lands sold; of cash, Treasurer's receipts, &c., received therefor; of incidental expenses thereon; and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1853, *and ending June* 30, 1854.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of land sold in first half of fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.*	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am'nt of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
OHIO.							
Chilicothe	10,756.22	$13,538 57	$13,538 57	.....	.....	$1,388 26	$11,826 00
Defiance	27,834.26	62,242 17	62,242 17	.....	.....	2,369 66	63,221 75
Total	38,590.48	75,780 74	75,780 74	.....	.....	3,757 92	75,047 75
INDIANA.							
Jeffersonville	5,592.47	6,990 58	6,990 58	.....	.....	747 40	1,617 45
Vincennes	12,032.93	15,041 31	15,041 31	.....	.....	890 98	10,737 00
Indianapolis	10,441.07	13,249 12	13,249 12	.....	.....	683 87	13,808 99
Winamac	17,894.80	23,126 45	23,126 45	.....	.....	1,490 28	21,582 00
Total	45,961.27	58,407 46	58,407 46	.....	.....	3,812 53	47,745 44
ILLINOIS.							
Shawneetown	97,606.35	123,258 84	122,766 68	$342 16	$150 00	4,121 65	106,370 00
Kaskaskia	45,603.36	68,560 90	68,560 90	.....	.....	2,430 64	67,773 64
Edwardsville	23,767.61	29,709 49	29,709 49	.....	.....	1,311 32	22,411 84
Vandalia	103,762.80	219,038 54	210,223 54	265 00	8,550 00	5,778 45	213,016 14
Palestine	33,354.43	51,175 06	51,175 06	.....	.....	2,518 57	50,000 00
Springfield	15,514.30	19,405 27	19,405 27	.....	.....	1,177 90	18,638 63
Danville	87,495.65	145,177 26	133,072 95	.....	12,104 31	1,369 57	151,870 51
Quincy	7,002 08	8,752 61	8,552 61	.....	200 00	857 96	4,656 33
Dixon	77,821.69	115,000 99	100,906 18	.....	14,094 81	2,644 25	89,229 95
Chicago	35,970.16	63,534 66	63,334 66	.....	200 00	2,794 56	63,434 66
Total	527,898.43	843,613 62	807,707 34	607 16	35,299 12	25,005 57	793,741 67
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	55,939.62	70,315 64	70,240 64	.....	75 00	9,358 68	70,854 75
Fayette	61,946.13	77,491 30	77,491 30	.....	.....	2,443 50	69,578 47
Palmyra	59,607.31	74,509 63	74,409 63	.....	100 00	2,781 30	71,200 75
Jackson	37,980.39	47,475 48	47,475 48	.....	.....	1,682 97	47,046 67
Clinton	176,424.74	220,962 71	220,862 71	.....	100 00	5,460 53	204,716 61
Springfield	76,359.87	95,499 63	95,499 63	.....	.....	3,784 79	80,618 56
Plattsburg	39,941.51	49,929 23	49,929 23	.....	.....	1,935 71	41,723 72
Milan	51,995.14	64,997 33	64,997 33	.....	.....	2,958 89	53,055 27
Total	560,194.71	701,180 95	700,905 95	.....	275 00	30,416 98	638,794 80
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephen's	46,989 13	66,653 44	66,653 44	.....	.....	2,315 23	51,309 56
Cahaba	37,580.91	46,976 14	46,976 14	.....	.....	1,719 00	43,450 00
Huntsville	22,284.58	27,854 75	27,854 75	.....	.....	1,221 59	53,897 97
Tuscaloosa	29,450.53	36,813 81	36,813 81	.....	.....	1,142 83	33,206 49
Sparta	41,766.54	52,219 07	52,219 07	.....	.....	1,971 89	55,000 98
Demopolis	3,657.27	4,596 68	4,596 68	.....	.....	700 51	6,270 00
Montgomery	9,618.55	12,045 13	12,045 13	.....	.....	826 63	11,037 54
Lebanon	26,420.07	33,025 10	33,025 10	.....	.....	2,015 65	31,400 66
Total	217,767.58	280,184 12	280,184 12	.....	.....	11,913 33	285,573 20
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	24,377 01	30,471 48	30,471 48	.....	.....	1,338 76	27,605 09
Augusta	47,517.32	72,643 58	72,643 58	.....	.....	2,193 88	69,669 50
Jackson	7,192.85	8,991 06	8,991 06	.....	.....	769 50	5,852 25
Grenada	9,256.34	11,570 58	11,570 58	.....	.....	1,309 06	10,827 48
Columbus	46,372.85	62,834 58	62,834 58	.....	.....	1,887 24	33,898 43
Total	134,716.37	186,511 28	186,511 28	.....	.....	7,498 44	147,852 75

* No Treasurer's receipts received.

A—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am'nt of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	1,075.18	$1,343 99	$1,343 99	.....	.....	$1,755 90	$1,523 10
Opelousas	5,076.68	6,346 03	6,346 03	.....	.....	969 92	15,133 98
Monroe	42,172.04	52,715 16	52,715 16	.....	.....	1,877 83	37,690 41
Greensburg	8,258.31	10,322 89	10,322 89	.....	.....	786 32	11,865 48
Natchitoches	30,678.11	38,347 59	38,347 59	.....	.....	1,558 91	25,000 00
Total	87,260.32	109,075 66	109,075 66	.....	.....	6,948 88	91,212 27
MICHIGAN.							
Detroit	16,364.51	21,361 94	20,861 94	.....	$500 00	3,763 15	20,757 44
Kalamazoo	16,848.06	21,060 09	21,060 09	.....	.....	1,358 26	21,847 79
Genesee	51,037.97	69,021 65	65,324 56	.....	3,697 09	2,697 28	65,395 47
Ionia	64,573.19	80,716 49	79,791 49	.....	925 00	1,890 02	79,422 83
Sault Ste. Marie	55,868.61	70,120 74	67,920 74	.....	2,200 00	3,636 72	65,001 14
Total	204,692.34	262,280 91	254,958 82	.....	7,322 09	13,345 43	252,424 67
ARKANSAS.							
Batesville	12,629.99	15,793 18	15,793 18	.....	.....	1,242 25	15,841 38
Little Rock	4,177.42	5,221 77	5,221 77	.....	.....	734 07	9,519 16
Washington	28,730 81	35,913 59	35,913 59	.....	.....	1,618 48	29,411 42
Fayetteville	25,917.33	32,396 75	32,396 75	.....	.....	1,630 68	24,756 22
Helena	3,194.71	3,993 49	3,993 49	.....	.....	1,071 45	5,977 98
Clarksville	No sales.	.....	.....	.....	.....	688 58	.....
Champagnole	24,043.71	30,054 63	30,054 63	.....	.....	806 54	2,941 85
Total	98,693.97	123,373 41	123,373 41	.....	.....	7,792 05	88,448 01
FLORIDA.							
Tallahassee	13,658.84	17,073 55	17,073 55	.....	.....	831 44	17,073 54
St. Augustine	4,177.65	5,222 49	5,222 49	.....	.....	758 60	6,916 17
Newnansville	26,832 84	33,541 56	33,541 56	.....	.....	347 42	23,189 67
Total	44,669.33	55,837 60	55,837 60	.....	.....	1,937 46	47,179 38
IOWA.							
Dubuque	202,259.15	252,824 06	248,324 06	.....	4,500 00	1,075 97	249,500 00
Fairfield	48,980.08	61,266 41	51,341 82	.....	9,924 59	1,279 62	48,692 48
Iowa City	203,594.26	254,577 67	237,277 67	.....	17,300 00	1,745 39	240,680 97
Chariton	96,087.83	120,109 79	116,309 79	.....	3,800 00	5,336 78	103,456 36
Fort des Moines	154,039.01	192,615 16	189,999 33	.....	2,615 83	5,854 55	181,988 53
Kanesville	72,254.26	90,317 83	90,217 83	.....	100 00	3,081 36	69,267 22
Total	777,214.59	971,710 92	933,470 50	.....	38,240 42	18,373 67	893,585 56
WISCONSIN.							
Mineral Point	69,078 99	86,377 55	84,475 05	*$50 00	1,852 50	3,112 51	80,342 76
Menasha	68,653.30	85,824 57	82,875 79	*[illegible]	2,898 78	4,167 30	83,317 29
Milwaukie	16,213.70	20,267 64	20,167 64	*100 00	.....	1,187 28	27,164 60
Willow River	35,637.14	44,546 81	40,678 28	.....	3,868 53	731 86	22,929 81
Stevens's Point	57,387.60	71,734 50	66,134 50	*100 00	5,500 00	1,752 74	60,094 78
La Crosse	39,228.94	49,036 17	44,715 17	*121 00	4,200 00	2,263 52	39,398 91
Total	286,199.97	357,787 24	339,046 43	*421 00	18,319 81	13,215 22	313,248 15
CALIFORNIA.							
Benicia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,645 01	.....
Los Angelos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,657 68	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,302 69	.....
MINNESOTA TERR'Y.							
Stillwater	31,952.50	39,943 14	39,171 65	.....	771 49	1,950 23	37,394 79
Sauk Rapids	2,244.80	2,806 01	2,528 51	.....	277 50	804 45	390 00
Total	34,197.30	42,749 15	41,700 16	.....	1,048 99	2,754 68	37,784 79

* This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

A—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in the first half of the fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.*	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am'nt of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Ohio	38,590.48	$75,780 74	$75,780 74	.....	.....	$3,757 92	$75,047 75
Indiana	45,961.27	58,407 46	58,407 46	.....	.....	3,812 53	47,745 44
Illinois	527,898.43	843,613 62	807,707 34	$607 16	$35,299 12	25,005 57	793,741 67
Missouri	560,194.71	701,180 95	700,905 95	.....	275 00	30,416 98	638,794 80
Alabama	217,767.58	280,184 12	280,184 12	.....	.....	11,913 33	285,573 20
Mississippi	134,716.37	186,511 28	186,511 28	.....	.....	7,498 44	147,852 75
Louisiana	87,260.32	109,075 66	109,075 66	.....	.....	6,948 88	91,212 27
Michigan	204,692.34	262,280 91	254,958 82	.....	7,322 09	12,345 43	252,424 67
Arkansas	98,693.97	123,373 41	123,373 41	.....	.....	7,792 05	88,448 01
Florida	44,669.33	55,837 60	55,837 60	.....	.....	1,937 46	47,179 38
Iowa	777,214.59	971,710 92	933,470 50	.....	38,240 42	18,373 67	893,585 56
Wisconsin	266,199.97	357,787 24	339,046 43	†421 00	18,319 81	13,215 22	313,248 15
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,302 69	.....
Minnesota Territory	34,197 30	42,749 15	41,700 16	.....	1,048 99	2,754 68	37,784 79
Grand total	3,058,056.66	4,068,493 06	3,966,959 47	1,028 16	100,505 43	163,074 85	3,712,638 44

* No Treasurer's receipts received.

† This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

B.

Statement of public lands sold; of cash, Treasurer's receipts, &c., received therefor; of incidental expenses thereon; and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the last half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1853, *and ending June* 30, 1854.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.*	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am'nt of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
OHIO.							
Chillicothe	26,005.63	$32,507 27	$32,367 70	.....	$139 57	$1,719 79	$33,250 00
Defiance	23,050.04	43,798 31	43,798 31	.....	.....	1,734 37	41,175 00
Total	49,055.67	76,305 58	76,166 01	.....	139 57	3,454 16	74,425 00
INDIANA.							
Jeffersonville	8,715.25	10,914 05	10,914 05	.....	.....	731 56	16,187 18
Vincennes	15,286.12	19,110 62	19,110 62	.....	.....	1,258 95	21,114 18
Indianapolis	6,247.75	8,283 97	8,283 97	.....	.....	1,087 33	10,519 96
Winamac	25,114.28	31,392 85	31,392 85	.....	.....	1,724 73	33,634 00
Total	55,363.40	69,701 49	69,701 49	.....	.....	4,802 57	81,455 32
ILLINOIS.							
Shawneetown	109,802.14	141,027 08	141,027 08	.....	.....	2,902 45	155,587 80
Kaskaskia	46,915.14	73,207 58	73,207 58	.....	.....	2,254 13	77,251 54
Edwardsville	30,459.27	38,074 07	38,074 07	.....	.....	1,346 81	35,666 54
Vandalia	83,197.68	188,736 37	183,323 09	$80 00	5,333 28	2,261 03	178,477 76
Palestine	9,038.98	16,092 27	16,092 27	.....	.....	1,252 57	21,098 50
Springfield	17,288.48	21,610 81	21,610 81	.....	.....	1,192 17	25,574 90
Danville	155,600.64	259,708 05	230,084 49	.....	29,623 56	1,442 73	216,057 32
Quincy	9,794.09	12,242 65	12,242 65	.....	.....	820 59	15,888 05
Dixon	91,074.29	140,567 37	136,604 37	80 00	3,883 00	718 95	125,040 36
Chicago	17,840.33	37,878 44	37,378 44	.....	500 00	1,282 41	37,378 44
Total	571,011.04	929,144 69	889,644 85	160 00	39,339 84	15,503 84	888,021 61
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	33,567.89	42,225 01	42,225 01	.....	.....	4,006 90	42,400 00
Fayette	34,535.42	43,185 76	43,185 76	.....	.....	1,803 62	47,402 13
Palmyra	68,099.86	85,124 98	85,124 98	.....	.....	2,721 02	89,839 60
Jackson	27,723.23	34,654 03	34,654 03	.....	.....	1,181 72	32,211 90
Clinton	131,359.39	164,235 42	159,644 60	.....	4,590 82	2,473 42	148,894 44
Springfield	41,167.02	51,738 67	51,738 67	.....	.....	2,950 33	58,995 50
Plattsburg	43,215.94	54,026 92	54,026 92	.....	.....	2,089 60	52,292 94
Milan	33,962.79	42,464 84	42,464 84	.....	.....	2,726 22	49,175 00
Total	413,631.54	517,655 63	513,064 81	.....	4,590 82	19,952 83	521,211 51
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephen's	25,664.14	33,967 52	33,967 52	.....	.....	684 11	44,858 61
Cahaba	32,564 33	40,705 42	40,705 42	.....	.....	1,604 04	41,800 00
Huntsville	12,140.20	15,175 24	15,175 24	.....	.....	1,761 16	13,393 33
Tuscaloosa	9,121.21	11,401 42	11,401 42	.....	.....	1,142 83	17,613 88
Elba, late Sparta	30,977.77	38,902 00	38,902 00	.....	.....	1,339 86	37,670 69
Demopolis	2,246.23	2,807 79	2,807 79	.....	.....	637 47	4,065 00
Montgomery	7,437.47	9,296 84	9,296 84	.....	.....	836 63	9,201 10
Lebanon	21,504.56	26,880 70	26,880 70	.....	.....	1,889 55	32,784 78
Total	141,655.91	179,136 93	179,136 93	.....	.....	9,885 65	201,387 39
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	17,708.81	22,136 18	22,136 18	.....	.....	1,270 70	22,766 95
Augusta	10,261.10	16,211 94	16,211 94	.....	.....	500 00	20,004 37
Jackson	6,276.76	7,845 94	7,845 94	.....	.....	500 00	10,203 36
Grenada	3,451.43	4,314 45	4,314 45	.....	.....	1,002 86	5,790 42
Columbus	18,408.59	23,665 85	23,665 85	.....	.....	1,742 73	55,941 28
Total	56,106.69	74,174 36	74,174 36	.....	.....	5,016 29	114,706 38

* No Treasurer's receipts received.

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am'nt of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock	Military land scrip.		
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	2,365.92	$2,957 43	$2,957 43	.....	.....	$918 60	$3,199 79
Opelousa	4,381.84	5,477 30	5,477 30	.....	.....	726 62	9,571 26
Monroe	22,122.30	27,653 10	27,653 10	.....	.....	2,177 81	37,345 00
Greensburg	8,722.35	10,902 94	10,902 94	.....	.....	763 05	10,361 95
Natchitoches	12,669.75	15,837 31	15,837 31	.....	.....	1,545 89	35,191 59
Total	50,262.16	62,828 08	62,828 08	.....	.....	6,131 97	95,669 59
MICHIGAN.							
Detroit	23,700.72	29,655 99	29,455 99	.....	$200 00	1,759 08	29,455 99
Kalamazoo	36,042.96	45,053 70	45,053 70	.....	.....	1,985 92	44,998 40
Genesee	86,933.81	113,420 09	111,316 34	$100 00	2,013 75	2,941 21	114,611 07
Ionia	95,492.45	119,365 56	114,857 43	.....	4,508 13	2,354 71	116,786 52
Sault Ste. Marie	13,612.14	17,015 26	17,015 26	.....	.....	1,129 82	24,963 50
Duncan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 72	.....
Total	255,782.08	324,520 60	317,698 72	100 00	6,721 88	10,145 46	330,815 48
ARKANSAS.							
Batesville	15,475.37	19,344 21	19,344 21	.....	.....	1,046 27	19,356 55
Little Rock	2,710.95	3,388 69	3,388 69	.....	.....	627 74	2,084 09
Washington	20,733.02	25,916 58	25,916 58	.....	.....	1,403 34	32,652 81
Fayetteville	19,803.78	24,754 80	24,754 80	.....	.....	1,345 08	31,450 00
Helena	739.58	924 47	924 47	.....	.....	676 69	5,808 13
Clarksville	720.00	900 00	900 00	.....	.....	511 10	.....
Champagnole	6,687.67	8,479 59	8,479 59	.....	.....	1,224 41	38,250 42
Total	66,870.37	83,708 34	83,708 34	.....	.....	6,834 63	129,602 00
FLORIDA.							
Tallahassee	15,173.43	18,991 78	18,991 78	.....	.....	893 01	16,651 68
St. Augustine	6,412.21	8,015 26	8,015 26	.....	.....	1,031 62	6,723 99
Newnansville	24,213.09	30,305 14	30,305 14	.....	.....	1,000 90	33,681 59
Total	45,798.73	57,312 18	57,312 18	.....	.....	2,925 53	57,057 26
IOWA.							
Dubuque	508,878.16	636,099 83	619,656 81	.....	16,443 02	4,205 12	407,000 00
Fairfield	56,339.24	70,429 65	66,138 22	.....	4,291 43	2,399 38	68,139 60
Iowa City	497,438 61	621,832 14	537,464 93	50 00	84,317 21	4,881 69	511,106 07
Chariton	173,845.26	217,306 57	215,216 80	.....	2,089 77	5,478 62	183,657 58
Fort des Moines	364,691.12	456,389 76	448,368 91	.....	8,020 85	10,465 94	360,485 83
Kanesville	117,564.67	146,976 64	139,450 03	.....	7,526 61	3,981 09	94,727 00
Total	1,718,757.06	2,149,034 59	2,026,295 70	50 00	122,688 89	31,411 84	1,625,116 08
WISCONSIN.							
Mineral Point	148,768.77	187,048 09	183,370 17	*100 00	3,577 92	5,955 65	174,324 78
Menasha	60,911.20	76,139 25	71,369 99	.....	4,769 26	2,733 01	64,632 68
Milwaukie	17,501.32	22,576 98	22,576 98	.....	.....	1,054 68	21,870 81
Willow River	65,502.82	81,878 57	80,878 57	.....	1,000 00	3,078 23	73,414 91
Stevens's Point	91,681.02	114,603 11	114,303.11	.....	300 00	3,474 42	101,953 16
La Crosse	81,943.12	102,428 89	102,178 89	*50 00	200 00	3,316 67	102,717 72
Total	466,308.25	584,674 89	574,677 71	*150 00	9,847 18	19,612 66	538,914 06
CALIFORNIA.							
Benicia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,305 50	.....
Los Angelos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,873 00	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,178 50	.....

* This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am'nt of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
MINNESOTA TERR'Y.							
Stillwater	77,784.55	$97,229 44	$97,229 44	.....	.....	$2,497 71	$88,442 24
Sauk Rapids	7,625.01	9,531 28	9,531 28	.....	.....	1,509 75	6,084 24
Brownsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	85,409.56	106,760 72	106,760 72	.....	.....	4,007 46	94,526 48
OREGON TERRITORY.							
Oregon City	1,665.95	2,082 44	2,082 44	.....	.....	.....	2,040 79
Total	1,665.95	2,082 44	2,082 44	.....	.....	.....	2,040 79

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in the last half of the fiscal year.		Am't received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.*	Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Forfeited land stock	Military land scrip.		
Ohio	49,055.67	$76,305 58	$76,166 01	.....	$139 57	$3,454 16	$74,425 00
Indiana	55,363.40	69,701 49	69,701 49	.....	.....	4,802 57	81,455 32
Illinois	571,011.04	929,144 69	889,644 85	$160 00	39,339 84	15,503 84	888,021 61
Missouri	413,631.54	517,655 63	513,064 81	.....	4,590 82	19,952 83	521,211 51
Alabama	141,655.91	179,136 93	179,136 93	.....	.....	9,885 65	201,387 39
Mississippi	56,106.09	74,174 36	74,174 36	.....	.....	5,016 29	114,706 38
Louisiana	50,262.16	62,828 08	62,828 08	.....	.....	6,131 97	95,669 59
Michigan	255,782.08	324,520 60	317,698 72	100 00	6,721 88	10,145 46	330,815 48
Arkansas	66,870.37	83,708 34	83,708 34	.....	.....	6,834 63	129,602 00
Florida	45,798 73	57,312 18	57,312 18	.....	.....	2,925 53	57,057 26
Iowa	1,718,757.06	2,149,034 59	2,026,295 70	50 00	122,688 89	31,411 84	1,625,116 08
Wisconsin	466,308.25	584,674 89	574,677 71	†150 00	9,847 18	19,612 66	538,914 06
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,178 50	.....
Minnesota Territory	85,409.56	106,760 72	106,760 72	.....	.....	4,007 46	94,526 48
Oregon Territory	1,665.95	2,082 44	2,082 44	.....	.....	.....	2,040 79
Grand total	3,977,678.41	5,217,040 52	5,033,252 34	‡460 00	183,328 18	148,863 39	4,754,918 95

* No Treasurer's receipts received.
† This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.
‡ Includes $150 in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

C.

Exhibit of the quantities of public land, (exclusive of the sixteenth or school sections,) advertised for sale in the year 1854, *the quantities prepared for market and not yet advertised, and the probable quantities which will be prepared in* 1855.

States and Territories.	Quantities advertised for sale in 1854.	Quantities, the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office.		Quantities prepared for market and not yet advertised for sale.	Estimated quantities, the plats of survey of which are expected to be returned in the year 1855.
		Prior to last annual report.	Since the last annual report.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	None.	1,958	.....	1,958	.....
Michigan	1,333,883	1,106,254	716,273	488,644	100,000
Illinois	None.	7,499	.....	7,499	.....
Wisconsin	2,025,075	670,043	1,784,165	429,133	1,500,000
Iowa	4,491,242	2,383,199	2,735,560	627,517	2,000,000
Minnesota Territory	338,817	281,194	2,391,170	2,333,547	3,000,000
Missouri	U. S. railroad sections.	263,295	144,469	407,764	.....
Arkansas	None.	732,717	561	733,278	.....
Louisiana	None.	1,649,212	289,950	1,939,162	.....
Mississippi	None	3,103	.....	3,103	.....
Alabama	None.	90,530	.....	90,530	.....
Florida	None.	1,278,445	930,111	2,208,556	1,000,000
	8,189,017	8,467,449	8,992,259	9,270,691	7,600,000
Surveyed and returned as follows:					
California	.....	.....	810,281	.....	4,000,000
Oregon Territory	.....	.....	429,203	.....	1,500,000
Washington Territory	.....	.....	329,570	.....	500,000
Aggregate	.....	.....	10,561,313	.....	13,600,000

D.

Synopsis of the public lands advertised for sale since November 30, 1853, (the date of the Commissioner's last annual report,) showing the quantity under proclamation, exclusive of school lands.

STATE OR TERRITORY, AND LAND DISTRICT.	Date of sale.	No.	Date of proclamation.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Postponed. Till when.	Postponed. Quantity.	Under proclamation.
IOWA.				*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kanesville	Sept. 4, 1854	509	May 18, 1854	2,268,536	.....	.....	2,268,536
Kanesville	Sept. 18, 1854	509	May 18, 1854				
Fort Des Moines	Sept. 4, 1854	509	May 18, 1854	1,770,503	.....	.....	1,770,503
Fort Des Moines	Sept. 18, 1854	509	May 18, 1854				
Dubuque	Aug. 21, 1854	509	May 18, 1854	334,038	.....	.....	334,038
Chariton	Aug. 21, 1854	509	May 18, 1854	118,131	.....	.....	118,131
Fairfield	Aug. 21, 1854	509	May 18, 1854	144	Indefinitely	144	.....
Iowa City	Aug. 21, 1854	509	May 18, 1854	34	.....	.....	34
Total	.....	.....	.....	4,491,386	.....	144	4,491,242
WISCONSIN.							
Stevens's Point	Sept. 4, 1854	510	May 18, 1854	592,894	.....	.....	592,894
La Crosse	Sept. 18, 1854	510	May 18, 1854	683,982	.....	.....	683,982
Willow River	Sept. 11, 1854	510	May 18, 1854	702,659	.....	.....	702,659
Menasha	Aug 21, 1854	510	May 18, 1854	45,059	.....	.....	45,059
Mineral Point	Aug. 21, 1854	510	May 18, 1854	481	.....	.....	481
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,025,075	.....	.....	2,025,075
MICHIGAN.							
Sault Ste. Marie	Sept. 4, 1854	511	May 18, 1854	896,587	.....	.....	896,587
Duncan	Sept. 18, 1854	511	May 18, 1854	438,296	.....	.....	438,296
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,334,883	.....	.....	1,334,883
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.							
Stillwater	Sept. 11, 1854	514	June 3, 1854	116,501	Part indefinitely.	111,921	4,580
Brownsville	Sept. 11, 1854	514	June 3, 1854	944,341	Indefinitely	610,104	334,237
Brownsville	Sept. 25, 1854	514	June 3, 1854				
Minneapolis	Sept. 18, 1854	514	June 3, 1854	111,662	Indefinitely	111,662	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,172,504	.....	833,687	338,817
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	Jan. 15, 1855	524	Sept. 15, 1854	United States sections within six miles of the southwest Pacific railroad.			
Jackson	Jan. 8, 1855	524	Sept. 15, 1854				
Clinton	Dec. 18, 1854	524	Sept. 15, 1854				
Springfield	Dec. 18, 1854	524	Sept. 15, 1854				
St. Louis	Oct. 16, 1854	524	Sept. 15, 1854	Outside six miles ditto.			
Palmyra	Jan. 15, 1855	523	Sept 15, 1854	Outside of six miles limits of Hannibal and St. Joseph's railroad.			
Milan	Jan. 8, 1855	523	Sept. 15, 1854				
Plattsburg	Dec. 18, 1854	523	Sept. 15, 1854				
Total	.....	.....	.....	9,023,848	.....	833,831	8,190,017

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Postponed. Till when.	Postponed. Quantity.	Under proclamation.
	Acres.		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Iowa	4,491,386	Indefinitely	144	4,491,242
Wisconsin	2,025,075	.....	.....	2,025,075
Michigan	1,334,883	.....	.....	1,334,883
Minnesota	1,172,504	Indefinitely	833,687	338,817
Missouri	United States alternate sections.			
Total as above	9,023,848	.....	833,831	8,190,017

E.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

For compensation of the Commissioner, Recorder, three principal clerks, (including an add tion of $200 to salary of principal clerk of public lands by act of March 3, 1853,) draughtsman and assistant draughtsman, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers, authorized by act of July 4, 1836, (L. & Brown, vol. 5, page 107,) the pay of the messengers, assistant messengers, and packers, increased by acts of September 30, 1850, and April 22, 1854, (L. & B., vol. 9. page 527, and pamphlet acts 1st session 33d Congress, page 276.)	$18,280
For compensation of clerks in the four classes authorized by 3d section of act of March 3, 1853, (L. & B., pamph., 2d session 32d Congress, page 211,) including the sum of $200 in addition to the pay of the disbursing clerk under same act, and also including the increase authorized by act of April 22, 1854	146,400
For compensation of principal clerk of private land claims as superintendent of Chickasaw fund, under act of March 3, 1851, (L. & B., vol. 9, page 616)	250
Contingent expenses.	
For compensation of six laborers, as per acts of April 22, 1854, and August 4, 1854, (L. & B., pamphlet laws 1st session 33d Congress, pages 276 and 572)	3,456
For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to September 30, 1850; patent and other records, tract-books and blanks for this and the district land offices; binding plats, field-notes, &c.; stationery and miscellaneous items	33,525
NOTE.—Increase caused by the great increase of sales, &c., and the further increase anticipated from the operation of the graduation act; each entry, of course, requiring separate patent and record.	
For expenses consequent on the swamp land act of September, 1850; military bounty acts of September 28, 1850, March 22, 1852, and August 31, 1852:	
For swamp land patents and records, lists, binding, ruling, &c., military patents and records of various kinds under above acts; records of correspondence, engraving scrip, &c., under last-named act	26,100
For tract-books, &c., for new land offices created during 1st session 33d Congress	6,000
For amount required to answer the resolution of the House of Representatives of August 4, 1854, as to the amount of lands in each class according to the graduation act	30,000
For expenses of removing this office, furniture, &c., including carpets for new rooms	10,000

F.

Estimate of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
1. For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of those in California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Kansas and Nebraska,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including the expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations for the same objects	$115,000 00
2. For the resurvey and correction of thirty townships in Michigan, situated north of the first correction line, and west of the meridian, averaging sixty miles each, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile	10,800 00

F—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
3. For the resurvey and correction of townships forty-four to forty-eight north, inclusive, of ranges eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, west, situated in the upper peninsula of Michigan, estimated at thirteen full townships, averaging sixty miles each, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile	$4,680 00
4. For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, including office work	3,000 00
5. For the resurvey and correction of old erroneous surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last report by the surveyor general, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile	9,504 00
6. For the renewal and correction of old erroneous and defective surveys in Arkansas, discovered since the last estimate by the surveyor general, where the marks have become obliterated, by time, accident, and other causes, at a rate not exceeding four dollars per mile	4,896 00
7. For surveys in Louisiana, at augmented rates now authorized by law	23,091 00
8. For retracing and renewing all obliterated, imperfect, and defective surveys in the State of Florida, and making relocations of the lines of private land claims therein, and for locating private land claims under the act of June 28, 1848; also, for detached and unfinished surveys, and for the execution of surveys rendered difficult by reason of swamps, lakes, &c.: and to be expended at rates not exceeding six dollars per mile	10,000 00
9. For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1840, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed	20,000 00
10. For resurveys and examinations of the surveys of public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been or shall be closed, under the acts of June 12, 1840, and January 22, 1853, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land Office	3,000 00
Total	203,971 00

G.

Estimates of appropriation for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
For salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the balances of former appropriations, viz:		
1. For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, per 10th section of act of May 18, 1796, (Statutes at Large, volume 1, page 464)	$2,000	
2. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 26)	6,300	$8,300
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per 1st section of act of April 3, 1818, (Statutes at Large, volume 3, page 412)	2,000	
4. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 26)	3,820	5,820

G—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per 5th section of the act of March 3, 1831, (Statutes at Large, volume 4, page 492)	$2,000	
6. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 26)	2,500	
		$4,500
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per 1st section of act of March 2, 1833, (Statutes at Large, volume 4, page 624)	2,000	
8. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 26)	3,500	
		5,500
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846, (Statutes at Large, volume 9, page 79	2,000	
10. For clerks in his office, per same act	6,300	
		8,300
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of Arkansas, per act of August 8, 1846, (Statutes at Large, volume 9, page 79)	2,000	
12. For clerks in his office, per same act	6,300	
		8,300
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per 11th section of act of March 3, 1853, (Statutes at Large, page 248)	3,500	
14. For clerks in his office, per act of September 27, 1850, (Statutes at Large, volume 9, page 496)	4,000	
		7,500
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of California, per 1st section of act of March 3, 1851, (Statutes at Large, page 617)	4,500	
16. For clerks in his office, per act of August 4, 1854, (Statutes at Large, pages 552 and 566)	35,000	
		39,500
17. For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per 7th section of act of July 17, 1854, (Statutes at Large, page 306)	3,500	
18. For clerks in his office, per same act	4,000	
		7,500
19. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per 1st section of the act of July 22, 1854, (Statutes at Large, page 308)	3,000	
20. For clerks in his office, per same act	4,000	
		7,000
21. For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, per 10th section of act of July 22, 1854, (Statutes at Large, page 309)	2,000	
22. For clerks in his office, per same act	6,300	
		8,300
23. For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government	.....	61,000
24. For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1805, (Statutes at Large, page 326,) paid prior to July 1, 1849, out of the surveying fund	.....	500
Making an aggregate of	.....	172,020

H.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SURVEYORS GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF MICHIGAN.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, November 8, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of 11th of August last, I have prepared and herewith transmit my annual report, with the usual accompanying papers, in triplicate. The statements marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, will be found to exhibit the progress and condition of the field and office work in this district since the date of the last report from this office.

The amount of field-work that has been undertaken during the past year, when compared with some former years, will be found to be small; but it has not consequently been unimportant. The original surveys have necessarily been confined within a narrow limit; but with the exception of such islands as it may be found advisable to have surveyed hereafter, they are fully completed. A correctional survey of the remainder of Mr. Hemingway's district, the peculiar nature of which was noticed at length in my last report, has been consummated, leaving nothing more to be done in the field than the resurvey and correction of such portions of the original surveys as have been, and may hereafter be, reported to your office as being fraudulent and defective to an extent that will make such resurveys and corrections absolutely necessary, to enable the government to sell, and purchasers to find the lands that they may have bought.

With a view to ascertain the extent, character, and locality of such further frauds and defects in the surveys as may not have been brought to the knowledge of this office, further examinations have been made by disinterested deputies of experience and undoubted integrity; the result of which in most instances has been gratifying, inasmuch as no contract has been found to be seriously defective that was not before supposed to be so. In the upper peninsula twenty-seven different contracts have been examined to a sufficient extent to show the general character of the work in each; only two of which exhibit unmistakable evidences of fraud, and these were surveyed by deputies whose work in other parts of the State it has been necessary to resurvey in several instances. By these examinations, I think that sufficient has been elicited to enable me to confidently state that the general system of fraud and dishonesty that was commenced several years since, and carried into effect by so many of the surveyors on the lower peninsula of this State, made but a beginning here, before being subjected to an ordeal that such knavery and corruption could not successfully withstand.

In the lower peninsula six different contracts have been examined; in two of them many of the section lines are reported as never having

been run, and those lines that were found are so erroneous as to be of but little use. The remaining four districts, for want of time, were not as thoroughly inspected; but it is the opinion of the examiner that most and perhaps all of the surveys in them may be made available, although they are not in all cases found to be as represented by the original notes.

I have estimated for resurvey and correction thirty townships situated in the lower peninsula, all of which have been examined, and the condition of the original work in them has at different times been communicated to your office.

I have, in addition to these thirty townships, estimated for the resurvey and correction of a district of about thirteen full townships in the upper peninsula, fronting upon the great natural harbor at Grand island, Lake Superior. It has been known to this office for several years that this district required a resurvey; but it not being located in the immediate vicinity of any important settlements or improvements, it was thought best to leave it until appropriations should be made for the correction of surveys in those districts where a more pressing demand for the public lands existed. I am informed that purchases to a considerable amount have been made during the last year within this district; a resurvey should therefore be made without further delay, so that those difficulties that must otherwise arise from the want of them may, if possible, be avoided.

In estimating for resurveys I have endeavored, as far as practicable from the information that I can derive upon the subject, to select from among those towns that it is known need to be connected, such as will most benefit the public to have resurveyed first. As a brief statement of the general character of these defective and fraudulent surveys, together with the necessity existing for their speedy correction, was made in my last annual report, it is perhaps unnecessary to again lay the facts there stated before you. Experience has shown that those remarks are, and will continue to be, applicable to all resurveys that it may be expedient to undertake in this State.

It will be necessary to make other resurveys than those now estimated for; but they have been left for another season, as I believe the true policy in carrying on this work to be, to undertake no more than can be contracted to deputies whose experience, capacity, and honesty have been tested and approved by this office.

It was stated in my last report, that the returns of the deputy who was selected by my predecessor to make a survey of the village of Sault St. Marie had been received. A full and careful examination and protraction of that entire survey was made, and resulted in its rejection by this office, for reasons that have heretofore been presented to you in detail. In compliance with instructions received from you in July last, I immediately selected one of my most competent deputies, furnished him with such full and minute special instructions as the peculiar nature of his duties would seem to require, and despatched him to the above village, for the purpose of making the survey of that place what it was intended it should be by the act authorizing it; and if the winter season does not commence unusually severe, I hope that the deputy may be able to complete the arduous duties assigned him

before the close of navigation. Whenever his returns are received, I shall endeavor to bring to a close, as soon as practicable, such action as it may be necessary for this office to take in relation to the same.

It will be seen, upon reference to the different statements herewith transmitted, that the amount of office-work that has been done will compare favorably with former years. The paging, indexing, and preparing for the binder the records and transcripts of field-notes of the surveys in the upper peninsula, which has heretofore been unavoidably retarded by the unfinished condition of the field-work, has been commenced, and is now being carried forward as rapidly as practicable.

The making up of the lists of swamp and overflowed lands within this State, with the exception of a few townships, the surveys of which have but recently been approved, has been completed, unless it should be thought advisable to make out new lists of such townships as may hereafter be resurveyed.

During the coming year I hope to be able to furnish the land office at Sault St. Marie with the descriptive notes of all the townships situated in that district. The labor of making out such lists from the surveys that have been made within the last few years, is found to be nearly double what it formerly was, on account of the very full and lengthy descriptions that the surveyors have been required to give of the peculiar topographical and geological features of the country.

The same is also the case in the making of the plats, and the recording and transcribing of the field-notes; but the additional amount of labor and expense thus incurred is of but little or no importance when compared with the great fund of useful and valuable information that is by such means afforded to those who are daily purchasing the public lands.

The miscellaneous work that has been performed in the office during the past year, and of which it does not appear important that a minute statement should be made, has been more than equal to any former year. The fact that no charge is made for information that can be derived by taking extracts from and examining the original field-notes and plats in this office, seems to be fully appreciated by a numerous class of persons, and much time that might be employed in regular office duties is necessarily consumed in affording such persons an opportunity to acquire the information that they desire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.

Statement showing the amount, character, and present condition of the field-work that has been undertaken in this district since the 28th of October, 1853, together with field-work that was uncompleted at that date.

Name of deputy, with date of contract or instructions.	Character and location of work.	Remarks.
Thos. Whelpley: Instructions May 24, 1854.	Survey of islands in Thunder bay and vicinity.	Work completed. The survey of islands in township 34 N., range 7 E.; townships 30 and 34 N., range 8 E.; townships 28 and 32 N., range 9 E.: and townships 30 and 31 N., range 10 E., returned.
Geo H. Cannon: Instructions May 23, 1853, and May 17, 1854.	Correctional survey of township 49 N., range 10 W.; townships 47, 49, and 50 N., range 11 W. Examinations of a portion of the original surveys between the meridian and range 18 west, in the Upper Peninsula, and a survey of all unsurveyed islands found while prosecuting this work.	Work all completed, and returns received of the correctional survey of examinations required, and of the survey of islands in township 47 N., ranges 2 and 3 W.; township 48 N., range 5 W., and township 45 N., range 12 W.
W. L. Coffinberry: Contract January 6, 1853.	Resurvey of townships 21 and 22 N., ranges 6, 7, and 8 W.	Surveys completed and returns received, excepting township 21 N., range 7 W.; for the resurvey of which Mr. Coffinberry has been released.
A. B. Wood: Instructions May 10, 1854.	Examinations in different contracts of original surveys between the 4th and 5th correction line, and west of range 26 W., in the Upper Peninsula.	Examinations of several townships made in each of eight different contracts, and returns received.
Wm. Burt: Instructions May 10, 1854.	Examinations in different contracts of original surveys south of the 5th correction line, and between ranges 21 and 26 W., in Upper Peninsula.	Examinations of several townships made in each of eight different contracts, and returns received.
A. P. Brewer: Instructions Aug. 22, 1854.	Examinations of a portion of the original surveys between the 1st and 2d correction lines, and west of the meridian.	Partial returns of examinations made and received.
Geo. H. Cannon: Contract Oct. 5, 1854.	Resurvey of township 35 N., range 1 W.; townships 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 N., ranges 1 and 2 E.; townships 34, 35, 36, and 37 N., range 3 E., and township 36 N., ranges 4 and 5 E.	Deputy has just entered the field.
Thos. Whelpley: Instructions July 31, 1854.	Retracing, re-establishing, and correcting the original survey of the village of Sault St. Marie.	Deputy engaged upon the work; returns expected soon.

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, Nov.* 8, 1854.

B.

Statement of original plats made, and of copies transmitted to the General Land Office, since October 28, 1853, with date of transmission.

Townships.	Ranges.	Land district.	Number of copies.			When sent to Commissioner.
			Original.	Commissioner.	Total.	
26 north	10 west	Cheboygan	1	1	2	Nov. 3, 1853
49 north	33 west	Lake Superior	1	1	2	Nov. 15, 1853
46 and 47 north	34 west	do	2	2	4	do
47 north	35 west	do	1	1	2	do
44 north	41 west	do	1	1	2	do
45 and 46 north	23 west	do	2	2	4	do
37 north	24 and 25 west	Cheboygan	2	2	4	Jan. 10, 1854
38 north	26 west	do	1	1	2	do
25 north	8 west	do	1	1	2	Jan. 19, 1854
22, 23, 24, and 25 north	9 west	do	4	4	8	do
22 north	6 and 7 west	do	2	2	4	Jan. 25, 1854
23 and 24 north	6 west	do	2	2	4	Feb. 15, 1854
23 and 25 north	7 west	do	2	2	4	do
24 north	8 west	do	1	1	2	do
21 and 22 north	8 west	do	2	2	4	Feb. 17, 1854
46, 47, and 48 north	10 west	Lake Superior	3	3	6	Mar. 23, 1854
48 north	11 west	do	1	1	2	do
43, 46, 47. and 48 north	22 west	do	4	4	8	May 24, 1854
42 north	23 west	do	1	1	2	do
34 (island) north	7 east	Cheboygan	1	1	2	Aug 4, 1854
30 & 34 (islands) north	8 east	do	2	2	4	do
28 & 32 (islands) north	9 east	do	2	2	4	do
30 & 31 (islands) north	10 east	do	2	2	4	do
43 north	23 west	Lake Superior	1	1	2	do
44 and 45 north	25 and 26 west	do	4	4	8	do
21 and 23 north	4 west	Cheboygan	2	2	4	do
22 and 23 north	5 west	do	2	2	4	do
49 north	27 west	Lake Superior	1	1	2	Sept. 5, 1854
48 and 49 north	34 and 35 west	do	4	4	8	do
47 (island) north	2 and 3 west	do	2	2	4	Sept. 26, 1854
48 (island) north	5 west	do	1	1	2	do
45 (island) north	12 west	do	1	1	2	do
37 north	27 west	Cheboygan	1	1	2	Oct. 4, 1854
34 and 35 north	28 and 29 west	do	4	4	8	do
49 north	10 west	Lake Superior	1	0	1	Not sent.
47, 49, and 50 north	11 west	do	3	0	3	do
		Total	68	64	132	

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, November 8, 1854.

C.—*Statement of registers' plats made and of maps sent to the land offices in this district since October 28, 1853, with date of transmission.*

Townships.	Ranges.	Land district.	No. of copies.	When sent.
44 and 45 north	22 west	Lake Superior	2	June 7, 1854.
44, 46, and 47 north	23 west	do	3	do
42 and 43 north	24 west	do	2	do
43 north	25 west	do	1	do
43 north	26 west	do	1	do
49 north	28 west	do	1	do
49 and 50 north	29 west	do	2	do
49 and 50 north	30 west	do	2	do
49 and 50 north	31 west	do	2	do
46, 48, and 49 north	32 west	do	3	do
46, 48, and 49 north	33 west	do	3	do
46 and 47 north	34 west	do	2	do
47 north	35 west	do	1	do
50 north	36 and 37 west	do	2	do
44 north	41 west	do	1	do
44 and 45 north	43 west	do	2	do
13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 north	1 west	Saginaw	5	Aug. 16, 1854
13 north	2 west	do	1	do
46, 47, and 48 north	10 west	Lake Superior	3	Aug. 28, 1854
48 north	11 west	do	1	do
42, 46, 47, and 48 north	22 west	do	4	do
43 and 45 north	23 west	do	2	do
44 and 45 north	25 west	do	2	do
44 and 45 north	26 west	do	2	do
47 north	33 west	do	1	do
24 north	1 west	Cheboygan	1	do
23 north	2 west	do	1	do
25 and 27 north	3 west	do	2	do
21, 23, 24, and 27 north	4 west	do	4	do
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 north	5 west	do	6	do
22, 23, 24, and 27 north	6 west	do	4	do
22, 23, 25, and 26 north	7 west	do	4	do
21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 north	8 west	do	5	do
22, 23, 24, 25, and 28 north	9 west	do	5	do
22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 north	10 west	do	5	do
30 north	11 west	do	1	do
37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 north	24 west	do	5	do
37, 38, 39, and 40 north	25 west	do	4	do
37, 38, 40, and 41 north	26 west	do	4	do
38 and 39 north	27 west	do	2	do
36 north	28 west	do	1	do
47 (islands) north	2 and 3 west	Lake Superior	2	Not sent.
48 (islands) north	5 west	do	1	do
45 (islands) north	12 west	do	1	do
37 north	27 west	do	1	do
34 and 35 north	28 west	do	2	do
34 and 35 north	29 west	do	2	do
34 (islands) north	1 east	Cheboygan	1	do
30 and 34 (islands) north	8 east	do	2	do
28 and 32 (islands) north	9 east	do	2	do
30 and 31 (islands) north	10 east	do	2	do
49 north	27 west	Lake Superior	1	do
48 and 49 north	34 and 35 west	do	4	do
		Total	126	

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, November* 8, 1854.

D.—*List of townships, the field-notes of which have been recorded or transcribed since October* 28, 1853.

Townships.	Ranges.	Situation.	Pages.	Character of work.
45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 north	14 west	Upper peninsula	627	Transcripts.
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 north	15 west	do		
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 north	16 west	do	571	Transcripts.
41, 42, and 43 north	17 west	do		
48 and 49 north	15 west	do	807	Transcripts.
41, 42, and 43 north	18 west	do		
41, 42, and 43 north	19 west	do		
41, 42, and 43 north	20 west	do		
41, 42, 43, and 44 north	21 west	do		
43 north	19 west	do	928	Records.
41, 42, and 43 north	20 west	do		
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, & 48 north	21 west	do		
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 north	22 west	do		
44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north	17 west	do	------	Transcripts.
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 north	34 west	do	884	Records.
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 north	35 west	do		
51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 north	36 west	do		
45, 46, 47, and 48 north	21 west	do	755	Transcripts.
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, & 48 north	22 west	do		
41, 42, 44, and 45 north	23 west	do		
51, 52, 53, and 54 north	37 west	do	492	Records.
51, 52, and 53 north	38 west	do		
51, 52, and 53 north	39 west	do		
51 and 52 north	40 west	do		
51 north	41, 42, 43, 44 w.	do		
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 north	34 west	do	401	Transcripts.
51, 52, and 53 north	35 west	do		
47 and 48 north	22 west	do	952	Records.
41, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47 north	23 west	do		
41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 north	24 west	do		
41, 42, and 43 north	25 west	do		
41 north	26 west	do		
44 north	23 west	do	172	Records.
44 and 45 north	25 west	do		
46 and 47 north	23 west	do	621	Transcripts.
41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 north	24 west	do		
41, 42, and 43 north	25 west	do		
41 north	26 west	do		
54, 55, and 56 north	35 west	do	509	Transcripts.
51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 north	36 west	do		
51, 52, 53, and 54 north	37 west	do		
51, 52, and 53 north	38 west	do		
40 north	16 west	do	378	Transcripts.
39 and 40 north	17 west	do		
38, 39, and 40 north	18 west	do		
37, 38, 39, and 40 north	19 west	do		
39 north	20 west	do		
41, 42, and 43 north	1 east	do		
Bois Blanc island			72	Transcripts.
42 north	26 west		62	Records.
Aggregate number of pages			8,230	
To which add making and copying lists of swamp lands granted to the State by act of April 28, 1850			621	
			8,851	

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, November* 8, 1854.

E.—*List of descriptive notes made since October 28, 1853, the date of the last annual report.*

Townships.	Ranges.	Land district.	No. of copies.
51, 53, and 54 north	34 west	Lake Superior	3
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 north	35 west	do	6
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 north	36 west	do	15
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54 north	37 west	do	13
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 north	38 west	do	11
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 north	39 west	do	7
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 north	40 west	do	7
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 51 north	41 west	do	7
44, 45, 46, 47, and 51 north	42 west	do	5
44, 45, 46, and 51 north	43 west	do	4
45, 46, and 51 north	44 west	do	3
45 and 46 north	45 west	do	2
45, 46, 47, and 48 north	46 west	do	4
		Total	87

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, November* 8, 1854.

F.—*The United States in account with Leander Chapman, surveyor general northwest of the Ohio.*

SALARY ACCOUNT.

1853.	DR.	
Dec. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 4th quarter of 1853	$2,396 04
1854.		
Mar. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 1st quarter of 1854	2,531 10
June 30	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 2d quarter of 1854	2,476 34
Sept. 30	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 3d quarter of 1854	2,111 21
	To amount to balance	372 78
		9,887 47
1853.	CR.	
Oct. 5	By balance of account for 3d quarter of 1853	$62 47
Dec. 29	By treasury draft (in part) No. 7020 on treasury Interior warrant No. 6735	2,475 00
1854.		
Mar. 24	By treasury draft (in part) No. 7483 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7186	2,475 00
June 29	By treasury draft (in part) No. 7925 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7629	2,500 00
Sept. 26	By treasury draft (in part) No. 8444 on treasury Interior warrant No. 8145	2,375 00
		9,887 47
	By balance in hands of surveyor general	372 78

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, November* 8, 1854.

F—Continued.

The United States in account with Leander Chapman, surveyor general northwest of the Ohio.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

1853.	DR.	
Dec. 31	To amount of disbursements for 4th quarter of 1853	$262 87
1854.		
Mar. 31	To amount of disbursements for 1st quarter of 1854	205 32
June 30	To amount of disbursements for 2d quarter of 1854	205 16
Sept. 30	To amount of disbursements for 3d quarter of 1854	176 37
	To amount to balance	239 82
		1,089 54
1853.	CR.	
Oct. 5	By balance of account for 3d quarter of 1853	$239 54
Dec. 29	By treasury draft (in part) No. 7020 on treasury Interior warrant No. 6735	200 00
1854.		
Mar. 20	By treasury draft (in part) No. 7483 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7186	200 00
June 29	By treasury draft (in part) No. 7925 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7629	250 00
Sept. 26	By treasury draft (in part) No. 8444 on treasury Interior warrant No. 8145	200 00
		1,089 54
	By above balance	239 82

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, November 8, 1854.

H.

Estimate of appropriations required for the payment of the salary of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, and for the salaries of the clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856.

For compensation of the surveyor general, per tenth section of the act of 18th May, 1796	$2,000 00
For compensation of clerks in his office, per first section of the act of 9th May, 1836	8,300 00
Total	10,300 00

Estimate of appropriations required to defray the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office at Detroit for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856.

For stationery, binding, printing, and postage	$400 00
For office rent and fuel	575 00
For services of messenger	120 00
Total	1,095 00

Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the resurveys and correction of fraudulent and defective surveys in Michigan for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856.

For the resurvey and correction of thirty townships situated north of the first correction line and west of meridian, averaging sixty miles each, at a price not exceeding six dollars per mile	$10,800 00
For the resurvey and correction of townships 44 to 48 north inclusive, in ranges 18, 19, and 20, west, situate in the upper peninsula, estimated at thirteen full townships, averaging sixty miles each, at a price not exceeding six dollars per mile	4,680 00
Total	15,480 00

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, November 8, 1854.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,
St. Louis, October 31, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 11th August last, I have prepared, and now transmit, the following report upon the operations in this district since the 28th of October, 1853, the date of the last annual report from this office.

I.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Statement A shows those receipts and disbursements under each head of expenditures. The balance of public moneys in my hands is $697 46.

It has been my constant desire to keep the expenses incurred by the several branches of the service within the means provided therefor; to preserve order and regularity in my accounts with the department; and to render them promptly after the expiration of every quarter.

II.—SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI, AND RESURVEYS OF DEFECTIVE AND INCOMPLETE LINES.

By your joint instructions of 31st October, 1853, to Warner Lewis, esq., surveyor general at Dubuque, and myself, we were directed to have the public surveys in both the States of Iowa and Missouri closed from range 18 west, easterly to the Desmoines river, on the "Sullivan line,"—retraced in 1850 by the commissioners appointed under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1849—and which retraced line was adopted by the said court in 1850 as the boundary line between the said States.

Having conferred on the subject with Mr. Lewis, he authorized me, in his letter of the 7th of February, to carry the matter through, so far as the selection of a deputy and the field operations were concerned. Upon this authorization, I selected for the field-work John W. Williams, esq., who, for the last fifteen years, has been known to this office as a most competent and faithful deputy, and who is also known as such by the Dubuque office, for which he has executed contracts of surveying, and I instructed him, on the 2d of June, to make the required connections. Mr. Williams has performed his work, to the satisfaction of this office, on the Missouri side of the State line; and I have but little doubt that the work on the Iowa side will be equally acceptable to Surveyor General Lewis. The returns were completed here some days ago; and as soon as this report is transmitted, the matter, as regards this office, will be carried through, and the necessary plats forwarded, as well as the deputy's account, when it has received Mr. Lewis's approval.

The instructions of 14th September, 1852, for the connections of townships 16 north, ranges 9 to 12 east of the fifth principal meridian, with the State line between Arkansas and Missouri, east of St. Francis river, could not be complied with during the present year on account of my inability to find a competent deputy willing to undertake the work.

From recent intercourse with the surveyor of the country embracing those townships, I am induced to believe that the matter may be intrusted to his care, and I will therefore instruct him accordingly. Upon an examination of the plats, I find that the only connections needed are in range 12, for the ranges west thereof are either unsurveyed and granted to the State under the swamp act, or already connected with the State line.

The survey of township 24 north, range 16 east of the fifth principal meridian, which Aaron Snider, esq., was, on the 1st of Septem-

ber, 1853, instructed to execute, has been returned and finally disposed of.

The work of Frederick W. Rohland in township 47 north, ranges 1 and 2 east of the fifth principal meridian, has been completed, and the necessary plats are prepared for transmission.

Two islands of the Illinois river—one in township 33 north, range 1 west of the third principal meridian, and the other in township 15 north, range 10 east of the fourth principal meridian—were surveyed by John P. Blake, during the past year, under instructions of the 9th of February, 1852, and the office-work has been completed.

Some old lines have been corrected in townships 2 and 3 north, range 7 west of the 5th principal meridian; also, in township 47 north, range 7 east of the 5th principal meridian.

It having been discovered that many of the lines of townships 4 and 5 north, range 7 west of the 3d principal meridian, were erroneous, Joseph Burnap, esq., was, on the 9th of June, instructed to rectify them. His returns were examined, found correct, and the business is disposed of.

I am preparing the instructions necessary to effect the resurveys authorized in your letter of the 29th March, in townships 49 to 52 north, range 2 east of the 5th principal meridian, Palmyra district, Missouri. I have waited for this season, when the absence of vegetation will enable the deputy to find old corners more easily than he could during the months of the summer. The work will range over a considerable extent of land which is already disposed of by the United States. On that account the instructions for the protection of acquired rights in making resurveys will be strictly adhered to.

According to your instructions of the 10th February last, directing me to have all the unsurveyed islands of this district surveyed, and suggesting the propriety of the co-operation of the office at Dubuque concerning such islands of that part of the Mississippi river which borders on Iowa and Illinois, I corresponded with Surveyor General Lewis, and with his consent appointed John Wilson Williams, on the 27th of the same month, to perform this part of the work. That deputy has made partial returns, and will resume his operations during the approaching winter. When this is completed, I will instruct him to explore the balance of the Mississippi river running along this district, as well as the Missouri river, and to run out their unsurveyed islands. It is perhaps proper to remark, that from all the information received on the subject, I am induced to believe the whole matter will be but of small benefit to the government in view of the lands that are likely to accrue to the domain, and to the deputies, as regards the compensation afforded them for this kind of labor.

III.—SURVEYS OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS CONFIRMED IN MISSOURI BY THE ACT OF 4TH OF JULY, 1836.

The report on those claims promised last year was sent the 21st of January last, upon your special demand therefor of the 28th November, 1853.

During the year—

Of the first class of confirmations still remaining unsurveyed—tha

is, those the location of which had been fixed by an ancient survey—the 400 arpents confirmed to Henry Dielle, (Dec. 45,) and the 840 arpents to Gerrard and Fleming, (Dec. 147,) have been surveyed.

Of the second class, viz: those the situation of which is plainly ascertained, but are altogether within the lines of land confirmed or disposed of before the passage of the act of 1836.

The claim of Abraham Randall, senior, (Dec. No. 320,) has been finally acted upon by the issuing of certificate of relocation No. 188, for 300 arpents, the amount confirmed.

The situation of the claim of Victor Lagoterie of 690 arpents, (Dec. No. 149,) embraced in the third class, (the claims for which no locality had been found, and which on that account were denied the benefit of relocation,) having been clearly ascertained, a certificate of relocation, No. 189, was issued in favor of that confirmee or his legal representatives; the original survey being all covered by valid interferences.

Upon the whole, three surveys were executed, seven certificates of relocation issued, and two surveys platted and recorded. This business is drawing to a close.

IV.—RECORDS OF LAND TITLES UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 12, 1840.

There have been recorded during the year the field-notes of eight hundred and eight exterior lines, and the subdivision of four hundred and eighty-nine townships, in Missouri; and in Illinois, the field-notes of three hundred and thirty-three exterior lines, and the subdivision of one hundred and eighty-five townships; also fifty-five plats of Missouri townships, most of them containing a large number of private surveys, have been recorded. The business is progressing rapidly.

V.—SURVEYS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN MISSOURI, NAMED IN THE ACT OF 13TH OF JUNE, 1812, AND 26TH MAY, 1824.

In my last report I dwelt at some length upon the survey of the out-boundaries of those towns and villages as required by the act above quoted, having in my remarks a special reference to the survey of the outlines of St. Louis, which had been fixed by one of my predecessors, because I had doubts touching the correctness of that survey, from my apprehension of the letter of the law. Your decision of the 26th of April last, and its affirmation by the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted with your letter of the 4th of May, have set the matter at rest as far as this office is concerned.

We made during the year—

Saint Charles.—Two connected plats of the town, out-lots and common-field lots; a plat and transcript of the survey of the out-boundaries, and two copies thereof.

Carondelet.—Plat and transcript of the survey of the out-boundaries of the town, common and common-fields, and one copy.

Saint Ferdinand.—Plat and transcript of the survey of the out-boundaries of the village and common-field lots, out-lots and commons. One copy is prepared for your office.

Sainte Genevieve and New Bourbon.—Connected plat of the town, village and out-lots, and common-field lots, and plat and transcript of the out-boundaries of the two localities in a single tract.

In platting the surveys of the out-boundary lines of the above towns and villages, I have, according to instructions, used the field-notes of the tracts included therein, and those of the tracts adjoining outside. These notes were complete in all cases, except for Sainte Genevieve and New Bourbon, where the continuity of the line was broken for a short distance.

The connection rendered necessary thereby was made by Frederick Masberger, esq., under instructions of the 14th of April last.

It is hardly possible to prosecute this branch of the business with a proper despatch, because the clerks conversant with, and engaged in it, are too frequently withdrawn therefrom to attend to other duties of daily occurrence and equal importance. But for this, the platting and transcribing of the surveys of the out-boundaries of such of the remaining towns and villages as have not yet been fixed would have been perfected, where the same is possible, and surveys of individual lots platted and described, and also recorded. Also the report asked for on the Cozzens surveys in the Grande Prairie common-field of St. Louis is not yet ready for transmission, though much advanced. Besides the causes of delay just alluded to, I have in this instance waited long beyond the time allowed in the public notice to contending parties, for the arguments which some of them intended to submit in support of their rights. Even now they are not yet all produced. This indulgence may perhaps appear to be unjustifiable, but nevertheless I have thought it proper to extend it, on account of the great interests at stake, and for the purpose of preventing the dissatisfaction that would be sure to follow a decision taken without a full understanding of all the facts bearing on the several cases.

Moreover, the work itself is considerable, for it requires a separate and distinct report on each of the twenty-two cases involved in the question. It may be also proper to state that I am informed of several compromises between adverse parties, by which they have amicably apportioned among themselves the contested land.

This I hope and believe is to prove the ultimate end of the controversy; but it will not prevent me from resuming the preparation of the report, as soon as our current work shall permit it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The surveys of the Indian reservations by the treaties of Prairie du Chien of 29th of July and 1st of August, 1830, and of Camp Tippecanoe of 20th of October, 1832, in the northern part of Illinois, have been taken up, by platting and describing twenty-nine of them, and by recording the same, together with the transcripts of seven surveys heretofore disposed of. I intend at an early day to complete this business, by forwarding to you such of those transcripts as have not yet been transmitted.

The plats of fifty-four townships in Missouri, and four in Illinois, have been recorded—in all fifty-eight plats. Of this number forty-three Missouri plats, and three Illinois plats, have been copied for

yours and the registers' offices, to replace the former plats which are worn out or defective.

Of township plats made during the last or preceding years, there have been transmitted to your office twenty-eight, to registers in Illinois one hundred and thirty-one, and to registers in Missouri forty-four.

Of subdivisions there have been sent to your office eighty plats, to registers in Illinois thirteen, and to registers in Missouri thirty-one. Also seventy-one descriptive lists of townships were sent to the register at Edwardsville, Illinois.

The letters, statements, public notices, &c., during the year, cover eight hundred and ninety pages of letter-paper. When written or issued they are preserved in copy-press books, and then recorded. The record is up to the date of this report.

VII.—SWAMP LANDS DONATED BY ACT OF 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

In preparing the lists of swamp and overflowed lands which were certified to your office during the fall of last year, there were struck from the original returns of selections by the State agents such tracts as were indicated, by the plats and field-notes of their survey, not to be of the character intended by the act of the 28th September, 1850. This was done in consequence of the construction by this office of the several instructions on the subject. The total amount thus withdrawn was, in the two States, 1,129,075 acres.

But, under the explicit directions contained in the letter of 21st of April on the subject, viz: "that the field-notes were not conclusive against the State, but upon the production of satisfactory evidence by the State authorities that the lands selected by the State agents were of the character contemplated by the act, they should be certified to this office, even though the indications of the field-notes gave a contrary character," I took the matter up again, examined all the evidences that had been produced by the State agents, either with their original lists or subsequently sent back for remedying defects, but since returned with the necessary amendments; and finding that the said evidences were in conformity with the directions of the 21st of April, I had new lists of the tracts originally withdrawn prepared for each district in the two States, except for that of Quincy, Illinois, the list of which already embraced all the original State selections within its limits.

These additional lists were certified and transmitted to yours and the registers' offices on the 12th instant.

Statement C[a] exhibits the number of acres returned for Missouri in the additional lists, amounting in the aggregate to 468,969.01 acres; and statement C[b] the number of acres returned for Illinois—that is, 778,247 .93; making a total of 1,247,216.94 acres since the last annual report. In this, however, are included the amounts of several small lists certified to you from lists that were from time to time directed to this office by State agents in addition to their original selections.

When lands selected by the State as swamps are contested by individuals who entered them subsequently to said selections, your instructions on the subject are strictly and impartially followed. From present indications it seems that the few instances of contest for which

applications were made will hardly require decisions at this office, for we have not yet received any evidence from the registers and receivers of the districts in which the contested lands are situated, upon which to base said decisions, except in a single case.

I was instructed on the 31st of January to have an examination made of the lands selected by the agent of Schuyler county, Missouri, and to report the result to you. The report was made on the 12th of May, and on the 13th of June you informed me that the honorable the Secretary of the Interior had revoked the said agent's selections. As requested, I had a new list of swamp lands in that county made from the plats and field-notes of the public surveys, and transmitted it to you on the 12th instant.

The directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company having apprized this office of their intention to contest the right of the State of Missouri to a large number of swamp tracts within the limits of the grant, made by Congress to aid in the construction of the road, you authorized me in your letter of the 17th of April to have the investigation of the matter held in this office. In accordance with the instructions contained in the letter, I issued to all parties concerned in the controversy such public notices as, in my opinion, were necessary to insure its publicity, giving therein to them ample time to prepare their evidence. Some counties sent in affidavits as to the swampy character of the contested tracts, but others did not seem to have any proceedings had under the notice.

As requested, I gave my opinion on each contested tract, and laid the whole matter before you for a decision. When it is known, I will lose no time in altering our lists in conformity therewith, as the case may be, and of advising the registers of the transaction, by giving them the necessary data to carry it into effect.

The funds allowed for office-work on the swamp lands being exhausted, I hope that the necessary means will be allowed to complete what remains to be done.

VIII.—ESTIMATE OF FUNDS WANTED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1855–'56.

Those estimates were transmitted in my letter of the 12th of September. There are seven items, comprising an aggregate amount of $25,120.

Items Nos. 1 and 2 are fixed by the act of Congress of May 9, 1836.

No. 3 is based upon the allowances generally made during a number of years past, as an addition to the insufficiency of the $5,820, of Nos. 1 and 2, to carry out and keep up the current office-work.

No. 4. This item, of $3,000, is for the correction of erroneous and defective lines in the public and private surveys of the district. There was a liberal appropriation made by Congress at the last session for this branch of the service during the current year, even more than was asked for in the estimates of last year. This is, perhaps, owing to the applications for resurveys of old lines made directly to the department, either by our representatives in Congress or the inhabitants of the localities in which they lie, and which applications it may be intended to grant. Numerous inquiries have lately been made on the subject of instructions which it was expected we should have re-

ceived from you for such resurveys, although they were not asked for by this office, whose action in the matter is regulated by the directions contained in the letter of the 31st of December last. Whatever may be the true condition of the case, and the amount of resurveying still needed before the close of the office, the existing appropriations will be inadequate to the payment of the work on the connection of the State line between Iowa and Missouri; the survey of unsurveyed islands; the large amount of resurveying authorized by the letter of the 17th of April, in the Palmyra district, Missouri, and the scattered jobs of that kind of work which are already known, and those which are still coming to light from time to time. I have therefore introduced this item in my estimate, and hope that it will be granted.

Item No. 5. This item of $2,500 is for the incidental expenses of the office. They have much increased of late, in consequence of the high prices now paid for all the articles needed. Besides the customary expenses for rent, fuel and stationery, we require binding for a large amount of books and loose plats. The sooner this is done the better, to insure the preservation of the records and to stop the loss of time attending the unavoidable misplacing of the plats in their present condition. The item will be hardly sufficient for the wants of the service.

Item No. 6. With the unexpended balance of former appropriations, this estimate will likely be sufficient to complete this branch of our business, provided it is not again burdened with resurveys and litigious cases of the nature of those that have cost in years past so much money and labor to bring them to a close.

Item No. 7. The item of $8,000 is asked for completing the records of the land titles in the district preparatory to delivering them to the authorities of the two States, as prescribed by the act of 12th of June, 1840. Under the appropriate head I have stated what has been done during the year towards this object. The record of field-notes in both States is much advanced. When it is completed, the other books and records will also be transcribed which require it; and their proper indexes, references, annotations and statements, necessary to render the whole record of each State of easy access and apprehension for all time to come, will have to be prepared. This will be no inconsiderable task. I therefore hope the allowance requested for it will be made, provided the next Congress appropriates, as in the last session, a general fund for this purpose.

There is another item, not mentioned in my estimates of 12th September, which I feel it my duty to bring to your attention. It is the paucity of such law-books in the office as are wanted, to be consulted and guided by in its operations. When references to State statutes and federal and State decisions are necessary, we are obliged to have recourse to the libraries of private gentlemen, and there borrow the volumes which afford the desired information.

This, to say the least, is very inconvenient, and to prevent its future recurrence I respectfully ask that a sum of $300 be asked from Congress at the next session to purchase the supply of law-books this office stands in need of, and that the necessity of its being allowed be recommended by you to that honorable body.

Inasmuch as the operations detailed in this report cannot for the most part be exhibited on maps, I have not on that account deemed it necessary to have diagrams of the two States prepared to accompany the same.

This report is, in conformity with standing instructions, sent to you in triplicate.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.

General statement of receipts and disbursements by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri, of the public funds allowed for the several services of his office since the 28th October, 1853, the date of his last annual report.

A.—*Appropriation of* $5,820 *of March* 3, 1853, *and same of August* 4, 1854, *for compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks; and apportionments of* $4,000 *made on May* 31, 1853, *and* $4,800 *on September* 4, 1854, *for compensation to extra clerks, out of the appropriations for that object by the acts of said March* 3, 1853, *and August* 4, 1854.

Balance due the United States on October 28, 1853		$979 42	
Received from the Treasurer in the 4th quarter, 1853		1,455 00	
Received from the Treasurer in the 1st quarter, 1854		2,455 00	
Received from the Treasurer in the 2d quarter, 1854		2,455 00	
Received from the Treasurer in the 3d quarter, 1854		2,655 00	
			$9,999 42
Expended during the 4th quarter, 1853		2,377 01	
Expended during the 1st quarter, 1854		2,573 69	
Expended during the 2d quarter, 1854		2,343 05	
Expended during the 3d quarter, 1854		2,638 67	
			9,932 42
Balance due the United States October 31, 1854			67 00

B.—*Appropriation of* $1,694 47, *of August* 3, 1852, *for additional compensation to certain deputy surveyors, of one dollar per mile on surveys executed by them.*

Balance due the United States October 28, 1853		$236 75
Paid during the 1st quarter, 1854	$4 88	
Amount transmitted to the Treasurer May 6, 1854	231 87	
		$236 75

C.—*Appropriation for the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of June* 13, 1812, *and May* 26, 1824.

Balance due the United States October 28, 1853	$626 31		
Received from the Treasurer in the 3d quarter, 1854	1,200 00		
		$1,826 31	
Expended during the 4th quarter, 1853	166 03		
Expended during the 1st quarter, 1854	148 15		
Expended during the 2d quarter, 1854	209 21		
Expended during the 3d quarter, 1854	195 98		
		719 37	
Balance due the United States October 31, 1854			1,106 94

D.—*Appropriation for the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Missouri.*

Balance due the United States October 28, 1853			$809 50	
Expended during the 4th quarter, 1853		$169 08		
Expended during the 2d quarter, 1854		81 13		
Expended during the 3d quarter, 1854		436 92		
			687 13	
				$122 37
				1,296 31

E.—*Apportionments made to carry into effect the act of September 28, 1850, donating swamp lands, &c., to the States in which they are situated.*

Expended during the 4th quarter, 1853	$3,287 39			
Expended during the 1st quarter, 1854	846 75			
Expended during the 2d quarter, 1854	478 58			
Expended during the 3d quarter, 1854	627 75			
		$5,240 47		
Balance due the United States October 28, 1853	658 89			
Cash received from the Treasurer in the 4th quarter, 1853	1,650 11			
Cash received from the Treasurer in the 1st quarter, 1854	2,900 00			
		5,209 00		
Balance due the surveyor general on October 31, 1854			$31 47	

F.—*Apportionments of $9,500 made May 31, 1853, for recording land titles, and meeting incidental expenses of office; of $2,500 of September 4, 1854, for same expenses, out of the appropriations of March 3, 1853, and August 4, 1854, for surveying the public lands; and of $8,000 for recording land titles, out of the appropriation of $15,000 for that object of the 4th August, 1854.*

Expended during the 4th quarter, 1853	$2,789 68			
Expended during the 1st quarter, 1854	1,908 69			
Expended during the 2d quarter, 1854	2,752 51			
Expended during the 3d quarter, 1854	2,241 50			
		$9,692 38		
Balance due the United States October 28, 1853	302 24			
Received from the Treasurer in the 4th quarter, 1853	2,072 76			
Received from the Treasurer in the 1st quarter, 1854	2,375 00			
Received from the Treasurer in the 2d quarter, 1854	2,375 00			
Received from the Treasurer in the 3d quarter, 1854	2 000 00			
		9,125 00		
Balance due the surveyor general October, 31, 1854			567 38	
				598 85
Aggregate balance due by the surveyor general, October 31, 1854				697 46

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Louis, October* 31, 1854.

B.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. Louis, September 12, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 11th August last, I herewith submit the estimate of funds required for the service of this district during the fiscal year 1855–'56.

1. Fort he salary of the surveyor general	$2,000
2. For salaries of clerks, as per act of 9th May, 1836	3,820
3. For salaries of additional clerks, to supply the deficiency of the appropriation under second head	4,800
4. For the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the private and public surveys, and for the payment of small jobs of surveying, such as private claims, &c	3,000
5. For the incidental expenses of the office, including rent, fuel, binding, &c	2,500
6. For the completion of the surveys of towns and villages in Missouri	1,000
7. For terminating the records of land titles in Illinois and Missouri, under the act of June 12, 1840	8,000
	25,120

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

C[2].

Statement showing, for each land district in the State of Missouri, the number of acres of land returned by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri since the 28th October, 1853, *under the act of Congress of September* 28, 1850; *donating swamp and overflowed lands, &c.*

Districts.	Acres.
St. Louis	21,603.11
Springfield	70,917.22
Clinton	118,705.12
Jackson	15,638.95
Palmyra	79,951.92
Milan	64,602.65
Plattsburg	76,690.48
Fayette	20,859.56
Total	468,969.01

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, *October* 31, 1854.

C[b].

Statement showing, for each land district in the State of Illinois, the number of acres of land returned by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri since the 28th October, 1853, under the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, donating swamp and overflowed lands, &c.

Districts.	Acres.
Edwardsville	19,050.39
Palestine	34,933.29
Vandalia	189,657.86
Springfield	64,995.15
Chicago	56,962.25
Kaskaskia	30.470.64
Dixon	7,587.71
Danville	265,454.26
Shawneetown	109,136.38
Total	778,247.93

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Louis, October* 31, 1854.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ARKANSAS.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, October 18, 1854.

SIR: The following, with accompanying documents (A 1,) A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, is submitted as my annual report of the condition of the field and office work connected with this office.

FIELD-WORK.

Statement A exhibits the condition of contracts not closed at the date of the last annual report from this office, from which it will be seen that the surveys then under contract have been fully completed, field-notes examined and approved, plats furnished the proper offices, and accounts adjusted or transmitted for that purpose, with the single exception of the contract No. 2, of John W. Garretson, D. S. The resurvey and correction of T. 12 N., R. 4 W., as returned by him under his contract, has not been approved by me, for reasons set forth in my communication of 26th June last to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom the subject has been referred for instructions.

Table B is intended to exhibit the condition of the contracts for the survey of the public lands entered into since the date of the last annual report from this office.

No. 1 is special instructions of Paul B. Starbuck, D. S., of 7th November, 1853, to survey the east boundaries of T. 4 and 5 S., R. 5 W., and to examine and report upon the resurveys in T. 5 S., R. 5 W., then recently executed by Granville McPherson, D. S., under his contract of 5th July, 1853. The field-notes of the boundaries have

been received, examined, approved and platted, and transmitted to the General Land Office. The examination of Mr. McPherson's work resulted favorably to him, and his resurvey of T. 5 S., R. 5 W., has been approved, platted, and account transmitted to the General Land Office for adjustment.

No. 2 is the contract of Paul B. Starbuck, D. S., of 4th December, 1853, embracing eight townships, the field-notes of the resurvey of three of which have been returned, examined, approved, and plats prepared. The townships will doubtless be completed and returned previous to the expiration of the time allowed, as the deputy is assiduously pursuing his labors, notwithstanding the unfavorable season for field operations.

No. 3 is the contract of Granville McPherson of February 25, 1854, under which he has returned the field-notes of four townships and fragments of another; of which three have been examined, approved, paid for, and plats disposed of.

No. 4 is the contract of David W. Lowe, D. S., of 21st April, 1854, under which he has returned the field-notes of one township, and asks to be released from his contract, as he cannot, on account of ill health, make the required surveys within the period named in his contract. If there is no probability of his resuming his work at an early day, I shall cause the remaining work in his contract to be executed by other reliable deputy surveyors.

No. 5, entered into by Allen and James A. Martin, 22d April, 1854, who are now in the field diligently prosecuting the surveys embraced in their contract, and which they will doubtless complete within the time allowed.

No. 6. James A. Martin, D. S., under special instructions of 24th April, 1854, was required to make certain corrections in T. 4 S., R. 17 W., the field-work of which he has completed, and notes returned but not examined.

No. 7 is the contract of John W. Garretson, under which he has resurveyed and returned the field-notes of four townships, which have not been examined. With my approbation Mr. Garretson has relinquished six of the townships embraced in his contract, for the reason that he found it impossible, owing to the approach of the wet season, to complete the whole within the period named in his contract.

No. 8 is the contract of James S. Garretson of 18th September, 1854, and embraces the townships relinquished by John W. Garretson; and the surveys will doubtless be executed and notes returned as required by the terms of his contract.

OFFICE-WORK.

Plats.

C is a list of plats recalculated and reconstructed from the original field-notes, to supply the place of mutilated, defaced or unauthenticated plats now on file in this and the register's offices—26 in all.

D is a list of plats constructed from the field-notes of the late resurveys, and number 176 plats; total 202 plats constructed during the year.

Transcripts of field-notes.

E is a list of townships and boundaries, the field-notes of which have been transcribed for transmission to the General Land Office; total subdivisions 5—boundaries 13.

Record of field-notes to be transferred to the State of Arkansas under act of 12th June, 1840.

This important work has been prosecuted with energy and industry; and it will be seen by diagram A 1, that during the past year the field-notes of 383 townships and 412 boundaries have been recorded, and all compared except the last quarter's work. The greatest care and attention is given to this branch of office-labor, not only in order to insure accuracy in all minutiæ, but to obtain the highest mechanical perfection in the record.

Descriptive lists.

With the exception of those heretofore reported as requiring to be copied on account of the illegible manner in which they were made, and those of townships retraced or resurveyed, this branch of the office work has been closed.

F is a list showing that of the former thirty, and latter ten, have been made during the year.

It is deemed unnecessary to encumber this report with a more detailed statement of the duties performed by the clerical force employed, but I will remark, in addition to the foregoing, that the preparation of contracts and instructions for deputy surveyors, diagrams of field-notes for deputy surveyors, the examination and protraction of the late resurveys, calculation of areas, maintaining the necessary correspondence, keeping up the records and files of the office, preparation of subdivisional diagrams for the registers' offices, and attention to calls for information on subjects connected with the office, more particularly that of the swamp lands, the construction of swamp land diagrams, and lists of the same for State authorities, registers, and Commissioner, comprise no small share of the labor performed by the force employed in this office.

SWAMP LANDS.

The whole amount of lands designated by the plats and field-notes on file in this office, as inuring to the State of Arkansas under the act of Congress of the 28th September, 1850, were certified for confirmation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office previous to the date of the last annual report from this office.

The State authorities having produced satisfactory evidence as to the swampy and overflowed character of a portion of the lands selected by their agents, and rejected by my predecessor because not sustained by the field-notes on file in this office, I have, under the Commissioner's instructions of 14th May and 21st December, 1853, and 8th April, 1854, certified to the Commissioner for confirmation lists of lands

embracing 1,871,317$\frac{31}{100}$ acres; to which add 6,593,625$\frac{32}{100}$ acres—the amount heretofore recommended for confirmation—makes a grand total of 8,464,942$\frac{63}{100}$ acres ascertained to inure to the State under the swamp land act, subject, of course, to be reduced by the amount of lands disposed of by the government prior to the date of the act. The remainder of the rejected lists, amounting to 577,975$\frac{68}{100}$ acres, awaits the additional proof required of the State before they can be properly certified to the General Land Office.

The State authorities having assumed the entire control of the swamp land selections in this State, no action on my part can be taken until additional reports are received from them. I am informed, that under the rules and instructions prescribed to them relative to the evidence which will be deemed satisfactory to me, the State locating agents are now in the field making the necessary surveys and examinations; and their reports will doubtless be received at an early day, upon which the proper examinations will at once be instituted; and if the evidence be found satisfactory, lists will be certified for your action thereon.

Table G is a list of townships in which have been discovered defaced, fraudulent, or erroneous surveys since the date of the last annual report from this office.

In the annual report from this office dated October 12, 1853, your attention was directed to the facts elicited upon examinations of the surveys executed by Charles H. Pelham, late deputy surveyor. Further examinations into his work have more fully confirmed the impressions then entertained as to the fraudulent character of his returns. As an illustration, you are respectfully referred to the plat of township 11 north, range 3 west, constructed from Pelham's notes, and contrast that part of it west of White river with the plat of the same constructed from the field-notes of resurvey of John W. Garretson, deputy surveyor, both of which are on file in the General Land Office, from which it will be seen that the western tier of sections is wider by near a half mile than represented to be by Pelham; and the south side of section thirty-one, represented by Pelham to be 109.51 chains, is found by Garretson to be 144.20 chains. Also, it will be seen that fractional section thirty-four, containing 153.39 acres, is represented to lie on the west bank of White river; whereas Mr. Garretson shows by his resurvey and traverse of that river that no part of section thirty-four lies on the west bank, and that the river cuts off a considerable portion of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, represented by Pelham's notes as a full quarter-section; nor is this difference between the old and new surveys caused by a change in the bed of the stream, as White river rarely changes its bed, and there is no reason to suppose that it has done so since 1830 and 1831, the date of Pelham's survey. The frauds here stated at once rendered it necessary to resurvey township 10 north, range 3 west, and township 11 north, range 3 west, east of White river, and township 12 north, range 3 west.

As remarked in my annual report, to which reference is above made, "the extent of the fraudulent and erroneous work returned by Mr. Pelham cannot be conjectured," extending as it does through a period of more than thirty years; but enough is already known to

discredit all the returns he has ever made to this office, and I have therefore felt it my duty to send forward estimates for the examination, and, if necessary, the resurvey of a portion of the townships, the field-notes of which bear his signature, selecting those lying in a district of country difficult to survey, and therefore most likely to abound in error and fraud.

The returns of Milton Sanders, deputy surveyor, under his contract of 4th November, 1837, are found to be, as far as examined, fraudulent. These townships are embraced in the contract of James S. Garretson, deputy surveyor, of 18th September, 1854, who is now engaged in the resurvey of township 1 south, range 9 west, and verbally reports that in a portion of the township blazed lines and index trees are found; but in no respect do they agree with the field-notes returned by Sanders, and are supposed to be the work of Wm. G. Saffold, deputy surveyor, under his contract of 13th October, 1836, rejected for fraud and error, and himself removed from office in 1837 by E. Cross, then surveyor of public lands in this district.

The propriety of resurveying townships disposed of by the government, on account of the destruction by time or accident of the marks of a survey originally good, may perhaps be questioned; but where the surveys have not been made, or have been executed in an erroneous or fraudulent manner, so that the field-notes and plats by which the lands were sold present a different state of facts from that found to exist in the field, it is clearly the duty of the government, in justice to those to whom she has disposed of the land, to cause a faithful and accurate survey of the same to be made. In townships not disposed of by the government it is not less clearly her interest, in order to sell the lands, to have them surveyed—since it is a well-known fact that, in this State, in townships in which but few tracts of land had been sold, upon a resurvey almost the whole of the vacant lands have at once been entered or located with scrip issued by the government.

Statement H is a copy of the estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, transmitted to the General Land Office first September last, in which are embraced two items for resurveys proposed to be made for reasons stated in another part of this report, in order that the subject may be presented to Congress at the next session, and the necessary appropriations made.

No further increase of the clerical force of this office is proposed; the present is deemed sufficient for efficiency, and the estimate embraced in statement H, for their salaries or compensation, conforms to that of last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

GEORGE MILBOURNE,
Surveyor General.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner.

A.—*Statement showing the condition of the contracts not closed October 12, 1853, the date of last annual report from this office.*

Number.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	Number of miles returned.	Amount adjusted at the General Land Office.	Remarks.
	1851.		1852.				*M. chs. lks.*		
1	Oct. 22	John W. Garretson..	Mar. 1	394	$4 and 6	$1,600	450 67 21	$2,220 29	Contract completed. Plats of township 1 north, range 4 west, and townships 5 and 6 south, range 2 west, with the account for the survey of the fragments therein, amounting to $———, transmitted to General Land Office for adjustment, as per voucher No. 2. 4th quarter of 1854. All plats sent to registers of the land offices, except the three last named.
	1852.								
2	April 9,	John W. Garretson..	Oct. 1 (time extended.)	500	4 and 6	2,000	2,108 69 33	8,100 24	Surveys completed, field-notes examined, and all approved with the exception of township 12 north, range 4 west. Plats made and disposed of. Accounts paid or sent to General Land Office for adjustment.
			1853.						
3	Dec. 9	Paul B. Starbuck....	Nov. 1	600	4	2,400	637 66 75	2,551 33	Work completed; field-notes returned, examined, and approved; and plats sent to register and Commissioner, and account paid.
	1853.								
4	Mar. 9	David W. Lowe.....	Nov. 1	300	4	1,200	378 21 03	1,513 05	Work completed; field-notes returned, examined, and approved; plats made out and sent to register and Commissioner; and account paid.
			1854.						
5	July 5	Granville McPherson	Jan. 1	250	4	1,000	269 11 25	1,106 55	Surveys completed and approved; plats made and sent to register and Commissioner; and account sent to the General Land Office for adjustment.
6	Sept. 28	Allen Martin and Jas. A. Martin.	June 1	500	4 and 6	2,500	1,114 02 20	4,486 77	Work completed; field-notes returned, examined, and approved; plats made and sent to register and Commissioner; and account paid.

B.—*Statement showing the condition of contracts for the survey of the pub-*
date of the last annual

Number.	Date of contract or instructions.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Lands embraced in contract.
1	Nov. 7, 1853. Special instructions.	Paul B. Starbuck..	Dec. 1.....	East boundaries of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; and examinations in township 5 south, range 5 west.
2	Dec. 21.....	Paul B. Starbuck..	Dec. 1, 1854	Township 1 north, range 3 west, west of White river; townships 1, 2, and 3 north, range 8 west; township 3 south, range 3 west; townships 4, 5, and 6 south, range 4 west.
3	Feb. 25.....	Granville McPherson.	Jan. 1, 1855	Townships 4, 5, and 6 south, range 3 west; townships 3, 4, and 5 north, range 1 east; unsurveyed fragments in townships 4 and 5 north, range 4 east; and township 2 south, range 1 west.
4	April 21.....	David W. Lowe...	May 1.....	Township 16 north, range 1 west; township 18 north, ranges 1 and 3 west; township 11 north, range 3 west, east of White river; township 10 north, range 3 west, west of White rivar; examinations and corrections in township 20 north, range 6 west; and township 10 north, range 3 west, east of White river.
5	April 22.....	Allen and James A. Martin.	Jan. 1.....	Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, range 6 west; townships 10, 11, and 12 north, range 7 west; and township 10 north, range 8 west.
6	Ap'l 24. Special inst'cns.	James A. Martin..	Oct. 1.....	Corrections in township 4 south, range 17 west.
7	May 13.....	John W. Garretson.	July 1.....	Erroneous and unsurveyed fragments in township 12 north, range 3 west; township 6 north, ranges 16 and 17 west; township 5 north, range 16 west; townships 5 and 7 north, range 14 west; township 1 north, range 12 west; township 1 south, range 9 west; townships 9, 10, and 11 south, range 5 west; townships 1 and 2 south, range 8 west; townships 2 and 3 south, range 9 west; townships 1 and 2 north range 9 west; townships 1 and 2 north, range 10 west; township 2 north, ranges 11 and 12 west.
8	Sept. 18, 1854	James S. Garretson.	July 1, 1855...	Townships 1 and 2 south, range 8 west; township 1 north, range 10 west; townships 2 and 3 south, range 9 west.

lic lands in the State of Arkansas, entered into since October 12, 1853, *the report from this office.*

Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	Number of m'ls executed and returned.	Amount of account adjusted at General Land Office.	Remarks.
			M. chs. lks.		
15	$6	$90	13 30 88	.....	Work executed, examined, and approved, but account not transmitted for payment.
500	4 and 6	2,500	194 28 39	.....	Townships 1, 2, and 3 north, range 8 west, executed, field-notes examined and approved, and plats prepared for transmission.
450	4 and 6	2,300	343 30 46	$920 26	Field-notes of townships 3, 4, and 5 north, range 1 east, have been returned, examined, and approved, plats made and sent to the proper offices, and account for the work, amounting to $920 26, adjusted at the General Land Office. Field-notes of townships 4 and 5 north, range 4 east, have been returned, but not examined.
300	4 and 6	1,250	108 01 83	.....	Field-notes of township 18 north, range 1 west, returned, but not examined. Mr. Lowe asks to be relieved from the remainder of the surveying embraced in his contract, on account of ill-health.
600	4	2,500	.....	.....	Deputies in the field.
5	6	30	5 12 23	.....	Surveys completed; not examined.
600	4	2,500	334 65 30	.....	Field-notes of township 12 north, range 3 west; townships 9, 10, and 11 north, range 5 west, returned, but not examined; townships 1 and 2 south, range 8 west; township 1 north, range 10 west; and townships 2 and 3 south, range 9 west, relinquished to James S. Garretson. (See No. 8.)
300	4	1,200	.....	.....	Deputy in the field.

C.

List of plats reconstructed and recalculated from the original field-notes to supply the place of mutilated or defaced plats now on file in this and the registers' offices.

Townships.	No. of copies.	Remarks.
Township 3 north, range 9 west	3	Not disposed of.
Township 4 north, range 9 west	3	Do.
Township 4 north, range 8 west	3	Do.
Township 4 north, range 11 west	3	Do.
Township 3 north, range 11 west	3	Do.
Township 4 north, range 12 west	2	Do.
Township 3 north, range 10 west	2	Do.
Township 5 south, range 19 west	2	Copy sent to register.
Township 6 south, range 20 west	2	Do.
Township 5 north, range 15 west	3	Not disposed of.
	26	

D.

List of plats constructed from the field-notes of resurveys returned, examined, and approved, since the date of the last annual report from this office.

Townships.	Number of copies.
Township 10 south, range 19 west	3
Township 2 south, range 6 west	3
Township 2 south, range 3 west	2
Township 1 south, range 7 west	1
Township 9 south, range 23 west	3
Township 4 south, range 5 west	3
Township 5 south, range 5 west	3
Township 10 south, range 29 west	3
Township 9 south, range 28 west	3
Township 3 north, range 22 west	3
Township 3 north, range 23 west	3
Section 3, township 11 south, range 18 west	3
Township 9 south, range 22 west	3
Township 10 south, range 20 west	3
Township 12 south, range 23 west	3
Township 10 south, range 28 west	3
Township 9 south, range 29 west	3
Township 13 south, range 22 west	3
Township 3 north, range 1 east	3
Township 4 north, range 1 east	3
Township 5 north, range 1 east	3
Fractional sections 1 and 12, township 8 south, range 19 west	3
Township 15 north, range 4 west	1
Township 13 north, range 6 west	3
Town-hip 1 south, range 6 west	3

D—Continued.

Townships.	Number of copies.
Township 13 north, range 4 west	3
Township 14 north, range 7 west	3
Township 2 south, range 6 west	2
Township 2 south, range 5 west	2
Township 2 south, range 4 west	2
Township 10 north, range 4 west	2
Towhship 11 north, range 4 west	2
Township 14 north, range 5 west	2
Township 15 north, range 4 west	2
Township 11 south, range 19 west, north of Little Missouri river	3
Township 14 north, range 4 west	2
Township 13 north, range 4 west	3
Township 20 north, range 1 west	2
Township 19 north, range 6 west	2
Township 17 north, range 6 west	2
Township 16 north, range 4 west	2
Township 18 north, range 16 west	1
Township 3 south, range 4 west	2
Township 3 south, range 5 west	2
Township 1 south, range 7 west	2
Township 13 north, range 5 west	3
Township 11 north, range 3 west	3
Township 12 north, range 5 west	3
Township 8 south, range 20 west	3
Township 11 north, range 1 east	3
Township 13 north, range 7 west	3
Township 8 north, range 3 east	2
Township 9 north, range 1 west	2
Township 13 north, range 1 west	3
Township 14 north, range 1 west	2
Township 15 north, range 1 west	2
Township 13 north, range 8 west	2
Township 14 north, range 8 west	2
Townwhip 10 north, range 3 east	2
Township 12 north, range 3 east	2
Townships 1, 2, and 3 north, range 8 west	6
Township 5 south, range 2 west	2
Township 6 south, range 2 west	2
Township 1 north, range 4 west	2
Township 5 south, range 5 west	1
Township 19 north, range 6 west	3
Township 16 north, range 4 west	2
Township 16 north, range 6 west	3
Township 17 north, range 6 west	3
Township 20 north, range 1 west	3
Total	177

E.

List of townships and boundaries, the field-notes of which have been transcribed for the General Land Office since the date of the last annual report from this office.

Resurvey of township 11 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of township 16 north, range 5 west.
Resurvey of township 11 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of township 11 north, range 3 west.
Resurvey of township 12 north, range 5 west.
Resurvey of the east boundary of township 12 north, range 5 west.
Resurvey of the south boundary of township 12 north, range 5 west.
Resurvey of the south boundary of township 15 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of the east boundary of township 15 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of the east boundary of township 16 north, range 6 west.
Resurvey of the south boundary of township 12 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of the south boundary of township 12 north, range 3 west.
Resurvey of the east boundary of township 11 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of the south boundary of township 11 north, range 3 west.
Resurvey of the east boundary of township 11 north, range 5 west.
Resurvey of part of the east boundary of township 11 north, range 4 west.
Resurvey of part of the east boundary of township 2 south, range 3 west.
Resurvey of part of the south boundary of township 1 south, range 3 west.

F.

List of townships, the descriptive lists of which have been made from the field-notes of resurvey or retracement, and compared, since the date of the last annual report from this office.

Township 3 south, range 4 west.
Township 3 south, range 5 west.
Township 4 south, range 5 west.
Township 5 south, range 5 west.
Township 1 south, range 6 west.
Township 2 south, range 6 west.
Township 1 south, range 7 west.
Township 11 north, range 4 west.
Township 13 north, range 4 west.
Township 13 north, range 5 west.

In addition to which, 30 of the 300 descriptive lists heretofore reported as requiring it have been copied; making in all 40 prepared for the registers' offices.

G.—*List of townships in which have been discovered, by examination in the field, fraudulent, erroneous, or defaced surveys, since the date of the last annual report from this office, and the estimated number of miles of such work.*

Townships.	Number of miles.
Township 2 north, range 21 west	60
Township 2 north, range 22 west	60
Township 2 north, range 23 west	60
Township 2 north, range 24 west	60
Township 3 north, range 24 west	60
Township 12 north, range 3 west	80
Township 10 north, range 3 west	80
Township 16 north, range 1 west	72
Township 11 north, range 3 west	70
Township 1 north, range 10 west	70
Township 2 north, range 10 west	72
Township 1 north, range 9 west	60
Township 2 north, range 9 west	60
Township 2 north, range 11 west	60
Township 1 south, range 8 west	60
Township 2 south, range 8 west	60
Township 1 south, range 9 west	60
Township 2 south, range 9 west	60
Township 3 south, range 9 west	60
Total	1,224

Also the following townships, the returns of which are suspected to be fraudulent or erroneous, being a part of those surveyed by Charles H. Pelham, late deputy surveyor, or sub-deputies under him, and therefore requiring examination and correction, or resurvey.

Townships.	Number of miles.
Township 9 north, range 3 west	60
Township 9 north, range 4 west	60
Township 10 north, range 1 west	60
Township 10 north, range 2 west	60
Township 11 north, range 1 west	60
Township 11 north, range 2 west	60
Township 12 north, range 2 west	60
Township 13 north, range 2 west	60
Township 13 north, range 3 west	80
Township 14 north, range 2 west	80
Township 14 north, range 3 west	72
Township 15 north, range 2 west	72
Township 18 north, range 1 east	80
Township 18 north, range 2 east	72
Township 19 north, range 1 east	80
Township 19 north, range 2 east	100
Township 20 north, range 2 east	72
Township 18 north, range 21 west	66
Township 19 north, range 21 west	66
Township 17 north, range 20 west	66
Township 18 north, range 19 west	66
Township 20 north, range 19 west	66
Township 21 north, range 19 west	66
Total	1,584

H.—*Copy of the "estimates" forwarded 1st September last, in accordance with the request in the Commissioner's letter of August* 11, 1853, *of sums under the respective heads of salaries and incidental expenses, that will be required to meet the disbursements for the surveying district of Arkansas for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1856.

Surveys.		
For 1,584 miles of fraudulent and erroneous surveys discovered since the date of the last estimate of such work from this office, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile	$9,504	
For 1,224 miles of fraudulent and erroneous surveys, or surveys the marks of which have been obliterated or destroyed by time, accident, or other causes, ascertained since the date of the last estimate from this office for such work, at the rate of four dollars per mile	4,896	
		$14,400
Salaries and compensation.		
For salary of the surveyor general	2,000	
For salary of four regular clerks	4,900	
For compensation of seven clerks to draught record field-notes for the use of the State, copy field-notes for the General Land Office, and to make descriptive lists for the registers' offices	7,000	
		13,900
Incidental expenses.		
For office rent	350	
For fuel and servant-hire	250	
For stationery, binding, &c	250	
		850
		29,150

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of 11th August last, I have now the honor to submit, in triplicate, the annual report; exhibiting by the accompanying documents (A to H) the condition of the surveying department of Louisiana on the 1st instant, and the amount of bureau and field labor performed by it since the 1st October, 1853, the date of my last report.

A is a list of all contracts let, and orders of survey issued, since 1st October, 1853, and shows the completion, or present condition as far as known, of the work to be performed under them. From it, it will be seen that one hundred and sixteen townships have been embraced by thirty-four contracts and two orders of survey. Of these—

44 townships have been completed and paid for;
5 are being copied, and will soon be approved;
6 are now being examined;
12 are delayed until surveyors shall have made necessary field corrections;
3 included in the cancelled contract of A. J. Powell have not since been relet; and
46 remain to be surveyed and returned.

Total 116

A more detailed explanation than that which is afforded by the column of "remarks" in this document, may in some instances be proper.

The oldest contract in the department, that of J. C. Taylor, is still incomplete; of the townships in it which lie upon Lake Pontchartrain he has returned two, comprising but a few miles of running; and as he reports the adjoining two impracticable, I am ready to release him from them. Of the remaining townships, which are in the immediate neighborhood of Baton Rouge, he states he is now preparing field-notes.

It was reported last year that Samuel Perin had made partial returns, under his then expired contract in the southeastern district, and that to enable him to make the field corrections requisite to their approval, he would be given additional time upon the renewal of his bond. As reported to your office on the 19th December last, the time was extended to 1st April, 1854, and Mr. Perin's insufficient returns were delivered to him that he might substitute perfect notes, in conformity with the full instructions given to him. On the 25th March last he deposited notes which, being found still to be erroneous, were rejected; and again on the 26th August he filed a third set. These last have undergone examination, and exhibit the necessity of their being recopied after further work shall have been performed in the field.

Confident that Mr. Perin had exercised all the ability he possessed, and had expended much money in his fruitless exertions properly to perform the surveys, this office has, until recently, been loth to act summarily with him. It will now be impelled to do so, unless its requirements are at once fully executed.

It is not intended to be concealed, though it is painfully admitted, that the employment of two or three deputies in the department, whose want of zeal, capacity, or integrity, has been manifested during the past year, and which could not for lack of opportunity have been previously detected by the vigilance of my predecessor, has somewhat retarded the surveys in the year, inasmuch as they could have been contracted to other surveyors of activity, ability, and fidelity. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the fact that the severe epidemic which pervaded Louisiana to a very late period in the last surveying season, and which again recurred this year, with the effect of checking field operations in the spring, of detaining absent deputies from the State, and preventing those in it from resuming work early in the present season, it is a matter of felicitation that the amount of labor performed has exceeded that of the previous year; for while the number of the townships which had been under contract during that year exceeded those let during this, only six townships, the number which remained unsurveyed at the date of the last report, exceeded those which now so remain, by twenty-four townships.

With reference to the contract of N. H. Phelps, of March 2, 1854, for two townships in the southwestern district, opposite to which the remark occurs, "No returns made," it may be due to him to state that he proceeded to work immediately upon entering into the contract, but was compelled, by severe sickness, to desist for many weeks. He has recently been at the office, and reported, that by dint of persevering labor, through the past intensely hot summer, he has brought

his work within a few miles of completion, and will shortly return it to the office.

The order issued to Geo. S. Walmsley, on the 21st ultimo, for the survey of the "Las Ormigas" and "La Nana" grants, confirmed by the United States Supreme Court to Davenport *et als.*, is a repetition of one given to him in pursuance of your instructions of 18th January, 1854, which he had not fulfilled, as the claimants had not agreed to pay for the survey, as required by the sixth section of the act of 26th May, 1824.

For the same reason, the survey has not been made which, on the 31st August, 1853, you directed this office to execute, of the claims of the heirs of J. B. McCarty, on Vermillion river, in the southwestern district.

The survey of the claim of Charles J. B. Florian, ordered by your letter of 24th June, 1853, to be made to the extent of a league, to which limit it was held only to have been confirmed, was not performed, owing to my inability to prevail upon a surveyor to undertake the work, which, owing to the nature of the country, would have been of very difficult field execution. My failure, however, has been less regretted, because of the impossibility of making a satisfactory survey of the league, and because of the entreaties of the claimants for delay, until Congress should have had reasonable time to act upon their petition. The claim has since (by act of July 27th last) been confirmed to the full extent of the survey made by A. F. Rightor in 1839, which of course supersedes the necessity of the survey directed by your aforesaid letter of 24th June, 1854.

The location of detached grants not yet performed which you have ordered from time to time, and of those claims which have been confirmed by the last session of Congress, will be executed this season by the surveyor appointed for the purpose.

B.—This is a statement showing the estimated liabilities of the department for surveys to be performed under contracts and instructions.

There are embraced in it, as hereinbefore stated, seventy-one townships, without counting lines of several townships within the rejected De Bastrop claim, nor separate surveys to be performed under special instructions.

The total liabilities when all the surveys are returned, will be	$41,719 38
And as the balance of appropriations on hand for such surveys is	65,122 96
There would remain	$23,403 58

applicable to surveys proposed in document C.

C is a list of proposed surveys for the year ending 30th June, 1856. It consists in larger part of surveys which have already been sanctioned by appropriations by Congress, based upon estimates submitted in previous reports of this office.

In addition to these I have proposed anew such resurveys only as critical office investigation, or field examination, has demonstrated to be necessary.

The importance of resurveying the south half of township 7 N., range

10 W., was communicated to your office on the 27th of March last, and that of township 3 S., range 3 E., southwestern district, also proposed, shall be reported hereafter by separate letter. The resurvey of the New Orleans township (township 12 S., range 11 E., southeast district, east of the river) is again proposed. It was first estimated for appropriation by Surveyor General Landry, in 1846, at eight dollars per mile, and repeated by him in 1847, wherein he states: "At the prices allowed, I have very great difficulty in procuring competent men to undertake work of this kind." The estimate was continued in the annual reports of 1848, '49, '50, '51, and '52. In that of 1849, Surveyor General Boyd increased its amount to ten dollars per mile, and said: "I doubt whether a surveyor can be had to survey it even at the price I have estimated." After it had thus remained appropriated for *during six years*, and after repeated endeavors to prevail upon several surveyors to undertake the work even at the advanced estimate which I proposed to make, and believing it useless longer to ask money for surveys which I had no prospect of having performed, while to continue the estimate would have the effect of thrusting out other work which it was very desirable should be executed, or of swelling the amount of appropriations sought to such an extent as to jeopard their allowance, I was compelled, in the last annual report, to drop it from the surveys proposed to be made during the year ending 30th June next. Soon after I had done so, Mr. Augustus S. Phelps, the present street commissioner of New Orleans, who had been for many years actively, and with reputation, employed by this office as a deputy surveyor, expressed a willingness to undertake the survey, if included in the present estimates, at twenty dollars per mile. It is accordingly so inserted. The only map of this township in the office is one protracted from a book of field-notes by Andrew McCollam, deputy surveyor, here on file, but claimed as his private property. The map itself was not approved, apparently because of the many conflicts it represented on the private claims, and because many claims, which have been confirmed, were not surveyed nor shown upon it. The township contains some 2,000 acres of public lands, which would inure to Louisiana as swamp, but which cannot be listed to the State—as it is her earnest wish and interest it shall be—until the United States government shall have executed the survey of such township and claim lines as it is incumbent upon it to perform. I trust a consideration of these reasons, and of the fact that the necessity of the resurvey was stated in the annual reports of seven successive years, and had been sanctioned repeatedly by Congress, will be held by your office a sufficient justification of my again submitting the estimate. The payment of twenty dollars per mile is not deemed more than a just compensation for the labor which must be expended upon the work: a less rate would not command intelligence and fidelity. Its complexity will be greatly enhanced by the almost total obliteration of the original landmarks in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Many of the claims are within the limits or suburbs of the city, and the tracts fronting formerly on the Mississippi river now, by reason of the rapidly-forming batture, bind upon Magazine street, several streets from the river. Moreover, it is most probable that some of the lines will not run with the streets, but cross them

obliquely, and the local attraction may be so intense and general as to render the use of the needle impracticable, thus greatly augmenting the difficulty of the resurvey.

With regard to the other townships in the several districts whose resurvey is proposed by this document, it may only be necessary to repeat that most of them were represented upon the diagram of the State, accompanying the report of last year, as townships which might require corrective or additional surveys when the notes or field-work were properly examined; and that the protraction or examination of these, or the surveys of adjoining townships made during the year, have fully demonstrated the necessity of their resurvey.

In explanation of township 11 S., range 6 E., southwestern district, being marked upon the diagram of the State with the letter P., while an amount is not specifically estimated for its resurvey, I have to refer to the report made to your office by my predecessor on the 26th August, 1851, from which it will be perceived that it has been designed that the surveyor, to locate private claims, shall do whatever work may be necessary in this township.

D is an estimate of funds required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, and will be found to be a partial summary of documents B and C.

No new resurveys are proposed in the Greensburg district, as it is expected that those now under contract will complete it, with the exception of such surveys as may be made by the surveyor to locate private claims.

With the performance of Mr. Hunter's contract, and with the survey of "Las Ormigas" and "La Nana" grants, and that proposed of the south half of township 7 N., range 10 W., it is also hoped that the northwestern district will be completed during the present year.

The sums asked in this estimate for the payment of draughtsmen and clerks are the same as those sought in the report of the last year, and are deemed necessary to the efficient performance of the duties of the office, which are of growing multiplicity and complexity. It has been your urgently-expressed desire, and my unremitting effort, finally to close the surveys in this State. To do so thoroughly, the bureau force must be sufficient, not only to act promptly upon the resurveys as they are returned, but to investigate past work which may hereafter have to be resurveyed, to transcribe field-notes, and to prepare the immense number of plats which are requisite to the issue of patents.

The services hereinbefore specified, which can only be performed by the surveyor to locate private claims, make it indispensably necessary that the sum be appropriated which is estimated for his employment.

E is a list of swamp lands selected by this office during the year ending 1st October, 1854, as inuring to the State of Louisiana.

Selections of surveyed swamp lands.

	Acres.	Acres.
Southeastern district, west of Mississippi river,	18,581.30	
Southeastern district, east of Mississippi river,	12,851.22	
		31,432.52

Southwestern district		3,832.22
District north of Red river		117,885.09
Northwestern district		638.72
Greensburg district	8,865.93	
Estimated area of unsurveyed swamp lands listed	4,089.92	
		12,955.85
Grand total		226,744.40
But as many of the lists showing the above selections are in correction or addition to those previously sent up, when the necessary additions or deductions are made, the above grand total would be reduced		38,918.21
Leaving the net selections of the year		187,826.19
Which added to those made up to the date of the last annual report		9,739,347.75
Would show the entire quantity of swamp lands listed to the State, under acts of 2d March, 1849, and 28th September, 1850, to be		9,927,173.94

subject to be diminished at your department by the rejection of such portions as may have been sold or rightfully claimed by individuals.

From this statement it will be perceived that the swamp selections have been very nearly 400,000 acres less than those of the past year; and during the ensuing one they will still be less, for in the larger amount of work to be performed, the selections have already been made, and will be but slightly modified by the proposed resurveys. The new selections will lie principally within the rejected De Bastrop grant, whose entire survey, it is expected, will be performed this winter.

I recommended, in my last annual report, that the unsurveyed townships, marked M, upon the accompanying diagram, which were believed to be impassable marsh, or swamp, unfit for cultivation, should be examined by the State, "to the end that if they contain only such lands as would inure to Louisiana, they might be listed and patented to her; but if, on the contrary, they include high lands, these might be surveyed by the United States;" and I am assured, by many persons, that if this recommendation be carried out, it would bring into market much land that would be of ready sale by the State and United States.

F is a list of documents transmitted to the several land offices during the year ending October 1, 1854.

To the General Land Office.

Township maps	45
Diagrams of surveys	54
Plats of private claims	3
Accounts for surveys	47
Contingent expenses and salary accounts	91
Letters and reports	146
Lists of swamp lands in thirty-nine townships	39
Total	425

To the register of the northwestern district.

Township maps	1
Diagrams of surveys	6
Letters	8
Total	15

To the register of the district north of Red river.

Township maps	15
Diagrams of surveys	8
Letters	23
Lists of swamp lands in fifteen townships	15
Total	61

To the register of the southwestern district.

Township maps	5
Diagrams of surveys	15
Plats for patent certificates	2
Plats of private claims	3
Letters	28
Lists of swamp lands in five townships	5
Total	58

To the register of the southeastern district.

Township maps	12
Diagrams of surveys	14
Plats of patent certificates	2
Plat of private claim	1
Letters	34
List of swamp lands in ten townships	10
Total	73

To the register of the Greensburg district.

Township maps	13
Diagrams of surveys	10
Plats for patent certificates	132
Letters	38
Lists of swamp lands in nine townships	9
Total	202

To the State register at Baton Rouge.

Township maps	48
Letters	35
Lists of swamp lands in forty-three townships	43
Total	126

In addition to which there have been written, to deputy surveyors, letters to the number of	161
Over one hundred copies of maps have been sent, and two hundred and forty-nine letters have been written to individuals	349
Making a total of documents sent from the office, of	1,470

A comparison of this statement with the similar one which accompanied the report of 1st October, 1853, will show that (notwithstanding the progress of the surveys has been greatly impeded by the epidemic of last year and of this summer) more work has been performed than during the preceding year.

In the bureau, the returns of the surveyors have been acted upon to date; and although severe sickness has visited several of our number, and duty has unavoidably called others, from time to time, for short periods, from our desks, I am confident that, on the showing of this report, and from a view of the work sent to the department, there will be found not only satisfactory evidence that this office has usefully, accurately, and thoroughly performed as much labor as its force could accomplish, but an abundant earnest that all its energy and industry will still be exerted faithfully to discharge its onerous, important, and complex duties.

G is a list of deputy surveyors who have held commissions at any time during the year; one has died, another has been cashiered, two have left the State, and the rest remain in the active service of the office.

H is a diagram of the State, exhibiting the extent and condition of surveys in Louisiana. It represents townships which have been surveyed and considered complete, as far as necessary or practicable; those now under contract; those proposed for survey; those which, although surveyed, require corrective surveys; those in which swamp lands have been selected under acts of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; those in which there are no swamp lands, or none mentioned on the field-notes of the surveys now on file; and, finally, those supposed to be impassable marsh, unfit for cultivation. Upon it has been placed, at the General Land Office, "the assumed extent of the swamp and overflowed lands," which is not accurate, but may be corrected by the map understood now to be in preparation at your office, upon a large scale, to exhibit such lands as under the swamp grants will belong to the State of Louisiana.

Thanking you, sir, for the prompt attention you have given to the reports and accounts sent up during the year, and gratefully appreciating your official and personal courtesy to myself, I submit this report with great respect, and am,

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. McCULLOH,

Surveyor General, Louisiana.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington.

A.—*Tabular statement of surveying contracts in Louisiana on the 1st October, 1853, the date of*

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.
Oct. 28, 1842	Andrew Crawford.....	Southeastern	June 1, 1843	.....	190	$5 & 8
Dec. 1, 1846	J. Claxton Taylor	Greensburg.....	Dec. 1, 1847	May 1, 1854	.....	7 & 8
Dec. 7, 1850	W. W. Farmer.....	North of Red river.	Dec. 1, 1851	July 1, 1854	240	8
Feb. 12, 1851	Samuel Perin	Southeastern	Feb. 1, 1852	April 1, 1854	190	8
Mar. 14, 1851	Samuel C. Hepburn....	Greensburg.....	Mar. 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1855	460	8
Nov. 19, 1851	Charles J. Cabell.....	North of Red river.	July 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1854	180 222	7 8
Nov. 22, 1851	Silas Taylor.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1852	.....	180 168	7 8
May 5, 1852	John Campbell	Southwestern.....	Oct. 1, 1852	.....	446	8
June 20, 1852	A. S. Phelps	Southwestern and north of Red river.	June 1, 1853	.....	275	8
Nov. 4, 1852	Noah H. Phelps.....	North of Red river.	July 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854	176	8
Nov. 8, 1852	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Greensburg.....	Dec. 31, 1853	.....	318	8
Nov. 9, 1852	A. B. Clack.....	North of Red river.	July 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854	185	7
Nov. 9, 1852	Henry Curtis.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854	180	7
Nov. 9, 1852	Robert Boyd	.....do.....	July 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854	200	7
Nov. 11, 1852	W. J. McCulloh.....	Southwestern.....	Jan. 1, 1854	.....	500	8
Dec. 4, 1852	R. C. Porent	Greensburg.....	Dec. 31, 1853	.....	223	8
Dec. 29, 1852	Theodore Gillespie	.....do.....	Nov. 30, 1853	July 1, 1854	260	8
Jan. 6, 1853	A. J. Powell	Southeastern	May 1, 1854	.....	745	7 & 8
Jan. 29, 1853	Charles J. Cabell.....	Southwestern.....	May 1, 1854	May 1, 1855	770	8
Mar. 1, 1853	A. B. Clack.....	North of Red river.	Mar. 1, 1854	.....	136	7
Mar. 4, 1853	Thomas Mullet.....	Southeastern	June 1, 1854	.....	125	8
Mar. 3, 1853	William Sevey	.....do.....	June 1, 1854	.....	420	8
Mar. 29, 1853	Thomas Hunter.....	Northwestern.....	June 1, 1854	.....	300	8
Oct. 3, 1853	D. A. Waterston	Greensburg.....	Sept. 30, 1854	.....	122	8
Oct. 29, 1853	Joseph Gorlinski	Southeastern	Jan. 1, 1855	.....	370	8
Nov. 2, 1853	Maurice Hankó	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1855	.....	435	8
Dec. 3, 1853	Henry Curtis.....	North of Red river.	Dec. 31, 1854	.....	70	7
Jan. 10, 1854	Silas Taylor.....	Southeastern	Jan. 1, 1855	.....	216	8
Mar. 2, 1854	R. C. Brent	.....do.....	July 1, 1855	.....	530	8
Mar. 2, 1854	Noah H. Phelps	Southwestern.....	Jan. 1, 1855	.....	300	8
Sept. 19, 1854	Maurice Hankó	Southeastern	Jan. 1, 1855	.....	100	8
Sept. 19, 1854	Henry Curtis.....	North of Red river.	Sept. 1, 1855	.....	310	7 & 8
Sept. 20, 1854	Charles M. Bradford....	Southwestern.....	Sept. 1, 1855	.....	430	8
Sept. 20, 1854	Robert Boyd	North of Red river.	Sept. 1, 1855	.....	502	7

October, 1854, *and including those annulled or completed since the* 1*st the last annual report.*

Amount of bonds.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	Number of townships in contract.	Number of unfinished townships at date of last report.	Number of townships remaining unfinished.	Remarks.
$7,500 00	$3,817 55	3	3	.....	Contract completed and paid for.
7,766 00	4,403 68	14	7	7	Townships 8 and 9 south, range 9 east, returned, not yet approved; townships 7 and 8 south, range 1 west, and township 7 south, range 2 east, and townships 8 and 9 south, range 8 east, not yet returned.
3,840 00	2,505 01	2	2	.....	Contract completed and paid for.
3,040 00	.....	5	5	5	Returns in the office; additional and corrective work, and probably field examination of the survey required.
6,880 00	2,930 74	5	5	2	Township 4 south, range 1 west, and townships 3 and 4 south, range 1 east, approved and paid for.
} 6,000 00	2,514 12	(*)	3	1	Township 23 north, ranges 5 and 6, and all the boundaries, approved and paid for; township 22 north, range 5 east, returned, but requires correction.
} 5,460 00	2,212 89	(*)	1	.....	Contract completed; final account to be sent up hereafter.
4,364 48	2,181 23	4	1	1	Instructions to complete the cancelled contract of Walsh and Campbell. Township 10 south, range 3 east, and township 11, ranges 3 and 4 east, approved and paid; township 10, range 4 east, returned, not yet approved; field corrections have been made in it since date of last report.
4,240 00	2,454 99	4	3	.....	To examine, complete, and certify the correctness of unfinished contract of A. G. Phelps, deceased. Township 5 north, range 3 west, north of Red river; township 6 south, range 1 east, southwest district, approved and paid for; township 3 south, range 2 east, relinquished.
2,816 00	2,082 01	2	2	.....	Contract completed.
5,570 00	2,849 00	5	4	.....	Contract completed.
2,560 00	.....	4	4	4	All returned; surveys undergoing field examination.
2,520 00	1,003 11	3	3	1	All returned; township 19 north, range 8 east, will be soon approved; townships 20 and 21 north, range 8 east, approved and paid for.
2,880 00	1,568 39	3	3	.....	Contract completed.
8,000 00	1,835 16	3	3	.....	Township 6 south, range 4 east, completed, approved, and paid for; township 8 south, ranges 5 and 6 east, relinquished, and recontracted to N. H. Phelps, March 2, 1854.
3,568 00	1,745 21	3	2	.....	Contract completed.
4,160 00	2,275 59	3	2	.....	Contract completed.
10,260 00	.....	10	10	.....	Townships 12 and 13 south, range 16 east, west of river, returned; examined in the field, found erroneous and fraudulent; contract cancelled, as reported to the Commissioner of General Land Office, January 24, 1854.
12,320 00	1,899 86	5	5	4	Township 9 south, range 6 east, approved and paid for; the remainder not yet returned.
1,904 00	1,276 04	2	2	.....	Contract completed.
2,000 00	.....	2	2	2	Township 3 south, range 8 east, returned, but requires correction.
6,720 00	485 39	6	4	1	Townships 13 and 14 south, range 24 east, and township 14 south, range 23 east, relinquished, and recontracted to Maurice Hanké, November 2, 1853; township 13 south, range 23 east, returned, not yet approved.
4,800 00	.....	7	7	7	No returns made; surveys delayed by high water and by the epidemic.
1,952 00	1,012 75	2	.....	.....	Contract completed.
5,936 00	1,359 55	8	.....	5	Township 17 south, range 15 east, township 18 south, range 16 east, and township 19 south, range 17 east, approved and paid for. The remaining townships are returned, but require correction.
6,960 00	1,367 16	6	.....	3	Townships 12 and 13 south, range 10 east, and township 13 south, range 24 east, approved and paid for.
1,120 00	418 60	1	.....	.....	Contract completed.
3,456 00	.....	4	.....	4	No returns made.
8,100 00	1,480 00	7	.....	5	Townships 12 and 13 south, range 16 east, approved and paid for.
4,000 00	.....	2	.....	2	No returns made.
1,600 00	.....	1	.....	1	
4,600 00	.....	3	.....	3	
7,000 00	.....	3	.....	3	
7,000 00	.....	6	.....	6	

* Boundaries and 3 townships.

A—

ORDERS

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.
Mar. 19, 1852	Thomas Hunter.....	Northwestern.....	.....	Sept. 1, 1853	5	$8
Mar. 30, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Sept. 15, 1853	5	8
Aug. 5, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	July 1, 1854	30	8
Aug. 5, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	July 1, 1854	5	8
Oct. 18, 1853	W. H. Osborne.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	42	8
Oct. 26, 1853	Thomas W. Lafavelle..	Southeastern	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 14, 1853	Samuel C. Hepburn	.....do.....	.....	.....	$5 per	day and
Jan. 3, 1854	A. S. Phelps	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 28, 1854	Robert Boyd	Northwestern.....	.....	.....	$5 per	day and
July 5, 1854	Joseph Gorlinski	Southeastern	.....	.....	.....	8
July 6, 1854	Silas Taylor.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	10	8
Sept. 21, 1854	G. S. Walmsley.....	Northwestern.....	.....	.....	To be p	aid by th
Sept. 23, 1854	A. L. Mershon.....	North of Red river.	.....	.....	$5 per	day and

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1854.

Continued.

OF SURVEY.

Amount of bonds.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	Number of townships in contract.	Number of unfinished townships at date of last report.	Number of townships remaining unfinished.	Remarks.
.....	$50 12	.....	.....	.....	Claim of legal representatives of Antonio Mora, register and receiver, 1840, No. 154, township 9, range 9 west. Returned and approved.
.....	72 42	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Asa Hickman, register and receiver, 1840, No. 151, township 8 north, range 8 west. Returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claims of Le Clair, Himenes, Mendez, and Slaughter, Sutton's report, Nos. 2, 4, 16, and 17, in townships 7 and 8 north, range 5 west. Not yet returned.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Frederick Williams, register and receiver, 1837, No. 36, supposed to be in township 7 north, range 4 west. Not yet returned.
.....	335 51	.....	.....	.....	North ½ of township 7 north, range 10 west, and claim of Jonathan Thompson, assignee of John Carline. Returned and approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Guy Dufossat, register and receiver, No. 405. Order cancelled, and reissued to A. S. Phelps, January 3 1854.
expenses....	142 85	.....	.....	.....	Examination of A. J. Powell's returns of township 12 south, range 16 east. Returned and paid for.
.....	193 66	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Guy Dufossat, No. 405 of register and receiver's report of 1816. Approved and paid for.
expenses....	132 25	.....	.....	.....	Surveys in townships 19 and 20 north, range 16 west, ordered by Commissioner's letter of February 9, 1854. Approved.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Resurvey of township 16 south, range 12 east, east of river, made necessary by that of the adjoining township.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim of Robert Martin, register, 1816, No. 34. To be extended and surveyed in township 17 south, range 16 east, under instructions of May 28, 1852.
e claimant..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Surveys of "Las Ormigas and La Nana." Confirmed by the United States Supreme Court to Devenport and others.
expenses....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Examination now being made of A. B. Clack's surveys: townships 19, 20, and 21 north, range 9 east, and township 19 north, range 10 east.

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

B.

Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana for surveys under contract and instructions on the 1st of October, 1854.

Description of the surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of contract.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.						
Township 10 south, range 4 east.	180	$8	$1,440 00	John Campbell...	Instruct'ns of May 5, 1852	Formerly included in the contract of Walsh and Campbell, dated Oct. 7, 1842. See voucher No. 2, 1st quarter of 1844, and J. Campbell's affidavit of Jan. 26, 1846.
Township 9 south, range 5 east, 180 miles; township 10 south, range 5 east, 160 miles; township 10 south, range 6 east, 200 miles; township 11 south, range 5 east, 80 miles.	620	8	4,960 00	C. J. Cabell.....	Jan. 29, 1853	
Township 8 south, range 5 east, 150 miles; township 8 south, range 6 east, 150 miles.	300	8	2,400 00	N. H. Phelps.....	Mar. 2, 1854	
Township 3 south, range 2 east, 60 miles; township 4 south, range 3 east, 170 miles; township 5 south, range 3 east, 200 miles.	430	8	3,440 00	C. M. Bradford...	Sept. 20, 1854	
Total.....	.....	....	12,240 00			
NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.						
Township 11 north, range 8 west, 100 miles; township 11 north, range 9 west, 20 miles; township 15 north, range 12 west, 15 miles; township 15 north, range 13 west, 5 miles; township 16 north, range 12 west, 50 miles; township 16 north, range 13 west, 60 miles; township 17 north, range 13 west, 50 miles.	300	8	2,400 00	Thomas Hunter..	Mar. 29, 1853	Not yet returned. These surveys, except township 11 north, ranges 8 and 9 west, are adjacent to the "Grappe Claim."
Townships 7 and 8 north, range 5 west.	30	8	240 00	Thomas Hunter..	Instruct'ns of Aug. 5, 1853	Claims of Leclair, Himinee, Mindes, & Slaughter, Sutton's rept., No. 2, 4, 16, and 17.
Township 7 north, range 4 west.	5	8	40 00	Thomas Hunter..	Instruct'ns of Aug. 5, 1853	Claim of Frederick Williams, register and receiver's report of 1837, No. 36; supposed to be in township 7 north, range 4 west.
Total.....	.....	....	2,680 00			
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.						
Township 12 south, range 8 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 8 east, 10 miles; township 11 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; township 12 south, range 9 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; east of Mississippi river.	190	8	1,520 00	Samuel Ferin....	Feb. 12, 1851	Undergoing examination.

B—Continued.

Description of the surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of contract.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
Township 3 south, range 8 east, 100 miles; township 3 south, range 9 east, 65 miles; west of Mississippi river.	165	$8	$1,320 00	Thomas Mullett..	Mar. 4, 1853	Township 3 south, range 8 east, returned; requires further field-work.
Township 13 south, range 23 east, 60 miles; west of Mississippi river.	60	8	480 00	William Sevey...	Mar. 12, 1853	Returned.
Township 16 south, range 13 east, 64 miles; township 16 south, range 14 east, 8 miles; township 17 south, range 14 east, 63 miles; township 18 south, range 15 east, 41 miles; township 19 south, range 16 east, 50 miles; east of Mississippi river.	226	8	1,808 00	Joseph Gorlinski..	Oct. 29, 1853	Returns made; requires some corrections.
Township 14 south, range 23 east, 150 miles; township 14 south, range 24 east, 100 miles; west of Mississippi river; and claim of A. Milne, R. and R., A No. 33, in township 11 south, range 12 east, east of Mississippi river.	265	8	2,120 00	Maurice Hanké ..	Nov. 2, 1853	Part returned.
Township 13 south, range 13 east, 10 miles; township 13 south, range 14 east, 120 miles; township 14 south, range 13 east, 6 miles; township 15 south, range 13 east, 80 miles; west of Mississippi river.	216	8	1,728 00	Silas Taylor.....	Jan. 10, 1854	No returns.
Township 11 south, range 6 east, 100 miles, east of Mississippi river; township 12 south, range 17 east, 80 miles: township 13 south, range 17 east, 40 miles; township 13 south, range 20 east, 170 miles; township 12 south, range 20 east, 25 miles; west of Mississippi river.	415	8	3,320 00	R. C. Brent.....	Mar. 2, 1854	
Township 17 south, range 16 east, west of Mississippi river.	10	8	80 00	Silas Taylor.....	May 8, 1852	Completion of the claim of Robert Martin, Harper's report, No. 34.
Township 14 south, range 20 east, west of Mississippi river.	100	8	800 00	Maurice Hanké ..	Sept. 19, 1854	
Total.....	.....	.....	13,176 00			
DISTRICT NORTH OF RED RIVER.						
Township 22 north, range 5 east, interior lines.	70	7	490 00	C. J. Cabell.....	Nov. 19, 1851	Returned, but requires corrections.
Township boundaries.....	54	8	432 00	Silas Taylor.....	Nov. 2[illegible], 1851	All returned and approved, and will be included in final account to be sent up hereafter.
Township 19 north, range 9 east, township 20 north, range 9 east, township 21 north, range 9 east, 70 miles each; township 19 north, range 10 east, 5 miles.	215	7	1,505 00	A. B. Clack.....	Nov. 9, 1852	All returned; undergoing field examination.
Township 19 north, range 8 east.	70	7	490 00	Henry Curtis.....	Nov. 9, 1852	Returned, and will be sent up shortly.

B—Continued.

Description of the surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of contract.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
Township 23 north, range 3 east, 30 miles; townships 21, 22, and 23 north, range 4 east, 80 miles each; township 21 north, range 5 east, 142 miles; township 21 north, range 6 east, 90 miles.	502	$7	$3,514 00	Robert Boyd	Sept. 20, 1854	
Township 22 north, range 7 east, 100 miles; township 23 north, range 7 east, 100 miles	200	7	1,400 00	Henry Curtis....	Sept. 19, 1854	
Township 16 north, range 11 east, 110 miles.	110	8	880 00	Henry Curtis.....	Sept. 19, 1854	
Total.....	.....	....	8,711 00			
GREENSBURG DISTRICT.						
Township 7 south, range 1 west, 90 miles; township 8 south, range 1 west, 60 miles; township 7 south, range 2 east, 90 miles; townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, 35 miles.	275	8	2,200 00	J. C. Taylor.....	Dec. 1, 1846	Partial returns made.
Township 1 south, range 3 west, 100 miles; township 1 south, range 4 west, 100 miles.	200	8	1,600 00	Sam. C. Hepburn.	Mar. 14, 1852	
Add the following unsettled accounts, viz:						
Geo. C. Vansant, for township 9 south, range 13 east; sent Dec. 22, 1846.	.....	....	726 27			
H. T. Williams, for township 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 west; sent June 30, 1847.	.....	....	386 11			
Total.....	.....	....	4,912 38			
Total amount of liabilities.	.....	....	41,719 38			

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1854.

C.

Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, including those already authorized by appropriations.

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.				
Township 2 south, range 1 east, 105 miles; township 1 south, range 3 east, 100 miles; township 2 south, range 2 east, 100 miles; township 3 south, range 1 east, 125 miles; townships 7, 8, and 9 south, range 1 east, 75 miles each; township 15 south, range 12 east, 20 miles; township 15 south, range 11 east, 30 miles; townships 3, 4, and 5 south, range 12 west; and townships 4, 5, and 6 south, range 13 west, 75 miles.	780	$8	$6,240	Estimated in report of 1848. Townships in ranges 12 and 13 west; traverse of Sabine river.
Township 2 south, range 3 east, 95 miles; township 16 south, range 10 east, 25 miles; township 14 south, range 8 east, 20 miles; township 15 south, range 7 east, 30 miles.	170	8	1,360	Estimated in reports of 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.
Township 1 south, range 1 east, 75 miles.....	80	8	640	Estimated in report of 1853.
Townships 7, 8, 9, and 10 south, range 13 west...	60	8	480	Included in report of 1853; traverse of Sabine river.
New proposed surveys.				
Township 3 south, range 3 east, 160 miles; township 12 south, range 9 east, 20 miles; township 16 south, range 9 east, 40 miles; township 2 north, range 4 east, 85 miles; township 4 north, range 3 west, 110 miles.	415	8	3,320	
Township 5 south, range 2 west, 25 miles; township 5 south, range 3 west, 10 miles; township 6 south, range 2 west, 75 miles; township 6 south, range 3 west, 30 miles; township 7 south, range 1 west, 90 miles; township 7 south, range 2 west, 55 miles; township 7 south, range 3 west, 15 miles; township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west, 30 miles each.	360	7	2,520	
Total southwestern district.....	.....	....	14,560	
DISTRICT NORTH OF RED RIVER.				
Township 19 north, range 4 east, 60 miles; township 19 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east, 80 miles each; township 20 north, range 4 east, 80 miles; township 20 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east; and township 21 north, range 7 east, 80 miles each; township 22 north, ranges 6 and 8 east; and township 23 north, range 8 east, 80 miles each.	940	7	6,580	Estimated in reports of 1851 and 1852; embraced by the "Bastrop grant."
New proposed surveys.				
Township 2 north, range 2 east, 20 miles; township 2 north, range 3 east, 25 miles; township 3 north, range 1 east, 45 miles; township 3 north, range 2 east, 20 miles; township 3 north, range 3 east, 100 miles; township 3 north, range 4 east, 25 miles; township 4 north, range 1 east, 90 miles.	325	7	2,275	
Total district north of Red river	.....	....	8,855	
NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.				
New proposed surveys.				
Township 7 north, range 10 west, (south half of the township.)	40	8	320	See surveyor general's letter of March 27, 1854.
Total northwestern district.....	.....	....	320	

C—Continued.

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, WEST OF RIVER.				
Township 12 south, range 14 east, 30 miles; township 14 south, range 18 east, 40 miles; township 14 south, range 19 east, 40 miles; township 15 south, range 16 east, 50 miles; township 15 south, range 17 east, 40 miles; township 15 south, range 18 east, 40 miles; township 15 south, range 20 east, 40 miles; township 15 south, range 21 east, 40 miles; township 17 south, range 19 east, 40 miles; township 17 south, range 20 east, 40 miles; township 17 south, range 21 east, 20 miles; township 18 south, range 18 east, 120 miles; township 18 south, range 19 east, 80 miles; township 19 south, range 17 east, 50 miles; township 19 south, range 18 east, 90 miles; township 19 south, range 19 east, 25 miles; township 20 south, range 18 east, 80 miles; township 20 south, range 29 east, 15 miles.	880	$8	$7,040	Estimated in reports of 1849, 1850, and 1852.
Township 6 south, range 9 east	210	8	1,680	Estimated in reports of 1847 to 1852; formerly included in A. W. Warren's contract.
Township 14 south, ranges 21 and 22 east, 80 miles each.	160	7	1,120	Formerly included in contract of A. J. Powell.
Township 13 south, range 22 east	90	8	720	
Township 15 south, range 19 east, 10 miles; township 16 south, range 20 east, 15 miles; township 16 south, range 21 east, 25 miles.	50	8	400	Estimated in report of 1853; original survey outside of the "Florian claim."
Township 4 south, range 10 east, 175 miles; township 15 south, range 12 east, 10 miles; township 17 south, range 17 east, 30 miles; township 17 south, range 18 east, 60 miles; township 20 south, range 30 east, 20 miles; township 13 south, range 18 east, 35 miles.	330	8	2,640	Estimated in report of 1853; original survey erroneous, or does not agree with the confirmation.
New proposed surveys.				
Township 13 south, range 21 east, 60 miles; township 15 south, range 24 east, 80 miles; township 16 south, ranges 24 and 25 east, 90 miles; township 5 south, range 8 east, 165 miles; township 6 south, range 8 east, 100 miles.	395	8	3,160	
Total southeastern district, west of river	.....	....	16,760	
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, EAST OF RIVER.				
Township 12 south, range 11 east	150	20	3,000	Orleans township.
Total southeastern district, east of river	.....	....	3,000	
Total of proposed surveys	.....	....	43,495	

WM. J. M'CULLOH,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 1, 1854.

D.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, for surveys in Louisiana, for compensation of the surveyor general, and the clerks in his office, and for the contingent expenses of the surveyor general's office.

Present liabilities for unpaid surveys under contract and instructions, viz:

Southwestern district	$12,240 00		
Northwestern district	2,680 00		
Southeastern district	13,176 00		
North of Red River district	8,711 00		
Greensburg district	4,912 38		
		$41,719 38	
Proposed surveys of this and former years.			
Southwestern district	14,560 00		
North of Red River district	8,855 00		
Southeastern district	19,760 00		
Northwestern district	320 00		
		43,495 00	
Salary and expenses of surveyor of private claims		3,000 00	
Total liabilities, actual and proposed		88,214 38	
Total appropriations on hand		65,122 96	
Amount to be appropriated for surveys			$23,091 42
For salaries.			
Compensation of surveyor general		2,000 00	
Four clerks, (for current business of the office)		4,400 00	
Four clerks to be employed in examining and protracting surveyors' returns, &c		4,400 00	
Two draughtsmen, preparing maps, &c		2,400 00	
			13,200 00
Contingent expenses.			
Rent of rooms for the surveyor general's office		400 00	
For stationery, furniture, postage, book-binding, freight, documents from registers, fuel, servant-hire, &c		1,200 00	
			1,600 00
Total amount of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1856			37,891 42

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General, La*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DONALDSONVILLE, LA.,
October 1, 1854.

E.

Statement of swamp lands accruing to the State of Louisiana under the provisions of an act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, excepting such portions thereof as are rightfully claimed or owned by individuals, listed since October 1, 1853, by the surveyor general of Louisiana, in accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 21, 1850, to October 1, 1854.

Southeastern district, west of the Mississippi river.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
5 south	9 east	13,731.10		13,731.10
5 south	11 east	473.92		473.92
12 south	16 east	604.52		604.52
13 south	16 east	3,732.84		3,732.84
13 south	24 east	38.92		38.92
		18,581.30		18,581.30

Southeastern district, east of the Mississippi river.

12 south	10 east	54.04		54.04
17 south	15 east	2,081.62		2,081.52
18 south	16 east	3,444.20		3,444.20
19 south	17 east	6,637.39		6,637.39
19 south	18 east	633.97		633.97
		12,851.22		12,851.22

Southwestern district.

6 south	4 east	23.48		23.48
6 south	5 east	87.36		87.36
9 south	6 east	3,410.61		3,410.61
2 north	1 west	150.40		150.40
3 north	2 west	160.37		160.37
		3,832.22		3,832.22

District north of Red river.

7 north	4 east	11,939.29		11,939.29
8 north	5 east	16,823.60		16,823.60
9 north	5 east	.24		.24
14 north	9 east	75.59		75.59
15 north	9 east	153.10		153.10
18 north	3 east	2,867.57		2,867.57
18 north	4 east	3,892.10		3,892.10
18 north	5 east	12,159.53		12,159.53
18 north	6 east	12,008.22		12,008.22

E—Continued.

District north of Red river—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
18 north	7 east	5,244.51		5,244.51
20 north	8 east	20,969.41		20,969.41
20 north	10 east	1,503.76		1,503.76
21 north	8 east	20,465.04		20,465.04
22 north	9 east	22,560.46		22,560.46
22 north	10 east	1,492.18		1,492.18
23 north	5 east	4,272.74		4,272.74
23 north	6 east	3,128.24		3,128.24
23 north	9 east	19,291.40		19,291.40
23 north	10 east	19,038.11		19,038.11
		177,885.09		177,885.09

Northwestern district.

20 north	14 west	638.72		638.72

Greensburg district.

3 south	1 east	182.00		182.00
8 south	4 east	1,876.35		1,876.35
8 south	6 east	3,828.12		3,828.12
9 south	4 east	945.46		945.46
9 south	6 east	12.92		12.92
5 south	1 west	513.84		513.84
5 south	2 west	1,505.24		1,505.24
6 south	1 west		3,624.80	3,624.80
6 south	2 west	2.00	465.12	467.12
		8,865.93	4,089.92	12,955.85

RECAPITULATION.

Total area of swamp lands selected in the southeastern district, west of river	18,851.30
Do do do east of river	12,851.22
Do do southwestern district	3,832.22
Do do district north of Red river	177,885.09
Do do northwestern district	638.72
Do do Greensburg district	12,955.85
Grand total	226,744.40

But the net total to be added to selections made up to date of last report, is only 187,826.19 acres.

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1854.

F.

List of documents representing surveys sent to the General Land Office, to the district offices, and to the State register's office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, since the 1st of October, 1853, to date, (October 1, 1854.)

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Map of township 7 north, range 10 west.	Map of township 7 north, range 10 west.	.....	Northwestern	North half of township.
Diagram of township 8 north, range 8 west.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 8 west.	.....	do	Secs. 39, 3, and 4. } Showing the position of the claim of Asa Hickman.
Diagram of township 9 north, range 8 west.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 8 west.	.....	do	Secs. 41, 33, and 34. } Showing the position of the claim of Asa Hickman.
Plat of township 9 north, range 9 west.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 9 west.	.....	do	Sections 39, 28, 29, 32, and 33, claim of Antonio Mora.
		Map of township 12 north, range 10 west.	do	East of Red river.
		Map of township 10 north, range 9 west.	do	
Diagram of township 19 north, range 16 west.	Diagram of township 19 north, range 16 west.	.....	do	Sections 5 and 6.
Diagram of township 20 north, range 14 west.	Diagram of township 20 north, range 14 west.	.....	do	Section 29, south of Red river.
Diagram of township 20 north, range 16 west.	Diagram of township 20 north, range 16 west.	.....	do	Sections 31 and 32.
Diagram	.....	.....	do	East and north boundaries of township 18 north, ranges 5 and 6 east; east and north boundaries of townships 21 and 22 north, range 4 east; east, north, and west boundaries of township 23 north, range 4 east.
Plat	.....	.....	do	Asa Hickman, register and receiver, 1840, No. 151.
Diagram of township 7 north, range 3 east.	Diagram of township 7 north, range 3 east.	.....	N. of Red river.	Sections 25 and 41.

Map of township 7 north, range 4 east.	Map of township 7 north, range 4 east.	.....	do	
Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	.....	do	Sections 13, 24, 25, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47.
Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	.....	do	Sections 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, and 42.
Map of township 8 north, range 5 eas	Map of township 8 north, range 5 east.	.....	do	
		Map of township 8 north, range 5 east.	do	
Diagram of township 9 north, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 5 east.	.....	do	Sections 34, 51, 54, and 55.
	Diagram of township 10 north, range 7 east.	.....	do	Sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 23, 25, 26, 37, 40, 41, and 42.
	Diagram of township 10 north, range 8 east.	.....	do	Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 37, 47, 49, and 50.
Diagram of township 17 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 17 north, range 4 east.	.....	do	Sections 2 and 43.
Map of township 18 north, range 3 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 3 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 3 east.	do	
Map of township 18 north, range 4 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 4 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 4 east.	do	
Diagram of township 18 north, range 5 east.	.....	.....	do	Sections 37 and 38.
Map of township 18 north, range 5 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 5 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 5 east.	do	
Map of township 18 north, range 6 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 6 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 6 east.	do	
Map of township 18 north, range 7 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 7 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 7 east.	do	
Diagram of township 19 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 19 north, range 4 east.	.....	do	Section 49.
Diagram	.....	.....	do	North boundaries of townships 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east; east boundaries of townships 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, ranges 5 and 6 east.
Map of township 20 north, range 8 east.	Map of township 20 north, range 8 east.	Map of township 20 north, range 8 east.	do	

F—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Map of township 21 north, range 8 east.	Map of township 21 north, range 8 east.	Map of township 21 north, range 8 east.	N. of Red river	
		Map of township 20 north, range 10 east.	.....do.....	
		Map of township 20 north, range 10 east.	.....do.....	
Map of township 22 north, range 9 east.	Map of township 22 north, range 9 east.	Map of township 22 north, range 9 east.	.....do.....	
Map of township 22 north, range 10 east.	Map of township 22 north, range 10 east.	.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 23 north, range 5 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 5 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 5 east.	.....do.....	
Map of township 23 north, range 6 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 6 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 6 east.	.....do.....	
Map of township 23 north, range 9 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 9 east.	.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 23 north, range 10 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 10 east.	Map of township 23 north, range 10 east.	.....do.....	
		Map of township 2 south, range 1 west.	Southwestern	
	Map of township 3 south, range 7 east.	.....	.....do.....	Certified copy.
Diagram of township 4 south, range 1 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 1 east.	.....	.....do.....	Section 46.
Map of township 5 south, range 1 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 1 east.	.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 5 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 2 east.	.....	.....do.....	Sections 50, 61, and 62.
Diagram of township 5 south, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 4 east.	.....	.....do.....	Sections 40, 41, 42, 55, 57, 64, and 91.
Diagram of township 5 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 5 east.	.....	.....do.....	Sections 31, 43, 44, and 48.

Map of township 6 south, range 1 east.	Map of township 6 south, range 1 east.		do	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 1 west.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 1 west.		do	Section 37.
Diagram of township 6 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 2 east.		do	Section 50.
Diagram of township 6 south, range 3 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 3 east.		do	Sections 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, and 59.
Map of township 6 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 6 south, range 4 east.		do	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 5 east.		do	Sections 7, 9, 13, 29, 30, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60.
Diagram of township 7 south, range 1 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 1 east.		do	Section 37.
Diagram of township 7 south, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 4 east.		do	Sections 123 and 140.
Diagram of township 7 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 5 east.		do	Section 119.
		Map of township 8 south, range 3 east.	do	
Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east.		do	Sections 36, 110, 112, and 113.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 6 east.		do	Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.
	Plat of townships 8 and 9 north, range 10 east.		do	C. Brown, B. No. 2100, in duplicate.
Map of township 9 south, range 6 east.	Map of township 9 south, range 6 east.	Map of township 9 south, range 6 east.	do	
Diagram of township 9 south, range 7 east.	Diagram of township 9 south, range 7 east.		do	Sections 40 and 41.
	Plat of township 13 south, range 9 east.		do	Chetimachas Indians. Sections 22, 23, 27, and 34.
	Plat of township 13 south, range 9 east.		do	M. R. Pecot, section 5.
	Plat of township 13 south, range 9 east.		do	Fuselier & Evans, section 11.
		Map of township 15 south, range 11 east.	do	

F—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
		Map of township 17 south, range 9 east.	Southwestern.	
Diagram of township 17 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 17 south, range 9 east.	.....	....do....	Subdivisions of section 10.
Diagram of township 4 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 9 east.	.....	Southeastern.	Sections 56, 58, 60, 62, and 63.
Diagram of township 4 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 10 east.	.....	....do....	Sections 54, 55, 56, 57, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117.
Diagram of township 4 south, range 11 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 11 east.	.....	....do....	Sections 15, 16, 17, and 18.
Map of township 5 south, range 9 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 9 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 9 east.	....do....	West of the river
Map of township 5 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 10 east.	.....	....do....	
Map of township 5 south, range 11 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 11 east.	Part of township 5 south, range 11 east, west of river.	....do....	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 9 east.	.....	....do....	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 123.
Diagram of township 6 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 10 east.	.....	....do....	Northern third of township.
Diagram of township 6 south, range 11 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 11 east.	.....	....do....	Sections 7, 8, 37, 38, 2, 87, 88, and 89.
Diagram of township 10 south, range 14 east.	Diagram of township 10 south, range 14 east.	.....	....do....	Claim of Guy Dufossat, register and receiver of 1816, No. 405.
Diagram of township 11 south, range 14 east.	Diagram of township 11 south, range 14 east.	.....	....do....	
Diagram of township 12 south, range 14 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 14 east.	.....	....do....	
	Plat.....	.....	....do....	Plat in duplicate.

Plat of townships 10 and 11 south, range 14 east.	Plat of townships 10 and 11 south, range 14 east.	.....	do	Claim of heirs of Brazillier, register and receiver, 1816, No. 509.
Map of township 11 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 11 south, range 10 east.	.....	do	Connected.
Map of township 12 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 12 south, range 10 east.	Map of townships 11, 12, and 13 south, range 10 east.	do	
Map of township 13 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 10 east.	.....	do	
Diagram of township 12 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 9 east.	.....	do	Section 42.
Diagram of township 12 south, range 11 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 11 east.	.....	do	Sections 23, 26, and 30.
Diagram of township 12 south, range 15 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 15 east.	.....	do	Sections 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 84, 85, 86, and 87.
Map of township 12 south, range 16 east.	Map of township 12 south, range 16 east.	Map of township 12 south, range 16 east.	do	
Map of township 13 south, range 16 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 16 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 16 east.	do	Northern half of township.
Diagram of township 13 south, range 16 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 16 east.	.....	do	Subdivisions of section 33.
		Map of township 13 south, range 25 east.	do	East of river.
		Map of township 14 south, range 25 east.	do	East of river.
Map of township 13 south, range 24 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 24 east.	.....	do	West of river.
		Map of township 16 south, range 25 east.	do	East of river.
Map of township 17 south, range 15 east.	Map of township 17 south, range 15 east.	.....	do	East of river.
Map of township 18 south, range 16 east.	Map of township 18 south, range 16 east,	.....	do	East of river.
Map of township 19 south, range 17 east.	Map of township 19 south, range 17 east.	Map of township 19 south, range 17 east.	do	East of river.
Diagram of township 19 south, range 18 east.	Diagram of township 19 south, range 18 east.	.....	do	East of river.
	Plats of township 1 south, range 1 east.	.....	Greensburg	In duplicate for 59 claims, being all those confirmed except sections 51 and 52.

F—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
		Map of township 2 south, range 4 west.	Greensburg.	
Map of township 3 south, range 1 east.	Map of township 3 south, range 1 east.	.....	do	
Diagram of township 3 south, range 1 west.	Diagram of township 3 south, range 1 west.	.....	do	Sections 109, 111, and 112.
Diagram of township 3 south, range 1 east.	.....	.....	do	Explanations of account.
Diagram of township 3 south, range 1 west.	Diagram of township 3 south, range 1 west.	.....	do	Sections 78, 79, 80, 116, and 118.
Diagram of township 3 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 3 south, range 2 east.	.....	do	Sections 58, 59, and 83.
	Plat of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 east, and township 4 south, range 2 east.	.....	do	In duplicate. Claim of John Gale, C. and S., 1820, No. 44.
	Plat of townships 3 and 4 south, range 3 west.	.....	do	Claim of St. M. Cobb.
		Map of township 3 south, range 4 west.	do	
Map of township 4 south, range 1 east.	Map of township 4 south, range 1 east.	.....	do	
Map of township 4 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 1 west.	.....	do	
		Map of township 4 south, range 10 east.	do	
Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 east.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 east.	.....	do	Section 60.
Map of township 5 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 1 west.	do	
Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 west.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 west.	.....	do	

Map of township 5 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 2 west.	do	
Map of township 5 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 5 south, range 4 east		do	
		Map of township 5 south, range 10 east.	do	
Map of township 6 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 6 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 6 south, range 1 west.	do	
Map of township 6 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 6 south, range 2 west.	Map of township 6 south, range 2 west.	do	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 2 east.		do	Sections 3 and 78.
		Map of township 6 south, range 10 east.	do	
		Map of township 6 south, range 13 east.	do	
	Plat of township 6 south, range 11 east.		do	In duplicate. Claim of James Tate, section 37.
Map of township 7 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 7 south, range 4 east.		do	
Diagram of township 7 south, range 3 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 3 east.		do	Sections 25 and 31.
		Map of township 7 south, range 12 east.	do	
		Map of township 7 south, range 13 east.	do	
		Map of township 7 south, range 14 east.	do	
Map of township 8 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 8 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 8 south, range 4 east.	do	
	Plat of township 8 south, range 4 east.		do	In duplicate. Claim of Joseph Deis, or Dean, section 49.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east.		do	Sections 1, 12, 13, and 25.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east.		do	Sections 19, 30, 40, and 41.
Map of township 8 south, range 6 east.	Map of township 8 south, range 6 east.		do	Connected.
Map of township 9 south, range 6 east.	Map of township 9 south, range 6 east.		do	

F—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
		Map of township 8 south, range 6 east.	Greensburg.	
	Plat of townships 8 and 9 south, range 6 east.	.....	....do....	In duplicate. Heirs of John Sily, sections 46 and 38.
	Plat of township 8 south, range 6 east.	.....	....do....	In duplicate. Heirs of John Sily, section 45.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 7 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 7 east.	.....	....do....	Section 43.
Map of township 9 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 9 south, range 4 east.	Map of township 9 south, range 4 east.	....do....	
	Plat	.....	....do....	In duplicate. Claim of Wm. Roach, C. and S., 1821, No. 349.
		Map of township 10 south, range 14 east.	....do....	
		Map of township 10 south, range 15 east.	....do....	

RECAPITULATION.

Documents.	Sent to General Land Office.	Sent to district office.	Sent to State register's office.	Total.
Maps	45	46	48	139
Diagrams	54	53	.....	107
Plats	3	139	.....	142
Swamp lists	39	39	43	121
Total of documents sent	.....	.....	.....	509

DONALDSONVILLE, LOUISIANA, *October* 1, 1854.

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General of Louisiana.*

G.

List of deputy surveyors in the State of Louisiana holding commissions from Wm. J. McCulloh, surveyor general of Louisiana, during the year ending October 1, 1854.

Name.	Date of oath.	Place of residence.	How employed.
	1853.		
William Sevey	July 1	Donaldsonville	Contract in southeastern district.
William H. Orsborn	July 7	Parish of Rapides	Contract in northwestern district.
J. Claxton Taylor	July 9	Baton Rouge	Contract in Greensburg district.
John J. Knowlton	July 9	Parish of W. Feliciana.	Do do.
Charles Jos. Cabell	July 9	Donaldsonville	Contract in southwestern and north of Red river districts.
Andrew J. Powell	July 11	do	Contract in southeastern district cancelled, and commission withdrawn.
Joseph Gorlinski	July 11	Baton Rouge	Contract in southeastern district.
A. L. Fields	July 13	Franklin.	
Noah H. Phelps	July 13	Harrisonburg	Contract in southwestern district.
Andrew Crawford	July 13	Parish of Point Coupee.	Contract in southeastern district.
Thomas Hunter	July 15	Parish of Natchitoches.	Contract in northwestern district.
Andrew B. Clack	July 22	Parish of Morehouse	Contract north of Red river district.
W. W. Farmer	July 22	Parish of Ouachita	Do do.
Abner D. Miner	Aug. 19	New Iberia	Contract in southwestern district.
Henry Curtis	Aug. 29	Parish of Morehouse	Contract north of Red river district.
Robert Boyd	Aug. 31	Donaldsonville	Do do.
Thomas Mullett	Sept. 10	do	Contract in southeastern district.
Samuel C. Hepburn	Sept. 17	do	Contract in Greensburg district.
David A. Watterston	Oct. 1	Baton Rouge	Do do.
Theodore Gillespie	Oct. 1	New Orleans	Do do.
Augustus S. Phelps	Oct. 27	do	Locating claims in southeastern district.
Maurice Hanke	Nov. 1	Donaldsonville	Contract in southeastern district.
John Boyd	Nov. 5	Do.	
Silas Taylor	Nov. 21	do	Do do.
Samuel Perin	Nov. 29	Parish of St. Charles	Do do.
Robert C. Brent	Dec. 20	Baton Rouge	Do do.
	1854.		
Alfred A. Fusilier	Jan. 18	Parish of St. Mary.	
George S. Walmsley	Mar. 6	Cloutierville	Surveying claims of Las Ormigas and La Nana, in northwestern district.
Jonas K. Lothrop	Mar. 31	Harrisonburg.	
Wilson C. Robert	Aug. 8	Parish of Avoyelles.	
Charles M. Bradford	Sept. 20	New Orleans	Contract in southwestern district.
Albert L. Mershon	Sept. 23	Donaldsonville	Examining surveys in district north of Red river.
	1853.		
Thomas W. Lafarelle	Oct. 26	New Orleans	(Deceased.)

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General of La.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1854.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, October 28, 1854.

SIR: In conformity with instructions dated 11th August, 1854, from your office, I have the honor to transmit herewith in triplicate the following documents, marked A, B, C, D, E, illustrative of the condition of the surveys in this State, and showing the operations of this office since my last annual report.

A.—Diagram giving in one connected view the condition and extent of the surveys in the State.

B.—Complete tabular statement of all the contracts for surveys since my last annual report. A map of the boundary between Alabama and Florida, surveyed by Benjamin F. Whitner, jr., exhibiting an accurate sketch of the topographical features of the country through which the line passes, and the *mounds* erected by Andrew Ellicott, Esq., ("commissioner on behalf of the United States during part of the year 1796, the years 1797, 1798, 1799, and part of the year 1800, for determining the boundary between the United States and the possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America,") made from Mr. Whitner's field-notes, is on file in this office, and a copy sent to the General Land Office.

C.—Statement of original township plats and diagrams made since the date of last annual report, and copies sent to the General and district land offices.

Owing to the increased value of lands in the State and the unusual demand, much time has been consumed in giving information to persons who visit the office for the purpose of ascertaining the locality of private claims, and exhibiting to persons the notes of these surveys and their connexion with the public lands.

This character of office-work is constantly increasing: to this, and the fact that part of the force of the office have been employed in examining and reprotracting and testing old work, may be ascribed the falling short of the number of plats and diagrams from last year.

Several of these claims it is believed will require corrective surveys, and the same or equivalent force will have to be so occupied to still greater extent during the next year in protractions necessary to a total completion and correct representation of these surveys.

D.—Statement of contracts for surveying the public lands in the State of Florida, made by former surveyor general, that were not closed at the date of last annual report, and their present condition.

E.—Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856. The sums asked for in this statement, for the pay of draughtsmen and clerks indispensably necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the duties devolving upon this office, and the vast amount of labor necessary for recording the private claims and properly indexing, recording and replatting the public surveys, necessary before binding in volumes preparatory to the transfer of the records of the office to the State, have been estimated consistently with the public service. I have inclu-

ded, in the amount asked for this purpose, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for preparing a map of the State upon the scale suggested by you in your communication of June 11, 1853. When is considered the complicated, tedious and laborious nature of the work, requiring for the service officers of ability and experience, it is hoped the amount will not be deemed extravagant for the services expected to be rendered. In making this estimate I have endeavored to have economy in view.

I shall shortly send up lists of the swamp lands in the ranges lying south and west, and north and east, and south and east, in the Tallahassee district, and south and east in the Newnansville district as far as the second basis parallel; they only await my personal examination. From the very commencement of my term of office this subject has occupied my deliberate attention.

The "swamp land agent" has been engaged in making swamp land plats, delineating the topography thereon from the original field-notes, and coloring thereon the selections made by the "State agents," noting those that the field-notes would take, independent of the affidavits of the State agents. This will be completed in a short time.

The assistant is employed in comparing and writing out lists of the lands to be approved. In order to be fully satisfied, and to separate those which the field-notes would take, before certifying that the quality of the lands are such as required to inure to the State by the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, the field-notes have necessarily to be consulted. The imperfect manner in which some of the earlier notes were kept and written occasions much trouble, and materially adds to the time and labor necessary to complete the reports.

This branch of the business of the office is progressing rapidly. The labor, however, of making up and examining the lists, is much greater than was at first anticipated. In accordance to the suggestions made in your communication of October 6, 1853, I have required of the "State agents" the following affidavit to the lists they file for examination and approval:

I, ———, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am an agent appointed by the governor of the State of Florida to select swamp and overflowed lands for said State under the provisions of the act of Congress of September 28, 1850. I further depose and say that I am well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the public lands, and that I have made, in my own proper person, examination of the lands embraced in the foregoing list, viz: (here follows a description of the lands selected, with the legal subdivisions;) and that from said examination I have discovered and am well satisfied that every forty-acre lot, or its equivalent legal subdivision, *embraced in said list*, is the greater part swamp or swampy, or subject to such overflow as to render the same unfit for cultivation without artificial draining or embankment, or subject to periodical overflow during the seeding, growing or harvesting season, and has been commonly so overflowed at different periods for a number of years as to destroy or injure crops.

Witness my hand this ——— day of ———, 185 .

———,
State Agent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 185 .

———, ———,
Justice of the Peace.

All the selections embraced in the lists of the State agents, which could not be taken by the field-notes, entirely rest upon these affidavits, and are supported and approved by me, as being of the character contemplated by the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, solely upon them. The affidavit accompanying each list is upon file in the office.

JOHN WESTCOTT,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

B.

Statement showing the condition of contracts for the survey of the public lands in the State of Florida, entered into since September 30, 1853, *the date of the last annual report from this office.*

Date of contract.	Name of contractor.	Time allowed.	Price per mile.	Miles returned.	Amount of contract.
				Ms. chs. lks.	
Oct. 10, 1853	William J. Reyes.....	Feb. 20, 1854	$6	.....	.....
Oct. 22, 1853	Benj. F. Whitner, jr..	Feb. 1, 1854	5 & 10	307 30 66	$2,048 73
Mar. 2, 1854	Asa A. Stewart.....	May 1, 1854	6	4 0 1	24 00
May 3, 1854	Samuel J. Perry.....	Nov. 1, 1854	5	.....	2,500 00
July 1, 1854	John Jackson.....	Nov. 1, 1854	5	.....	2,680 00
July 13, 1854	A. Johnson.....	Aug. 1, 1854	6	.....	.....

JOHN WESTCOTT,
Surveyor General

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Augustine, October* 31, 1854.

C.

List of original township plats made since the date of last annual report, and copies sent to the General and district land offices, with date of transmission.

Range.	Township.	Land district.	No. of copies made				When sent to commissioner.	When sent to register.	Number of field-note books.
			Original.	Commissioner.	Register.	Total.			
8 west	7 and 8 south	Tallahassee	2	2	2	6	Sept. 16, 1853	Sept. 16, 1853	4
37 east	36 south	St. Augustine	1	1	1	3	Sept. 27, 1853	Sept. 27, 1853	2
38 east	36 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
39 east	36 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
35 east	28 and 31 south	do	2	2	2	6	Nov. 21, 1853	Nov. 21, 1853	4
37 east	33 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
1 west	1 and 2 north	Tallahassee	2	2	2	6	Nov. 27, 1853	Nov. 27, 1853	4
27 east	28 and 29 south	St. Augustine	2	2	2	6	Dec. 12, 1853	Dec. 12, 1853	4
28 east	28 and 29 south	do	2	2	2	6	do	do	4
29 east	29 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
34 east	28, 29, and 30 south	do	3	3	3	9	do	do	6
35 east	29 and 30 south	do	2	2	2	6	do	do	4
8 west	6 south	Tallahassee	1	1	1	3	Dec. 17, 1833	Dec. 17, 1853	2
9 west	8 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
36 east	34 south	St. Augustine	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1853	Dec. 26, 1853	2
37 east	34 and 35 south	do	2	2	2	6	do	do	4
38 east	35 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
39 east	35 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
40 east	35 and 36 south	do	2	2	2	6	do	do	4
37 east	37 and 38 south	do	2	2	2	6	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 2, 1854	4
38 east	37, 38, and 39 south	do	3	3	3	9	do	do	6
39 east	37, 38, and 39 south	do	3	3	3	9	do	do	6
40 east	37 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
41 east	39 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
31 east	28 and 29 south	do	2	2	2	6	Jan. 10, 1854	Jan. 10, 1854	4
32 east	30 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
33 east	30 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
31 west	1 and 2 north	Tallahassee	2	2	2	6	Feb. 1, 1854	Feb. 1, 1854	4
32 west	1, 2, and 3 north	do	3	3	3	9	do	do	6
33 west	2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 north	do	5	5	5	15	do	do	10
34 west	4, 5, and 6 north	do	3	3	3	9	do	do	6
31 west	1 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
32 west	1 south	do	1	1	1	3	do	do	2
20 east	17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 south	Newnansville	5	5	5	15	Aug. 2, 1854	Aug. 2, 1854	10
21 east	17, 18, 19, & 20 south	do	4	4	4	12	do	do	8
22 east	19 and 20 south	do	2	2	2	6	do	do	4
17 east	4 south	do	1	1	1	3	Aug. 19, 154	Aug. 19, 1854	2

108 diagrams have been made; 120 township plats are ready for examination.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, October 31, 1854.

JOHN WESTCOTT,
Surveyor General.

D.

Statement of contracts for surveying the public lands in the State of Florida, made by the former surveyor general, that were not closed at the date of the last annual report, and their present condition.

Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Contract expires—	Price per mile.	Miles returned.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
				Mls. chs. lks.		
H. Wells.....	Nov. 27, 1850	Sept. 30, 1851	$6 00	1,902 71 56	$11,416 37	Work completed and forwarded to General Land Office.
A. M. Randolph...	Jan. 14, 1853	June 1, 1853	6 00	484 54 77	2,908 11	Part of office work not completed and approved.
M. A. Williams...	Mar. 4, 1853	Sept. 4, 1853	4 00	719 05 23	2,877 11	Work completed and sent to the General Land Office.
W. S. Harris.....	April 1, 1853	July 10, 1853	4 00	239 00 88	957 68	Do do.
C. F. Hopkins....	April 27, 1853	Oct. 27, 1853	4 00	444 31 54	1,777 40	Do do.
H. H. Floyd.....	May 13, 1853	Nov. 15, 1853	4 00	696 46 65	2,786 24	Do do.

JOHN WESTCOTT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, October 31, 1854.

E.

Estimate of appropriation required for the office of the surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending 30*th June*, 1856.

Salary of surveyor general.....	$2,000 00
For clerks in the surveyor general's office, as now by law allowed, for the regular and necessary business of the office.....	5,300 00
Contingent expenses.....	500 00
For preparing the unfinished records of land titles; for books, and for binding, &c.; and for collecting and recording in special books, in order to secure their preservation, all the field-notes of each private claim, and their immediate connective lines with the public surveys, to harmonize with the township plats, that the record may show a complete condensed history of each title from its inception with the foreign government to its location and final survey under our own.....	8,100 00
For the survey of the public lands.....	20,000 00
For the correction of erroneous locations of private claims, and their immediate connective lines with the public surveys, and for the location of private land claims under the act 28th June, 1848; and for correcting erroneous, imperfect, and defective lines and corners; for retracing old and obliterated lines; for detached and unfinished surveys; and for the execution of difficult surveys in consequence of swamps, lakes, &c.....	10,000 00

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1851.

SIR: In submitting my report for the year ending this day, I shall endeavor, in as brief and concise a manner as possible, to present for your consideration my action in conducting the affairs of the office placed under my superintendence, with the condition of the surveys as they at present exist in this surveying district. To the accompanying documents, numbered from 1 to 8 inclusive, as well as to a few remarks in connection therewith, your attention is respectfully directed.

No. 1. Map of Wisconsin and the Territory of Minnesota.

No. 2. Map of the State of Iowa.

No. 3. Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriations of July 21 and August 21, 1852, that were unfinished at the date of the last report.

No. 4. Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of 3d March, 1853, that were either unfinished or not contracted for at the date of last report.

No. 5. Estimate for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

No. 6. Summary of salary accounts for the fourth quarter of 1853, and first, second and third quarters of the year 1854.

No. 7. Summary of disbursements for the same period.

No. 8. Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriations of May 31 and August 4, 1854.

SURVEYS IN IOWA.

In conformity with your instructions and an arrangement with the surveyor general at St. Louis, for closing the surveys to the line established by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States as the boundary between Missouri and Iowa, an old and competent deputy was appointed to make the connections on both sides of the said line; and it was hoped that the notes thereof would have been returned in time to form a part of this report. From causes yet unexplained, that portion of the work pertaining to this office has not been received. It is probable, however, that Mr. Loughborough, who was kind enough to take the management of this business, may be able to give satisfactory reasons for the delay. With this exception, and three townships which have just been examined in the field, all that portion of the State south of the first correction line has been returned and forwarded.

I regret to state, that in one or two townships complaints have been made against the surveys. I am perfectly satisfied, however, that no good cause can be established; but, in order that the work may be thoroughly tested, I have sent the United States inspector to the ground, and I will forward his report as soon as received.

Between the first and second correction parallels the surveys have been completed and returned, with the exception of four townships in range 36, which remain uncontracted for, and six townships in range

42, which were relinquished by Messrs. Hebard and Garside, and which I afterwards let to Alfred Hebard, esq. North of the second correction parallel, the surveys have been pushed the present season as vigorously as circumstances would admit of.

From the Mississippi river to the line dividing ranges 19 and 20, they are completed, with the exception of two townships on which the deputies are now engaged, and a district of seven townships now undergoing examination. East of the line dividing ranges 23 and 24, a district of seven townships has been let which, in all probability, will be completed the present fall, and will, with those already named above, close the surveys from the river to said line. West of it fifty-eight townships and fractional townships have been surveyed, and the plats made and forwarded to your office and the proper district land offices; the position of which will be shown by reference to the accompanying document No. 2.

In compliance with your request, and in order that the State of Iowa might avail herself of the benefits of the grant for the improvement of the Desmoines river, ninety-two townships in the neighborhood of said river have been let for subdivision; a portion of which have been received, platted and forwarded. A few townships are now in the office undergoing examination, and on the remainder the deputies are now actively engaged in the field.

Towards the west boundary of the State, and west of the line dividing ranges 40 and 41, during the past year sixty-one townships have been let for subdivision; twenty-six of which have been returned, examined and forwarded, whilst the survey of the remainder is now being actively prosecuted, and will, it is believed, be completed before the winter sets in.

Summary.—About twenty-two hundred miles of township lines have been established, examined in the field and office, and submitted. Contracts have been entered into for the subdivision of one hundred and sixty-two townships, of which thirty-six have been examined and platted, and copies of the same have been forwarded to your own and the proper district land offices; eleven are now undergoing examination, and the remainder are now being surveyed.

SURVEYS IN MINNESOTA.

The surveys in this Territory west of the river, notwithstanding a most unfavorable season, have been pushed with all the despatch that accuracy would permit. Indeed, so great have been the immigration and demand in the new Territory, that I was compelled to place in this portion of my district a greater force than was at first intended. Since the date of the last report, the whole of that portion of the Territory east of guide meridian No. 2, (or line between ranges 17 and 18,) has been run into townships, except that part between the second and third correction parallels, which could not be surveyed without conflicting with the Sioux Half-Breed reservation at the foot of Lake Pepin. There have also been subdivided east of guide meridian No. 2, ninety-seven townships; and of twenty-three others contracted for, I am advised that the greater portion of them are nearly ready to be placed in the office for examination.

The third guide meridian (or line dividing ranges 24 and 25) has been extended for twenty-one townships north, to its intersection with the Mississippi river; and the whole district east of said meridian, and west of that already mentioned, has been placed under contract to be run into townships.

Guide meridian No. 4 (or line between ranges 31 and 32) has also been placed under contract, for a distance of twenty-four miles north, as have also the first and second standard parallels, with all the intermediate township lines, the whole of which will be returned here in the course of the next three weeks. West of guide meridian No. 2, one hundred and thirteen townships have been contracted for subdivision, of which eight have been returned, examined, platted, and copies forwarded to their respective destinations. The eight townships situated in the military reserve at Fort Snelling, west of the river, but which count from the Wisconsin base and meridian, have also been received, examined, platted, and copies forwarded. East of the river, in the Stillwater district, I have only been able to have eight townships placed under contract for subdivision. This section, however, demands, and will the next season receive, a greater share of attention. Within the last few days I have been urgently solicited to have a large portion of it subdivided, but the season is so far advanced, and the means at my disposal so limited, that no deputy having any regard for his own interest, or the good of the public service, would at present attempt to survey in the neighborhood just mentioned. It may be proper to state, however, that the receiver has again, this day, brought the subject to my attention, and presented the claims of his district in so strong a manner that they cannot be overlooked. He states that in township No. 32, of range 24, an important manufacturing town has sprung up, near the mouth of Rum river, and that the very best pine lands are situated immediately north of the present surveys. As this is a matter that requires prompt attention, I shall, at the earliest day practicable, endeavor at least to meet the wishes of the lumber-men, whose business might possibly suffer by delay. To sum up what has been done in this Territory, I will add that the whole district of country west of the river, and east of guide meridian No. 3, (or line dividing ranges 24 and 25,) with the exception of the reservation already mentioned, has been contracted for survey into townships, and the greater portion of it completed. Guide meridian No. 4, with the two standard parallels, and two districts of township lines, are now being surveyed, (and are nearly completed,) and two hundred and thirty-three townships have been placed under contract for subdivision, four-fifths of which, at least, will be closed the present year.

You will thus perceive that, notwithstanding the utmost exertions have been used to accommodate the settlers, it has been impossible to gratify the wishes of all. There are several localities on the Blue Earth and Minnesota rivers which require consideration, and which I hope, if the season should continue favorable, to accommodate the present fall.

SURVEYS IN WISCONSIN.

During the past year fifteen townships have been let for subdivision west of the fourth meridian, and nineteen townships east of it. Owing to causes entirely beyond human foresight and control, the district of township lines west of the meridian, extending to the fourth correction parallel, has not been completed. After enduring great hardships, and the loss of one of his party, the contractor has only been able to make a return of one tier across his district. He is now, however, again in the field, and, if the season should not close uncommonly early, the work will be speedily brought to a close. One cause of the small amount of work let in this portion of the district is the unwillingness of skilful and competent deputies to encounter the difficulties and liability to loss incident to the surveys of this region, at the present rate of compensation. It is very desirable that the fourth correction parallel, east of the fourth meridian, should be extended to the boundary of Michigan, and particularly so that one district of township lines at least, and several of subdivision, west of said meridian, should be surveyed. But, as before remarked, it will be a difficult matter to procure deputies skilled in the use of the solar compass, which alone can be employed in this heavily-timbered region. The country is equally as difficult to be surveyed as the upper part of Michigan, and the rate of compensation should evidently be greater than it is at present; and I think this view of the matter will not materially differ from your own, for it has been but a short time since Congress made an appropriation for extra compensation to Messrs. Stuntz and Norris, the deputies who executed a district each on the lake in 1852. That the necessity for the extension of the surveys in the neighborhood mentioned is apparent, I have not the least doubt. Its character and prospects have heretofore been fully described, and I will only add that a flourishing village has been laid out at the mouth of the St. Louis river, and several valuable mills have been erected within the last few months.

SWAMP LANDS.

It is with much pleasure that I am enabled to state that this business, so far as it depends on this office, has been very nearly brought up. At the date of my last report but little, if anything, had been accomplished, and neither a proper understanding nor concert of action between the State authorities and myself had been agreed upon. After considerable delay, and some correspondence, it was understood that the authorities of the State of Wisconsin were willing to accept the selections made from the plats, field-notes, and other evidences on file in this office; when a re-examination of the lists already made was at once entered into, new lists were constructed, properly authenticated, and furnished yourself and the proper district land offices. As soon as the surveys of the present year are returned, these selections will be brought up with as little delay as practicable.

The State of Iowa having decided to make the selections through her own agent, and the secretary of said State having informed me that he was authorized to take charge of the business, I immediately

prepared the proper instructions and forwarded them to him, in order that his agents might at once be enabled to take the field. The returns of these agents, (in all thirty-eight counties) properly attested, as far as received, have been carefully examined and transcribed, and your own and the proper district land offices have each been furnished with a copy of the same.

OFFICE-WORK.

The original field-notes of thirty-six hundred and seven miles of township lines, and nineteen thousand and sixty-nine miles of subdivisions, have been received and thoroughly examined. This includes a number of miles of the traverse of meandered streams and lakes, which, as you are aware, is a work of great labor, and one which requires time and care in its execution. Three hundred and forty-three township plats have been constructed from the original field-notes, the areas of the fractions adjoining the north and west boundaries calculated, and all the necessary calculations on those traversed by meandered streams and lakes made: in addition, two copies of each have been made, one for your own and the other for the proper district land office, making a total of one thousand and twenty-nine plats. Forty-two diagrams representing the survey of township lines have been made, and numerous diagrams exhibiting the survey of islands, and other detached tracts, of which no account has been kept.

Original lists descriptive of the land and all the corners in two hundred and sixty-one townships have been prepared; also one copy of each, making a total of five hundred and twenty-two lists.

Three hundred and sixty-four diagrams for the guidance of deputy surveyors, and to accompany their instructions, have been constructed.

The original field-notes of three hundred and fifteen townships have been recorded, examined, and placed on file in this office.

Transcripts of the original field-notes of the above three hundred and fifteen townships have been made for preservation at the seat of government. Index diagrams to preface the records and transcripts of six hundred and thirty-two townships have been made. The examination of plats and field-notes, and the construction of lists of swamp land selections in the State of Wisconsin, and the examination and comparison of the lists of selections furnished by the agents of the State of Iowa, together with copies of the same made for your own and the respective district land offices, is a work which has largely engaged the time and attention of a portion of the force of the office.

The correspondence has greatly increased, and, with the accounts, is of itself sufficient to keep two persons constantly employed. The examination and platting of detached tracts, and surveys of islands, made at the expense of applicants, together with the issuing of instructions for the survey thereof, is a large item in the work performed, though at a cursory glance it would appear insignificant. The above, with a vast amount of miscellaneous work incident to an office of this kind, of which no account has or could very well be kept, has been found to keep myself, and the force allowed me, constantly

employed, on an average, at least twelve hours per day. In conclusion, I beg leave to remark that I have, without regard to working hours, endeavored faithfully to keep the office intrusted to my care in the best possible condition, and believe that on examination of its affairs at any moment it will prove satisfactory to the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

No. 3.

Statement of surveys out of the appropriation of July 21 and August 31, 1852, that were not closed at the date of the last report.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Date of account, with plats transmitted to the General Land Office.	Total quantity.	Per-centage reserved for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.	Remarks.
					Ms. chs. lks.	*Rate.*	*Amount.*		
Mar. 2, 1854	Subdivisions..	Alfred Hebard.....	Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Townships relinquished by Hebard and Garside, and afterwards let to Alfred Hebard.
Sept. 20, 1852	.....do.....	Joseph C. Jennings..	.....do.....	Oct. 8, 1853	180 17 28	$3	$14 86	$480 73	Two townships not returned.
Oct. 16, 1852	.....do.....	Street & Warden...	.....do.....	Oct. 8, 1853	421 61 00	3	34 79	1,125 05	Full return.
Aug. 4, 1852	.....do.....	H. C. Fellows.....	.....do.....	Oct. 27, 1853	136 56 49	5	29 39	587 83	Final.
Sept. 27, 1852	.....do.....	John S. Shiller.....	.....do.....	Nov. 2, 1853	542 23 54	3	44 73	1,491 30	Final.
Jan. 10, 1853	.....do.....	John Ryan.....	.....do.....	Nov. 5, 1853	447 02 95	5	96 11	1,826 14	Final.
Sept. 27, 1852	.....do.....	James Harlan.....	.....do.....	Feb. 25, 1854	119 33 01	3	9 85	318 53	Final.
Jan. 24, 1853	.....do.....	Hebard & Garside..	.....do.....	Mar. 13, 1854	178 65 56	3	14 75	479 00	Balance relinquished.
Oct. 5, 1852	.....do.....	John W. Ross.....	.....do.....	May 3, 1854	120 05 08	3	9 90	320 27	Final.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 21, 1854.

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

No. 4.—*Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of the of my last*

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractors.	State or Territory.
May 30, 1853	Town lines	Jesse T. Jarrett	West Minnesota
May 30, 1853	Subdivisions	do	do
June 2, 1853	Standard lines	E. S. Norris	do
June 2, 1853	do	do	do
June 2, 1853	do	do	do
June 4, 1853	Town lines	William A. Jones	do
June 4, 1853	do	do	do
June 6, 1853	do	John T. Everett	Iowa
June 9, 1853	do	John Ball	West Minnesota
June 11, 1853	Subdivisions	Hiram C. Fellows	Wisconsin and East Minnesota.
June 11, 1853	do	do	do
June 11, 1853	do	do	do
June 11, 1853	do	Wm. J. Anderson	Iowa
June 14, 1853	Town lines	John W. Ellis	do
June 14, 1853	do	do	do
June 14, 1853	do	do	do
June 15, 1853	Subdivisions	Nelson Fletcher	Wisconsin
June 18, 1853	do	W. T. Bradley	do
June 18, 1853	do	H. & J. T. Nowlin	Iowa
June 18, 1853	do	H, M. Shelby	do
June 23, 1853	do	F. S. Ellis	Wisconsin
June 28, 1853	do	Edgar Sears	do
June 28, 1853	do	James Withrow	do
June 28, 1853	do	do	do
July 4, 1853	do	Matthew Cresswell	Iowa
July 13, 1853	Town lines	William A. Jones	West Minnesota
July 14, 1853	Subdivisions	John Quigley	do
July 18, 1853	Town lines	Charles Lewis	Iowa
July 18, 1853	do	do	do
July 18, 1853	do	do	do
July 19, 1853	Subdivisions	John Parker	West Minnesota
July 25, 1853	do	Chas. McDonald	Iowa
July 28, 1853	do	John G. Clark	Wisconsin
July 28, 1853	do	do	do
Aug. 2, 1853	do	Wm. B. Yerby	West Minnesota
Aug. 2, 1853	do	do	do
Aug. 8, 1853	do	Nelson Fletcher	Wisconsin
Aug. 10, 1853	do	John Taylor	West Minnesota
Aug. 12, 1853	Town lines	John Ball	do
Aug. 12, 1853	do	do	do
Aug. 12, 1853	do	do	do
Aug. 15, 1853	Subdivisions	Levi P. Drake	Wisconsin
Aug. 17, 1853	Town lines	John T. Everett	Iowa
Aug. 20, 1853	Subdivisions	William A. Jones	West Minnesota
Aug. 22, 1853	do	J. O. Brunius & L. Brockman.	Iowa
Aug. 27, 1853	do	C. G. & H. K. Rodolf	Wisconsin
Aug. 31, 1853	do	M. Burke	Iowa

3d of March, 1853, that were either not closed or contracted for at the date report.

Date of account, with plats transmitted to the General Land Office.	Total quantity.	Reserved percentage for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.	Remarks.
		Rate.	Amount.		
	Mls. chs. lks.				
Feb. 27, 1854	109 46 44	$5	$27 39	$520 51	Full return.
Feb. 27, 1854	444 23 90	5	111 07	2,110 42	Do.
Sept. 30, 1853	226 52 01	7	133 23	1,770 09	First return.
Jan. 18, 1854	70 28 65	7	96 00	1,275 55	Second return.
Feb. 17, 1854	109 43 64	7	69 63	925 22	Third return.
Sept. 30, 1853	243 53 75	6	87 72	1,374 31	First return.
Aug. 7, 1854	11 06 83	6	3 99	62 52	Final return.
Aug. 18, 1853	381 35 05	4	61 03	1,146 72	Full return.
Sept. 30, 1853	270 11 29	6	97 25	1,523 59	Do.
Nov. 2, 1853	119 49 43	5	26 31	500 00	First return.
Jan. 17, 1854	550 24 17	5	126 34	2,400 86	Second return.
June 29, 1854	69 72 54	5	15 37	292 21	Final return.
Nov. 19, 1853	355 60 30	3	29 34	948 98	Full return.
Nov. 3, 1853	127 72 64	4	20 46	491 17	First return.
Jan. 18, 1854	329 25 97	4	52 69	1,264 60	Second return.
Aug. 10, 1854	144 58 11	4	23 15	555 75	Final return.
Feb. 20, 1854	349 16 87	5	78 57	1,492 87	Full return: two townships relinquished.
Feb. 28, 1854	360 07 26	5	81 02	1,539 38	Full return.
Dec. 9, 1853	595 68 20	3	49 15	1,589 44	Do.
Mar. 11, 1854	360 17 86	3	29 71	960 89	Do.
Feb. 15, 1854	512 63 76	5	115 37	2,192 21	Do.
Jan. 17, 1854	493 23 31	5	98 65	1,874 51	Do.
Mar. 13, 1854	240 77 69	5	54 21	1,030 16	Advance return.
Oct. 11, 1854	180 39 19	5	40 61	771 59	Final return.
June 26, 1854	358 48 36	3	29 58	956 58	Full return.
Jan. 18, 1854	158 13 05	6	56 93	892 04	First return.
Dec. 24, 1853	359 48 52	5	71 92	1,366 50	Full return.
Oct. 4, 1853	289 48 57	4	46 33	1,158 42	Advance return.
Nov. 7, 1853	290 43 21	4	46 68	1,115 68	Second return.
Mar. 3, 1854	177 37 01	4	28 39	681 46	Last return; deputy dead.
Feb. 20, 1854	360 22 12	3	72 05	1,369 05	Full return.
Mar. 10, 1854	181 29 48	3	14 96	483 80	Advance return; three townships remaining.
Nov. 19, 1854	300 03 39	5	63 75	1,211 43	Advance return.
Feb. 28, 1854	179 56 40	5	38 18	725 56	Final return.
April 4, 1854	360 07 65	5	72 01	1,368 37	Advance return.
Aug. 3, 1854	240 25 94	5	48 06	913 23	Final return.
Dec. 9, 1853	133 33 84	5	29 75	565 42	Full return.
Feb. 25, 1854	179 79 58	5	35 99	683 98	First return; one township being surveyed, and two relinquished.
Nov. 25, 1853	215 66 64	6	77 69	1,217 30	Final return made.
Jan. 18, 1854	36 03 32	6	12 97	203 27	Do.
Feb. 17, 1854	18 67 85	6	6 78	106 30	Do.
Mar. 23, 1854	471 78 74	5	106 19	2,017 73	Full return.
Nov. 4, 1853	271 06 95	4	43 37	1,040 97	Do.
Mar. 30, 1854	419 48 43	5	83 92	1,594 50	Do.
Feb. 20, 1854	380 28 74	3	31 37	1,014 61	First return; one township now being surveyed.
Mar. 11, 1854	240 10 17	5	51 02	969 52	Full return; balance relinquished.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Undergoing examination.

No. 4—

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Names of contractors.	State or Territory.
Sept. 7, 1853	Subdivisions	H. K. Avervill, jr	Iowa
Sept. 14, 1853	do	Oscar J. Wright	Wisconsin
Sept. 21, 1853	do	Samuel W. Durham	Iowa
Sept. 26, 1853	do	George A Shannon	do
Sept. 27, 1853	Town lines	Henry Maddin	Wisconsin
Oct. 3, 1853	Subdivisions	L. W. Carter	West Minnesota
Oct. 3, 1853	do	M. M. Hayden	do
Oct. 3, 1853	do	do	do
Oct. 3, 1853	do	do	do
Oct. 3, 1853	do	Phipps & Fitzpatrick	do
Oct. 5, 1853	do	John Fitzpatrick	do
Oct. 14, 1853	do	David Ferguson	Iowa
Oct. 19, 1853	do	Henry Allen	do
Oct. 19, 1853	do	do	do
Oct. 20, 1853	do	William B. Yerby	West Minnesota
Oct. 22, 1853	do	J. L. Sharp	Iowa
Oct. 23, 1853	Standard parallel	William A. Jones	West Minnesota
Oct. 24, 1853	Subdivisions	Samuel W. Durham	Iowa
Nov. 1, 1853	Town lines & standard parallel.	E. S. Norris	West Minnesota
Nov. 8, 1853	Subdivisions	T. Simpson	do
Feb. 8, 1854	Island & town lines	John Ryan	Wisconsin
Feb. 27, 1854	Subdivisions	G. R. Stuntz	do
Mar. 8, 1854	do	Joel Bailey	West Minnesota
Mar. 17, 1854	do	John K. Cook	Iowa
Mar. 23, 1854	do	S. L. Peck	West Minnesota
April 5, 1854	do	John W. Clark	Iowa
April 12, 1854	Town lines	John W. Ellis	do
April 12, 1854	Subdivisions	Leech & Bell	do
April 17, 1854	do	Wm. E. Dougherty	Wisconsin
April 22, 1854	do	Thos. McCulloch	Iowa
April 27, 1854	do	George Berry	do
April 28, 1854	do	J. M. Cushing	West Minnesota
May 3, 1854	do	M. G. Karrick	do
May 5, 1854	Town lines	J. B. Reyman	do

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1854.

Continued.

Date of account, with plats transmitted to the General Land Office.	Total quantity.	Reserved percentage for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.	Remarks.
		Rate.	Amount.		
	Mls. chs. lks.				
Feb. 15, 1854	321 24 38	$3	$26 50	$857 08	One township remaining to be surveyed.
Feb. 25, 1854	357 10 61	5	80 35	1,526 74	Two townships relinquished.
Feb. 27, 1854	361 34 90	3	29 81	964 13	Full return.
Jan. 23, 1854	359 55 78	3	29 67	959 49	One township relinquished.
April 25, 1854	90 13 07	7	47 33	628 89	Advance return of one tier.
Mar. —, 1854	479 64 14	5	95 96	1,823 24	Full return.
Jan. 23, 1854	119 74 05	5	23 98	455 72	First return.
July 20, 1854	373 44 43	5	74 71	1,419 51	Second return.
Aug. 7, 1854	60 03 08	5	12 00	228 15	Final return.
Mar. 10, 1854	359 43 63	5	71 90	1,366 28	Advance return; two townships now being surveyed.
April 4, 1854	362 65 29	5	72 56	1,378 70	Full return.
Oct. 13, 1854	360 49 08	3	29 75	961 93	Do.
Mar. 13, 1854	120 49 24	3	9 94	321 75	First return.
Sept. 20, 1854	240 47 92	3	19 84	641 80	Final return.
Aug. 5, 1854	419 15 88	5	83 83	1,592 96	Full return.
Sept. 6, 1854	308 24 57	3	25 43	822 41	Do.
Mar. 3, 1854	41 79 00	7	20 57	273 34	Do.
Mar. 16, 1854	361 64 81	3	29 84	965 13	Do.
Mar. 3, 1854	131 66 01	7 & 6	52 90	780 07	Do.
April 18, 1854	649 47 10	5	129 91	2,468 44	Do.
July 10, 1854	145 14 69	5	43 55	827 55	Do.
July 17, 1854	62 01 80	5	13 95	265 15	Advance return; deputy now in the field.
Aug. 7, 1854	359 51 29	5	71 92	1,366 64	Full return.
Sept. 20, 1854	358 45 99	3	29 58	956 50	Do.
—— —, 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	Deputy now in the field.
Oct. 13, 1854	403 02 46	3	33 24	1,075 09	Advance return; two townships being platted.
—— —, 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work returned; will be forwarded in three days.
—— —, 1854					
Aug. 7, 1854	241 47 56	5	51 33	975 45	Full return; these are the townships relinquished by Rodolf.
—— —, 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returned to the office and now being platted.
—— —, 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	In the field.
—— —, 1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work compl'd but not returned.
July 21, 1854	479 03 86	5	95 80	1,820 39	Full return.
Aug. 24, 1854	533 55 90	5	192 13	3,010 06	Do.

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

No. 5.

Estimate of appropriations requisite for continuing the public surveys in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota, for the year ending June 30, 1856.

For surveys in the State of Iowa	$8,000 00
For surveys in the State of Wisconsin	25,000 00
For surveys in the Territory of Minnesota	45,000 00
	78,000 00
For incidental expenses of the office	3,500 00
	81,500 00

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1854.

Estimate of salary for surveyor general and regular clerks, and for compensation of piece-clerks, for the year ending June 30, 1856.

For salary of surveyor general and regular clerks, as per account of 10th of August, 1846	$8,300 00
For compensation to piece-clerks	10,000 00
	18,300 00

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1854.

No. 6.

The United States in account current with Warner Lewis, surveyor general of the United States for Wisconsin and Iowa.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

	DR.	
1853. Dec. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 4th quarter of 1853	$4,626 82
	To this amount due the United States, carried to 1st quarter of 1854	21 86
		4,648 68
1854. March 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 1st quarter of 1854	5,216 36
June 30	To this amount due surveyor general from 1st quarter of 1854	619 50
	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 2d quarter of 1854	4,319 22
	To amount due United States, and carried to 3d quarter of 1854	316 28
		5,255 00
Sept. 30	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 3d quarter of 1854	4,370 87
	To amount due United States, and carried to 4th quarter of 1854	145 41
		4,516 28
	CR.	
1853. Oct. 1	By this amount due the United States from 3d quarter of 1853	$73 68
Dec. 29	By treasury draft No. 7018 on treasury warrant No. 6721	4,575 00
		4,648 68
1854. Jan. 1	By this amount due United States from 4th quarter of 1853	21 86
Mar. 27	By treasury draft No. 7484 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7187	4,575 00
31	By this amount due surveyor general, and charged to 2d quarter of 1854	619 50
		5,216 36
July 31	By treasury draft No. 7922 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7626	5,255 00
July 1	By this amount due United States from 2d quarter of 1854	316 28
Sept. 13	By treasury draft No. 8385 on treasury Interior warrant No. 8086	4,200 00
		4,516 28

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1854.

No. 7.

The United States in account current with Warner Lewis, surveyor general of the United States for Wisconsin and Iowa.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	
1853. Dec. 31	To amount disbursed during 4th quarter of 1853	$356 06
	To amount due United States, and carried to credit of 1st quarter of 1854	162 05
		518 11
1854. Mar. 31	To amount disbursed during 1st quarter of 1854	224 31
	To amount due United States, and carried to 2d quarter of 1854	760 04
		984 35
June 30	To amount disbursed during 2d quarter of 1854	812 47
	To balance due United States, and carried to 3d quarter of 1854	447 57
		1,260 04
Sept. 30	To amount disbursed during 3d quarter of 1854	620 97
	To this amount due United States, and carried to 4th quarter of 1854	8 97
		629 94
	Cr.	
1853. Oct. 1	By this amount due United States from 3d quarter of 1853	$18 11
Dec. 10	By treasury draft No. 6021 on treasury Interior warrant No. 6626	500 00
		518 11
1854. Jan. 1	By balance due United States from 4th quarter of 1853	162 05
Feb. 8	By amount received from Theodore Conkey, late deputy surveyor	497 30
Mar. 27	By part of treasury draft No 7484 on treasury Interior warrant No. 7187	325 00
		984 35
Mar. 31	By this amount due United States from 1st quarter of 1854	760 04
June 10	By treasury draft No. 138, drawn by Moses Kelly, disbursing agent, in favor of Thos. S. Nairn, for	500 00
		1,260 04
July 1	By amount due United States from 2d quarter of 1854	447 57
Sept. 30	By Toppan, Carpenter & Co., (bill paid by General Land Office)	182 37
		629 94

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1854.

No. 8.—*Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of May 31 and August 4, 1854.*

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Date of account, with plats transmitted to the General Land Office.	Total.	Reserved per-centage for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.
						Rate.	Amount.	
1854.					*Ms. chs. lks.*			
June 20	Town lines	John T. Everett	West Minnesota					
20	do	John Ball	do					
26	Base and town lines	E. S. Norris	do	Oct. 4, 1854	179 51 62	$5	$70 90	*$1,048 73
26	Subdivisions	John D. Pennybacker	Iowa					
July 1	do	Edward Fitzpatrick	West Minnesota					
1	do	Wm. J. Anderson	do					
3	do	Hardin Nowlin	do					
6	do	Thomas Simpson	do	Oct. 11, 1854	479 26 77	*5	95 86	†1,821 47
12	Town lines	John Ryan	do					
28	Subdivisions	D. Corbin	do					
Aug. 2	do	L. W. Carter	do					
10	do	E. S. Norris	do					
19	do	Theophilus Crawford	do					
23	do	Jesse T. Jarrett	Iowa					
23	do	James W. Woods	do					
23	do	R. O. C. Anderson	do					
26	do	John Haggard	do					
28	do	Wm. E. Daugherty	Wisconsin					
28	do	Joel Higgins	Iowa					
29	do	James McBride	Wisconsin					
30	do	Horatio Waldo	Iowa					
30	do	James Hanks	do					

* Advance. † Advance of eight towns.

No. 8—Continued.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Date of account, with plats transmitted to the General Land Office.	Total.	Reserved per-centage for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.
						Rate.	Amount.	
1854.					*Ms. chs. lks.*			
Sept. 1	Subdivisions	George Temple	Iowa					
2	do	Henry Allen	do					
4	do	James Withrow	Wisconsin					
6	do	Waitman Trippett	Iowa					
9	do	John O. Brunius	West Minnesota					
11	do	Delos M. White	Wisconsin					
12	do	Orson Lyon	Iowa					
15	do	J. L. Prentice	Wisconsin					
16	do	Joel Bailey	West Minnesota					
16	do	H. Taylor	East Minnesota					
19	do	W. W. Smith	Iowa					

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 21, 1854.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1854.

SIR: During the past season the surveys have been extended with as much rapidity as the public interest seemed to justify under the existing circumstances. The operations of the office, however, have been very considerably retarded, so far as a subdivision of townships into sections is concerned, owing to the unsettled condition of the private claims. This has been more particularly the case in the most desirable portions of the State, and where the lands are valuable.

As my views in relation to the survey of private claims have heretofore been fully expressed, it is not deemed necessary to repeat them at this time. I would, however, merely remark, that the experience of another year only serves to confirm my opinion as to the great importance of being enabled, at the earliest possible period, to separate the unclaimed public lands from those claimed under foreign titles.

The accompanying map will show the present condition of the surveys in this State, and also the work which, as at present advised, it is contemplated to have performed during the fiscal year.

Since the date of my last annual report, the following work has been done in the field, to wit:

Humboldt meridian.

In my last annual communication to your department, you were informed that a report was soon expected from the deputy surveyor, to whom had been confided the duty of selecting the initial point, near Humboldt bay, for the meridian and base lines, which were to govern the surveys in the northwest section of the State. That duty was performed, and those lines were in part run, and a copy of his report, with the field-notes and plat of the survey executed by him, were duly forwarded to your office.

These lines form the basis of the work which has been done in the region adjacent to Humboldt bay.

Surveying in this section of the State is rendered extremely difficult by the steep and rugged mountain-ranges, and the deep and precipitous ravines and gulches, covered, as they usually are, by a dense growth of redwood and pine timber.

I have been unable, even at the apparent high prices allowed by law, to let contracts in this region since Col. Washington returned his work, except in two instances, and these where the settlers more particularly interested agreed with the deputies to render them such assistance, over and above their contract price, as would equal an adequate compensation. These lands are, for the most part, very valuable on account of the forests of timber which is being manufactured into lumber for market.

Under these contracts the meridian line has been extended 30 miles

north of the initial point, the base line west, in part, to the Pacific ocean, and the exterior lines of some fifteen townships have been surveyed.

Mount Diablo meridian.

Township lines have been run through the following tracts, viz:

North of the base line, between the 3d and 4th standards, and extending from the meridian to the coast range; and also between the 4th and 5th standards, and extending from the coast range to the Sierra Nevada mountains.

South of the base and east of the meridian, and between the 1st and 3d standards, and extending to the coast range.

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th standards have been extended across the San Joaquin and Tulare Lake valleys, and the tract of country lying between the 3d and 8th standards has also been surveyed into townships, with a few exceptions.

San Bernardino meridian.

This meridian has been extended to the south line of the State.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th standards have been run from the meridian west to the Pacific ocean; the 3d standard has also been extended from the meridian east 90 miles, and a portion of the 4th standard established.

The exterior boundaries of townships have been run through a portion of the tract lying between the said 3d and 4th standards, and on the eastern extremity; and also through the tract lying west of the meridian, and between the 1st standard and the south line of the State, and extending to the ocean.

A connexion has been formed between the San Bernardino base line and the 8th standard south (Mount Diablo meridian) by direct and off-set lines through the mountain passes, and a small portion of the country intervening has been subdivided into townships.

Subdivision of townships into sections.

Thirty-seven townships have been subdivided into sections in the Sacramento valley, one hundred and eighty-two in the San Joaquin and Tulare Lake valleys, and four south of the San Bernardino base line and west of the meridian.

Contracts have been entered into, and the parties are now in the field, for the extension of the Mount Diablo meridian line north to the State line, provided it can be extended with accuracy. Also, for the extension of such portion of the standard and township lines bordering thereon as the nature of the country will permit. Also, for extending the 7th and 8th standard south, as far east as to intersect the San Bernardino, meridian line extended, and the running of such township lines as may be found practicable between them. Also, for surveying into townships such portions of the tract of country lying between the 8th standard line south and the San Bernardino base line

as the face of the country will admit of being done with the requisite accuracy. Also, for subdividing into townships and sections such portions of the Tulare Lake valley lying between the 5th and 8th standards as have not yet been surveyed.

From the commencement of the field-operations in this State to the present time, surveys have been made, and the field-notes have been returned to this office, of the following work, a portion of which, from its recent return, has not been finally passed upon:

Base and meridian lines	601	miles.
Standard lines	2,136	"
Traverse lines	206	"
Township lines	6,431	"
Section lines	10,720	"
Making an aggregate of	20,094	"

Private land claims.

Upon the application of the parties interested, and at their expense for the field-work, preliminary or initiatory surveys have been made of forty-eight ranchos, and the requisite office-work has been performed. These surveys, although preliminary in their character, will, in most instances, answer the purpose of final ones when the claims shall have been adjudicated, and in every instance will afford material aid in passing upon and determining the questions of disputed boundaries.

On the 14th of July last I was compelled to call your attention to the fact that the field operations of one of my deputies had been forcibly obstructed by certain settlers, who conceived that their interests might be affected by his labor; and upon the trial in the United States district court here, it was decided that there was no existing law which punished such interference.

In this connexion it is deemed important to advise your department, that I have been recently informed that in some portions of the State other settlers have been engaged in destroying and obliterating posts and mounds erected as corners by the deputy surveyor.

By these means they effectually prevent any other person from acquiring a knowledge of the sectional designations of the lands in the neighborhood, thus rendering it indispensable to make resurveys before the requisite knowledge is attainable to those desirous of entering such lands.

The present and future effects of these two great evils are apparent; and in calling your attention to them, I do it with the hope and belief that if existing laws do not furnish the proper means to punish the offenders, you will recommend such further legislation as the importance of the cases demands.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HAYS,
U. S. Surveyor General, California.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Estimate of the expenses incident to the survey of the public lands and private land claims in the State of California, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Salary of the surveyor general	$4,500
Salary of draughtsmen and clerks in the office of the surveyor general	40,000
Rent of office, wages of messenger, purchase of instruments, fuel, &c., &c	18,000
For extra aid in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government	10,000
For surveying public lands and private land claims, including office expenses incident to the survey of the claims, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law	150,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HAYS,
U. S. Surveyor General, California.

U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, September 29, 1854.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1854.

SIR: I submit for your consideration the usual annual report from this branch of the public service, referring to the accompanying reports of the different superintendents, agents, sub-agents, and other communications, for detailed information respecting the operations of the department and the condition of the various Indian tribes.

The remnants of the "Six Nations," remaining in the State of New York, present the interesting spectacle of one of the most renowned portions of the aboriginal race of this continent, still adhering with traditional tenacity and veneration to the homes of their forefathers. Subjected to many trying and adverse vicissitudes, by which their numbers and territorial possessions have been greatly diminished, this once barbarous and heathen people, devoted only to war and the chase, have undergone one gratifying change, and now generally acknowledge, and partially practise, the more ennobling and beneficial principles and pursuits of Christianity and civilization. Internal dissensions, alluded to in former reports, have materially interfered with their advancement and welfare; but these it is hoped will all soon cease, and never hereafter be renewed.

The peculiar and unfortunate situation of the Indians in the State of Michigan, consisting, mainly, of the confederated bands of Ottowas and Chippewas, was fully stated last year, and the measure deemed best for their preservation and welfare suggested. It is requisite that there be new conventional arrangements with them, providing for material changes in their affairs, and in their relations with the United States and the State of Michigan. Such arrangements could not be effected without more or less expense; and, on the application of the department, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated therefor by Congress. But in consequence of the late period at which the appropriation was made, and other circumstances, it has been deemed advisable to postpone further proceedings until the next year.

By the convention with the Menomonees of the 12th of May last, they relinquish their right to a large tract of country in Minnesota, west of the Mississippi river, set apart for their permanent home by the treaty of 1848, but which, proving to be unsuitable for that purpose, was therefore unacceptable to them. In exchange therefor, they were confirmed in the possession of a portion of the tract on the Wolf and Oconto rivers, in Wisconsin, which, with the assent of the authorities of that State, had been assigned for their use, and to which they had removed. The tract granted them by the treaty of 1848 was guarantied to contain not less than six hundred thousand acres: that secured to them by the convention of May last embraces only two hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and eighty acres, and is

deemed to be more than ample for their comfortable accommodation. The lands retroceded by them, though not suitable for their purposes, will be equally valuable to the government, if not more so than those granted in exchange.

In consideration of the great difference in the quantities of the lands thus exchanged, and because it was believed that the consideration stipulated for the lands they had been induced to cede by the treaty of 1848 was inadequate, in addition to the pecuniary and other beneficial provisions of that treaty which were continued to them, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was stipulated to be paid in fifteen annual instalments, commencing with the year 1867, when the payments in fulfilment of the treaty of 1848 will expire. This consideration was increased by the Senate, in the additional sum of ninety-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars; making the aggregate amount of two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars. Having thus been permanently and most liberally provided for, and all causes of discontent removed, it is hoped and believed that in a few years the Menomonees will exhibit some evidences of moral and social advancement.

The department has been perplexed and embarrassed by the refusal of that portion of the Stockbridge Indians, of Wisconsin, parties to the treaty of 1848, to accept the tract of land selected for them in accordance with that treaty, and to which selection they at one time gave their assent. They are, or pretend to be, anxious to remain where they now are, at Lake Winnebago; and individual members of the band have repeatedly visited this city to urge an arrangement to that effect. For reasons stated in my special report to you of the 25th ultimo, their application could not be granted. The only alternative seems to be to find them a suitable home within the limits of Wisconsin; and as they require but a very small tract, this can be accomplished without prejudice to the interests of the white population of the State. It should not be done, however, without making provision for all belonging to the band—those parties to the treaty of 1848, and those who were not; including also their brethren, the Munsees, whose rights and interests were entirely disregarded in that treaty. It is much to be regretted that such an arrangement has not heretofore been effected; as the distracted condition of these Indians, and the uncertainty as to their future destination, have been of serious injury to them. A recent personal visit disclosed manifest evidences of a former state of advancement and prosperity far beyond what they now enjoy.

The only other Indians having territorial rights in Wisconsin are the band of Oneidas, who occupy a small reservation near Green Bay, and are so far advanced in civilization as to justify the presumption that, like the Brothertons, they will, at no distant day, dissolve their tribal organization and become citizens.

There are, however, within the limits of Wisconsin, and also within the northern peninsula of Michigan, a few small bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, who still occupy their former locations on lands ceded by the treaties of 1837 and 1842. It has not, thus far, been found necessary or practicable to remove them. They are very

unwilling to relinquish their present residences, as are all the other bands of the same Indians; and it may be necessary to permit them all to remain, in order to acquire a cession of the large tract of country they still own east of the Mississippi, which, on account of its great mineral resources, it is an object of material importance to obtain. They would require but small reservations; and thus permanently settled, the efforts made for their improvement will be rendered more effectual.

The Chippewas who reside in Minnesota, west of the Mississippi, are not, it is understood, desirous of ceding any portion of their country west of that river; nor is such a cession at this time deemed absolutely necessary, so far as the wants of our citizens are immediately concerned; yet, in view of the rapid spread of population in that direction, and of the future interests of the Indians themselves, it is believed that an early opportunity should be embraced to circumscribe their limits, and to concentrate them upon permanent locations, as recommended for their brethren on the east side. There are also bands of Chippewa Indians residing in the region north of the head-waters of the Mississippi, who, from the imperfection of former treaties, do not participate in their benefits, and are therefore in a very destitute condition. Some arrangement should be made to secure to them the means of subsistence and improvement.

It having been found that the country proposed to be given to the Winnebagoes, by the agreement made with them last year, for an exchange of lands, would, in many respects, be an improper location for them, it was recommended by the department that the agreement should be so amended as to assign them a location on the southern branch of the Crow river, to include Red Cedar Island lake.

The amendment which was adopted by the Senate authorized the assignment of this location to them, or one further west, as might on examination be found most advisable. A reconnoissance of the country west having thus been rendered necessary, the arrangements for the permanent establishment of these Indians, unfortunately for them, have not yet been consummated.

The difficulties connected with our relations with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota were, a year ago, as explained in the last annual report, of a serious character, but they have happily been surmounted. Congress having, at its late session, confirmed to these Indians the reservations originally intended for them by the treaties of 1851, measures were promptly adopted for concentrating them thereon, and for commencing a system of operations calculated to domesticate and improve them.

During the past season articles of agreement and convention were concluded with the Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria, Sac and Fox of Missouri, Iowa, Kickapoo, Delaware, Shawnee, Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, Piankeshaw, and Miami Indians, all residing within the central superintendency, and in the newly organized Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. These tribes possessed lands bounded on the east by the western boundaries of the States of Missouri and Iowa, and lying between the parallels of 37° and 42° 40′ north latitude, embracing, in the aggregate, nearly 15,000,000 of acres; all of which, with the ex-

ception of about 1,342,000 acres, being the amount of their several reservations, was ceded to the government. All the cessions vest the title unconditionally in the United States, except those from the Iowas, the confederate band of Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, and the Delawares. The stipulations with these tribes are, that the land ceded by them, (except the Delaware outlet,) shall, after survey, be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder; and such portions as are not so sold, shall be subject to entry at $1 25 per acre, for the term of three years; after which time Congress may reduce the price of the land then remaining unsold. The expense of surveying, managing and selling the land, is to be deducted from the proceeds of the sales, and the residue to be paid to the Indians.

The prices stipulated for the lands acquired in Nebraska do not exceed the average prices given heretofore for Indian lands, whilst those for the acquisition in Kansas are greater. This is attributed to the higher grade of title possessed by the Indians treated with in the latter Territory, but which will not necessarily be the case in the conventions contemplated to be held with the tribes there, who are the mere holders of title without guaranty for perpetuity by the United States.

The payments have been graduated and extended so far as was deemed judicious, in view of the condition of the tribes dependent, from present habits, upon annuities for subsistence. But perpetual annuities have been discountenanced, as tending to indolence and helplessness. The moneys have been placed, except in a few instances, and in those to a limited extent, under the control of the President of the United States, to be so applied as will, in his opinion, most conduce to civilization, comfort, and mental and moral improvement; and the payment of debts contracted by a few individuals, or alleged to have been contracted by them in the name of the tribes, and termed national obligations, heretofore a prolific source of bribery and corruption, are expressly forbidden.

The lands thus acquired are of excellent quality, eligibly situated, are now being rapidly settled, and will soon be brought under cultivation by that portion of our population who intend to make these Territories their future homes.

Congress appropriated the funds necessary to fulfil the stipulations of these conventions, the Senate having ratified all without amendment, except those with the Miamies and Shawnees. The amendments to the former did not require the assent of the Indians; and those to the latter were assented to by the Shawnees, coupled with the condition that neither the present nor any future council of the tribe should ever appropriate any of the funds stipulated to be paid them to the satisfaction of certain pretended claims of R. W. Thompson, G. C. Johnson, and Ewings and Clymer, against the tribe. The condition was deemed of such a character as to require the consideration and action of the Senate, and the paper was returned to the Indians, with a suggestion by the department that they should cancel it, make their assent unconditional, and, if they desired to do so, express their views of these claims in the form of an independent resolution. This suggestion was adopted by the Shawnees, the amend-

ments unconditionally assented to, and a resolution unanimously adopted expressive of the wish and desire of the Shawnees, "that no countenance be given by any of the departments at Washington to the aforesaid pretended claims, or any other of a like character."

There are several other tribes in Kansas Territory with which it will be necessary to have new conventions at an early day; and it is also very important that arrangements be made as soon as practicable with the Pawnee and Poncah Indians, of Nebraska, by which their limits may be restricted and defined, and their assaults upon emigrants, and their hostile excursions against other tribes, terminated.

Within the central superintendency no perceptible improvement has taken place during the year in the moral condition of the Indian tribes; while the unusual and protracted drought that has prevailed in that region of country has caused, in many instances, an almost total failure of the crops of some of those who have heretofore attempted to cultivate the soil.

Some of the tribes will have corn sufficient to supply their necessities; and to guard against inevitable suffering and want, it has been determined to retain a portion of the annuities of the present year due to such as are destitute of provisions, and thus afford them the means necessary to procure food during the approaching winter and spring.

The various bands of Sioux, Gros-Ventres, Arickarees, and others of the Upper Missouri agency who are parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie, received their annual presents and annuity goods with great satisfaction. The Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros-Ventres informed the agent that he might in future dispense with any further supply of corn, as they had raised enough for their own use, besides a quantity to sell. The rapid dispersion of the buffalo, and other causes alluded to in the report of the agent, require that such action be taken at once as will lay a foundation for the future support of these people.

The discontent of some of the bands on the Upper Missouri, and the attempts of those who committed the massacre near Fort Laramie—alluded to elsewhere—to enlist all the Indians of that region to join them in a general war on the whites—for details of which you are referred to the report of the agent—are, in my judgment, sufficient to require prompt action and such military defences as will be sufficient to protect those who may travel over the plains next spring.

The Omaha, Ottoe and Missouria, and the Pawnee tribes, embrace the Indians in the Council Bluffs agency. Through the neglect of their former agent, and the delay necessarily occasioned by his rejection by the Senate, and the appointment and qualification of a successor, these Indians have had but little attention during the past season. The Omahas and Pawnees have, it is understood, raised and gathered less than an average crop of corn, but the Ottoes and Missourias are without food for the winter, and all of them are nearly destitute of clothing. When recently in Nebraska, I directed the agent to make provision for the necessary wants of the Omahas, and Ottoes and Missourias; and to proceed at once, with parties of each, to select the reservations provided for in the recent treaties, so that these Indians may be removed early in the spring. By the treaty with the Omahas, it is stipulated that the United States will protect

them in their new home from the assaults of the Sioux and other hostile tribes. Without this protection, they will not, and indeed ought not to remove; and the military post, before alluded to, should be located with reference to such protection.

The Indians of the Great Nemahaw agency, comprising the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and the Iowas and Kickapoos, will, with the partial crop raised by them, and the portion of their annuities withheld to meet their necessities, get along without any serious inconvenience. It is gratifying to know that some of the Indians of this agency are impressed with the necessity of exerting themselves to change their mode of life, to adopt new habits, and to have their means employed in the erection of houses and the opening and cultivation of farms.

The crops of the Indians within the four agencies embracing the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandotts, Pottawatomies, Kansas, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Chippewas, Ottowas, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Miamies, have, to a very great extent, failed, and suffering to an unusual degree will only be prevented by the application of a portion of the ample money-annuities, which most of them have, to the purchase of such supplies as may be necessary for their comfort.

The agents have been instructed to cause the exterior lines of the tracts reserved by the recent treaties with the tribes west of Missouri and Iowa for their future homes to be surveyed and distinctly marked, so that the Indians may remove within them at the earliest practicable period. In the case of the Shawnees, the united tribe of the Kaskaskias and others, and the Miamies, the homes of the Indians cannot be selected until the government surveys are made, embracing the tracts ceded by them; and it is therefore very desirable that the public surveys in the Territory of Kansas should be prosecuted without delay.

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska with whom conventions have recently been concluded, as well as several others within the range of the emigration to those Territories, are now undergoing a severe trial, and it is by no means surprising that their moral condition has not improved during the past year. Most of them were to remove to new locations; but the conventions had first to be ratified by the Senate, and the necessary appropriations made to carry out their provisions. In this unsettled state, the minds of the Indians were ready for any and every impression that the circumstances surrounding them would be calculated to produce. The effect has been, and will continue to be, unfavorable to them, until they can be placed securely in their new homes; and it will then require the most faithful attention on the part of their agents, and the constant and devoted efforts of the missionaries and teachers, to prevent them from contracting the vices and rejecting the virtues of civilized life.

It is gratifying, however, to notice the fact, that in the midst of these adverse influences, the various mission-schools within the central superintendency, from which reports have been received, are in a sound, if not flourishing, condition, and the number of Indian youth attending them is equal to that of any former year.

As heretofore reported to you, an association of persons has undertaken to appropriate to their own use a portion of the land ceded by the Delawares, fronting on the Missouri river, and south of Fort Leavenworth; have laid out a city thereon, and actually had a public sale of the lots of the same on the 9th and 10th of October last. These unlawful proceedings have not only taken place under the eyes of the military officers stationed at the fort, but two of them are said to be members of the association, and have been active agents in this discreditable business. Encouraged by these proceedings, and prompted by those engaged in them, other persons have gone on other portions of the tract ceded by the Delawares in trust to the United States, and pretend to have made, and are now making, such "claims" as they assert will vest in them the lawful right to enter the land at the minimum price under the pre-emption law of July 22, 1854.

It is well understood that these parties can acquire no title to the lands thus "claimed." They must be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, and the stipulations of the treaty complied with in good faith; and the government should at once interpose its authority, and expel all who are trespassing on the Delaware cession. The effect has already been injurious to the peace of the Delawares, and it is due to them that such prompt and unmistakable action be had as will assure them that the United States will keep its faith. The Indians should under no circumstances be permitted to become dispirited, or to lose confidence in the public authorities; for if they do, all efforts to civilize them or to improve their condition must be unavailing. Procrastination or delay in this case will induce others to trespass on the similar cessions made by the Iowas and Kaskaskias, and others, if not upon the homes reserved by these and other Indians.

In view of the facts above stated, I am constrained to submit a few suggestions in relation to the emigrated tribes in Kansas Territory, who, by the policy of the government adopted more than thirty years ago, and reluctantly acquiesced in by them, were removed to, and became inhabitants of, the country now embraced in this Territory. Already many of them have ceded, and it is expected that others will cede, the larger portion of their lands to the United States, for the use and occupation of our citizens. The faith of the nation was pledged in the most solemn form, before these tribes removed to the region west of the Mississippi, that they should have the undisputed possession and control of the country, and that the tracts assigned to them therein should be their permanent homes. It was called the "Indian Territory," and the intercourse act made it unlawful for white men to go into it, except on a license obtained, and for special purposes; and, in this secluded home, it was believed the efforts of the government and the philanthropist to civilize the red man would be more successful than ever before. Such was not the case, however. Our population advanced rapidly to the line which was to be the barrier, and, with the emigration consequent upon our acquisitions from Mexico and the organization of our new Territories, necessarily subjected the Indians to that kind of contact with the whites which was sure to entail on them the vices, while deprived of the good influences, of civilization.

In the recent negotiations for their lands the Indians dwelt upon the former pledges and promises made to them, and were averse generally to the surrender of any portion of their country. They said that they were to have the land "as long as grass grew or water run," and they feared the result if they should consent to yield any part of their possessions. When they did consent to sell, it was only on the condition that each tribe should retain a portion of their tract as a permanent home. All were unitedly and firmly opposed to another removal. So fixed and settled was this idea, that propositions clearly for their interests were rejected by them.

The residence of the tribes who have recently ceded their lands should, therefore, be considered (subject in a few cases to a contraction of limits) as permanently fixed. Already the white population is occupying the lands between and adjacent to the Indian reservations, and even going west of and beyond them; and at no distant day all the country immediately to the west of the reserves which is worth occupying will have been taken up. And then the current of population, until within a few years flowing only from the east, now comes sweeping like an avalanche from the Pacific coast, almost overwhelming the indigenous Indians in its approaches. It is therefore, in my judgment, clear, beyond doubt or question, that the emigrated tribes in Kansas Territory are permanently there—there to be thoroughly civilized, and to become a constituent portion of the population, or there to be destroyed and exterminated. What a spectacle for the view of the statesman, philanthropist, Christian—a subject for the most profound consideration and reflection! With reservations dotting the eastern portion of the Territory, there they stand, the representatives and remnants of tribes once as powerful and dreaded as they are now weak and dispirited. By alternate persuasion and force, some of these tribes have been removed, step by step, from mountain to valley, and from river to plain, until they have been pushed halfway across the continent. They can go no further; on the ground they now occupy the crisis must be met, and their future determined. Among them may be found the educated, civilized, and converted Indian, the benighted and inveterate heathen, and every intermediate grade. But there they are, and as they are, with outstanding obligations in their behalf of the most solemn and imperative character, voluntarily assumed by the government. Their condition is a critical one; such as to entitle them not only to the justice of the government, but to the most profound sympathy of the people. Extermination may be their fate, but not of necessity. By a union of good influences and proper effort, I believe they may, and will, be saved, and their complete civilization effected.

Be that as it may, however, the duty of the government is, in my opinion, plain. It should fulfil, with the greatest promptness and fidelity, every treaty stipulation with these Indians; frown down, at the first dawning, any and every attempt to corrupt them; see that their ample annuities are directed faithfully to their education and improvement, and not made the means of their destruction; incessantly resist the efforts of the selfish and heartless men who, by specious plans and devices for their own gain, may seek to distract and

divide them; require diligence, energy, and integrity, in the administration of their affairs, by the agents who may be intrusted with their interests and welfare; and visit the severest penalties of the law on all who may violate its salutary provisions in relation to them. Let these things be done; the co-operation of the civil officers, magistrates, and good citizens of the Territory secured, and the most active efforts of the friends of the benevolent institutions now existing among them be brought into exercise for their moral culture; and, by harmonious and constant effort and action a change may, and it is believed will be brought about, and Kansas become distinguished as a land in which the complete and thorough civilization of the red man was worked out and accomplished.

The agent for the Upper Platte and Arkansas agency experienced no difficulty in obtaining the assent of the tribes who were parties to the Arkansas treaty, to the amendments of the Senate to that instrument, except the Apaches; and he expresses the belief that the Comanches and Kioways have faithfully complied with the stipulations of the same, except in their forays on citizens of New Mexico, seeming not to understand that that territory now belongs to the United States. When the agent met the Apaches, he was without an interpreter, and therefore could not submit the amendments to them.

It is stated that the great majority of the Indians of that agency have no respect for the government of the United States or the citizens thereof; that emigrating parties have generally to buy their way through the country, and that the military force at the different posts can render no assistance, being, indeed, unable to protect itself beyond the reach of the guns of the forts.

The Osages, Pawnees, and others, have also annoyed the emigrants, and committed depredations upon them. The roads on the principal routes to the Pacific coast have become very important thoroughfares. Thousands of emigrants, and many merchants, who, with their property to the amount of several millions in value, pass annually over the plains, are entitled to the protection of the government. The weakness of the present military force operates injuriously in various ways, and it would be much better to withdraw it entirely, and let emigrants have notice that they must protect themselves and their property, and leave the Indians to be dealt with by our agents alone, than to permit the posts to remain in their present weak and enfeebled condition.

The report of Agent Whitfield reiterates the admonition of his predecessor in relation to the impending fate of the Indians of the Arkansas, the Platte, and the Plains, if some policy be not soon introduced by which their habits, tastes, and pursuits may be changed. The buffalo on which they mainly rely, not only for food and clothing, but also for the means of shelter, is rapidly disappearing, and must soon cease to be a source of reliance and dependence for support. The best policy to be adopted to meet the exigency, it is difficult to determine satisfactorily. But that something should be done, and that speedily, must be apparent to every reflecting mind.

In the report last year of the late Agent Fitzpatrick he states that, in his then recent visit, he found many of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes,

and Sioux, in a starving condition, on account of the scanty supply of buffalo; and the Upper Missouri agent, in his last year's report, also states that within his agency there are at least four hundred thousand of these animals annually destroyed.

The present agent for the Upper Platte and Arkansas is of the opinion, that although starvation be inevitable, yet the Indians alluded to will never voluntarily abandon their present mode of life; and that to effect a change and obtain control over them, the United States must first effectually chastise every band.

Although having confidence in the prudence and judgment of the agent, I am constrained to think that the suggestion has not been well considered by him; and without questioning the beneficial effects which might result from the successful execution of such a measure, it would in my opinion, if attempted, prove an utter failure. These Indians have no fixed habitations, no houses, no fields, and no property, herds, or flocks, but such as may be removed with great celerity; and in their rapid migration from one portion of the country to another, they leave no trace behind to guide and direct their pursuers.

I am not prepared to suggest any better plan for their domestication and preservation, than to make an effort to colonize them in suitable tracts of country, to be selected for that purpose, and there teach them to labor and to cultivate the soil. Some, no doubt, would at once embrace the opportunity, if presented; and the improvement of their condition would have its influence upon others, who, from their destitution and want, could, it is believed, be induced to take refuge in these retreats. A portion of the funds now applied to the purchase of merchandise for annual distribution among them might be appropriated for this purpose, and the experiment made without any demand upon the treasury beyond the amount required to pay the wages of a few employés and minor agents.

The four principal tribes within the southern superintendency—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws—continue gradually to improve their condition. Having generally adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life, they are probably more prosperous and happy than any of the other tribes within our borders. Their forms of government, which have been modified and improved as their knowledge and experience have increased, and the manner in which their internal affairs are administered, do them great credit; while the zeal and anxiety of their leading men for the general education of their people, entitle them to the highest commendation of the government. They are loyal and friendly to the United States, and quiet and generally peaceful towards each other. The only cause of anxiety with regard to them, at present, is that they may be subjected to some hardship and suffering in consequence of the shortness of their crops, occasioned by the extreme drought which has prevailed in that region, as well as elsewhere.

The Seminoles within this superintendency are in a much less satisfactory condition, being ignorant and more or less debased, idle, and addicted to dissipation. The Creeks, within whose boundaries they reside, complain that they are the instruments and agents through whom most of the ardent spirits brought into their country are intro-

duced, and they have appealed to the government to interpose to abate this nuisance, which is attended with much injury to their people.

The United Senecas and Shawnees, and the other small bands of Quapaws and Senecas, also within the southern superintendency, are in comparatively comfortable circumstances; but the Osages, in the same district, who have not yet abandoned the chase, are in a much less favorable condition. An effort, which has been partially successful, is now being made to effect treaties with these several bands, for the purpose of reducing their territorial possessions, which are much too extensive, and of bringing them under a better system of control and management, with a view to their more rapid improvement.

The question of a political separation between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which has for some time been earnestly sought for by the latter, but opposed by the former, and which has excited much feeling between the members of both tribes, still remains unadjusted. Commissioners appointed for the purpose by each, were to meet early in October, to consider and discuss the subject; but information as to the result of their conference has not yet reached the department.

A political union, similar to that between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, also exists between the Creeks and Seminoles, much to the dissatisfaction of the latter, who are weak and feeble in numbers and resources, and complain of wrong and oppression from their brethren of the other and more powerful tribe. Like the Chickasaws, they cherish the natural and reasonable desire of a separate country and an independent government of their own. If their wishes in this respect were granted, it would, it is believed, exercise a powerful influence upon those in Florida towards inducing them to emigrate. It is said that they are well acquainted with the nature of the relations between their brethren west and the Creeks, and that they will never willingly emigrate so long as those relations, which are very repugnant to them, shall continue.

The Choctaw authorities are anxious to put in operation a general system of neighborhood or common schools among the people, but have not the means necessary for its accomplishment. They have requested that the balance of the orphan fund remaining in the hands of their agent, unclaimed, may be appropriated for that purpose; but, under existing laws, the department is unable to comply. It is probable that no further demands will ever be made upon this fund, amounting now to $17,550 80, and to be increased as the orphan lands in Mississippi are sold. The request is so reasonable, and the object so praiseworthy and appropriate, that it is to be hoped that Congress will authorize the department to apply the fund as the authorities of the tribe desire.

The Indians in Texas are represented to be now more peaceful and orderly than they have been during a great portion of the year. They have committed many outrages upon frontier citizens, and continue their forays beyond our boundaries, in spite of the military force in that quarter, and the efforts of the agents of this department to restrain them. It is in contemplation to collect and colonize them, on three reservations which the State of Texas has granted for the purpose, and where they are to be partially subsisted, at the expense

of the United States, for a year or two, until they can be induced to turn their attention to agriculture and the raising of stock, and thus provide for their own subsistence. The duty of making the necessary explorations of the country, and of selecting and surveying the boundaries of the reservations, was confided to R. S. Neighbors, the principal agent of the department in Texas, and to Captain R. B. Marcy, of the army, who were instructed to make a joint report of the result of their proceedings, with the plats of the reservations. At the last accounts the surveys had not been completed, and their report has consequently not been received. The important measure of thus colonizing these Indians will, when consummated, place them more fully under our control, and have a tendency to prevent the depredations and outrages from which the border citizens of Texas have so long suffered.

Conventional arrangements are necessary with all the Indians in New Mexico and Utah, except the Pueblos, for the purpose of fixing them in proper locations, and of giving to the department such influence and control over them as will enable it, as far as possible, to confine them thereon, and to induce them to resort to agriculture and kindred pursuits, instead of relying, as they now do, for support upon the uncertain and precarious supplies of the chase; and when that fails, upon the more hazardous and injurious practice of theft and plunder. Our citizens ought to have proper protection from Indian depredations; but in the present State of things in these two Territories, this is impossible. All the military force that could be sent there could not prevent such depredations, otherwise than by the extermination of the Indians. Without implements or stock, and untaught and unassisted in the art of husbandry, they cannot support themselves otherwise than they do. When, as is often the case, the chase does not supply their necessities, they must steal or starve. They must either subsist to a considerable extent by plundering the white inhabitants, or they will have to be exterminated; or else they must be colonized in suitable locations, and, to some extent at least, be subsisted by the government, until they can be trained to such habits of industry and thrift as will enable them to sustain themselves. This system is in progress in California with some prospect of success. It is about being commenced in Texas, and its adoption in New Mexico and Utah should be no longer delayed. Though expensive at first, its cost will not equal the amount of the losses sustained by our citizens from the depredations of these Indians.

The governor of New Mexico estimates the cost of putting this system in operation in that Territory at $67,500 for the first two years, $40,000 for the third, and $30,000 for each of several succeeding years.

He reports the amount of losses sustained by the white population of the Territory during the year past, at about $112,000. That the obligations of Christian duty, as well as the dictates of humanity, demand the efficient action of the government, must be too obvious to require discussion. We have to some extent taken possession of the lands of these Indians, driven them from their cherished resting-places, and destroyed the game, their only means of support. We should

now aid and teach them to live without this resource, or their destruction is inevitable.

Appropriations were made at the late session of Congress to enable the department to negotiate treaties with the Indians of these Territories, in which provision should be made for the inauguration of the policy referred to. It is to be regretted that these appropriations were delayed until it was too late in the season to send out the goods and other presents, without which the negotiations cannot be attempted with a reasonable prospect of success. They had, therefore, necessarily to be deferred till the next year. In the mean time, the governors of the Territories have been called upon, in their capacities of superintendents of Indian affairs, for information as to the extent and nature of the various Indian claims, with maps indicating the boundaries of each, and such other information as would enable the department to issue the necessary instructions; and also as to the character and description of the articles most useful to the Indians, and best suited to aid in the accomplishment of the object in view.

The reasons which prevented the accomplishment this season of treaties with the Indians in New Mexico and Utah, apply with equal force to the Blackfeet and other Indians of the Upper Missouri, and adjacent to the Territory of Washington. Measures will at once be adopted so as to insure a council with them early the next year.

Appropriations having also been made for the like purpose in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, the articles intended for presents were promptly procured and shipped by the way of Cape Horn, and the superintendents in those Territories instructed to proceed as early as practicable with the negotiations. It is hoped that these will result in satisfactory arrangements for the permanent settlement of the Indians, and in the establishment of such relations between them and the whites as will prevent the recurrence of such inhuman scenes and atrocities as have taken place in Oregon during the past year; and in which it is due to truth to state that the latter have, in some cases, been the aggressors, and shown themselves to be as barbarous and cruel as the Indians. Indeed, the usual order of things has been to some extent reversed, the department having had to invoke the aid of the military for the protection of the weak and helpless Indians from the persecutions and cruelties of the whites.

In this connexion, I would refer to the report of Superintendent Palmer, of Oregon, and to the elaborate report of Governor Stevens, of Washington, as containing much valuable and interesting information in regard to the tribes, and the condition of Indian affairs in those two Territories.

Our Indian relations in California begin to wear a more encouraging aspect. No serious disturbance has occurred there during the past year. The system of colonizing the Indians on reservations located so as not to interfere with the progress of the white settlements, has thus far been attended with happy results, in withdrawing the Indians from the injurious contact with the mining and agricultural population, from which the painful collisions and disturbances that have heretofore occurred arose. While its tendency is to satisfy the whites that they will hereafter be secured from molestation and annoyance

by the Indian population, it gives promise of disposing of the latter in a manner to admit of its being held under proper control, and gradually improved and civilized. One reservation has been established at the Tejon Pass, to which about seven hundred Indians* have been removed, and a considerable quantity of land put in cultivation. There are numbers of other Indians ready and anxious to take up their residence upon this reservation, who will be removed there as soon as arrangements can be properly and economically made for their support and employment. The result thus far encourages the belief that the Indians of California can be made a peaceful and self-sustaining people, and, it is hoped, eventually a useful population. They are easily controlled, manifest much interest in the system and arrangements for colonizing and giving them employment, and have with readiness devoted themselves to the agricultural and other occupations assigned them. The superintendent reports that the system has been so successfully organized and developed on the Tejon reservation, that there will be no necessity for any material expenditures there, after the present year. A second reservation has been selected some six hundred miles further north, for the Indians in that region, and to which they will be removed with all practicable despatch. These two reserves will, it is expected, accommodate and dispose of all the Indians in and about the present mining and agricultural districts, so that time and care can be taken in the establishment of the third and last reservation.

On the 17th of August last, a train of Mormon emigrants passed an encampment of certain bands of the Sioux Indians, who were awaiting, near Fort Laramie, for their annuity goods. One of the cattle belonging to the train made its way into the Sioux villages, and was killed and consumed by the Indians. The Mormons complained to the commandant of the fort, who despatched Lieut. Grattan, with twenty-nine men and an interpreter, to demand the person of the Indian who killed the animal. He was not delivered up; and upon the refusal or failure to do so, a fight ensued, in which the lieutenant, his entire command, and the interpreter, were killed. The particulars of this melancholy and heart-rending occurrence will be found in the report of Agent Whitfield, and the documents accompanying it. The Sioux belong to bands in amity with the United States—bands which have annuities due them under treaty stipulations; and the Mormons should, under the provisions of the "intercourse act," have applied to the agent, who was in the vicinity, for redress, and he could, under the law, have paid, out of the annuities, for the property taken; but no officer of the military department was, in my opinion, authorized to arrest or try the Indian for the offence charged against him.

Immediately after the perpetration of the massacre, the Indians repaired to the warehouses of the trading company, near by, in which their annuity goods had been stored by the contractors for their transportation, and, without awaiting the arrival of the agent to make a

* Late Superintendent Beale reported the number at the Tejon, in February last, at about 2,500.

distribution, took possession of, and appropriated the goods among themselves.

Occasions frequently arise in our intercourse with the Indians requiring the employment of force, although the whites may be, and often are, the aggressors. The Indian Bureau would be relieved from embarrassment, and rendered more efficient, if, in such cases, the department had the direct control of the means necessary to execute its own orders. A force better adapted to the Indian service than any now employed, could, it is believed, be readily organized. But careful attention and kind and humane treatment will, generally, have more influence upon the savage than bayonets and gunpowder.

The wonderful growth of our distant possessions, and the rapid expansion of our population in every direction, will render it necessary, at no distant day, to restrict the limits of all the Indian tribes upon our frontiers, and cause them to be settled in fixed and permanent localities, thereafter not to be disturbed. The policy of removing Indian tribes from time to time, as the settlements approach their habitations and hunting-grounds, must be abandoned. The emigrants and settlers were formerly content to remain in the rear, and thrust the Indians before them into the wilderness; but now the white population overleaps the reservations and homes of the Indians, and is beginning to inhabit the valleys and the mountains beyond; hence removal must cease, and the policy abandoned. Injury will not necessarily result to the Indian race from a change. By the operations of the former system, some tribes have become extinct; and the reduced numbers and enfeebled and demoralized condition of many of those who now rest upon the frontier, furnish unmistakable evidence of the effect of the system upon them. It is believed that by the proposed change, advantages will also result to the white population, while the heavy drafts heretofore made on the national treasury for removing Indian tribes will be saved.

Experience has proven the law approved June 30, 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier," to be inadequate to meet and dispose of all the varied questions and difficulties which frequently arise under, and grow out of, the existing state of our Indian relations. It does seem to me essential, in order to the proper administration by the government of its Indian affairs, that further and immediate legislation should be had on the subject.

In New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Minnesota, the supervision of our Indian affairs is given to the territorial executive, who by law is made the superintendent; and in Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska, the same is confided to an independent officer, denominated the superintendent of Indian affairs. I am satisfied that the harmony and efficiency of the Indian service would be promoted by placing our Indian affairs in the first, on the same footing in this respect that they now occupy in the last-named Territories.

Of the various evils which beset our Indian population, there is none more alarming than the traffic in ardent spirits. In spite of the laws of the government, the vigilance and exertions of its officers, and the efforts of the truly philanthropic, the evil still exists

and has its sway. Considerable reflection has confirmed me in the opinion, that much may be done towards abating this vile trade by a co-operation with the government on the part of the States and Territories bordering on the frontier. Earnest appeals have been made to them for proper legislation, but only with partial success. It is hoped that this important subject will arrest the attention of the people, and their representatives in the States and Territories referred to, and that something efficient will yet be done by them towards aiding the government in relieving the poor Indian from the evils arising from the use of ardent spirits, and the power of the whiskey trader.

In the last annual report, your attention was directed to the subject of a general council of the semi-civilized tribes of the southern superintendency, with the wild tribes of the prairies, having in view the establishment of mutual relations of peace and amity between the several tribes, and of making available the occasion to impress the wilder Indians with a just appreciation of the power and determination of the government of the United States to punish them for their aggressions, if persisted in, and to show the necessity of being at peace and on good terms as well with the whites as with their red brethren. With regard to this matter my views are still unchanged. I therefore renew my recommendation that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to carry out the object.

Referring to a suggestion made in former reports, in regard to the investment of moneys in stocks so as to produce the annual income stipulated by treaty to be secured in perpetuity to various Indian tribes, I deem it now to be my duty to allude to a provision of the second section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal a part of the act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States," &c., approved September 11, 1841. The section referred to, according to the construction put upon it, requires the department to invest all moneys held in trust for Indian tribes in stocks of the United States.

There are now funds in the treasury to a considerable amount, arising from accrued interest, lands, &c., which it would be good policy to invest; but in view of the fact that United States stocks are held at a very high price in comparison with safe State stocks bearing a like rate of interest, and inasmuch as the government is itself engaged in purchasing in its stocks at a high premium, it has been deemed best to await the approaching session of Congress, in the hope that it will take such action as may be necessary to extend the authority and option of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the investment of the moneys of Indian tribes.

The fifth, and, by limitation of law, the last volume of the work containing information relative to the history, present condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes in the United States, is in press, and it is hoped will be ready for distribution before the close of the next session of Congress.

I deem it proper to call attention to the claims of Indians to land bounty for military services rendered to the United States. Under the act of September, 1850, a considerable number of such claims were presented and allowed; but a decision having been made that

Indians are not embraced by that act, there are many equally just remaining unsatisfied. The subject not having been under the jurisdiction of this office, I am not apprized of the particular grounds of that decision; but the distinction made has caused much dissatisfaction; and as it is but just that all should be compensated for their services, I would recommend such legislation as may be deemed necessary to secure them the value of this right in money, and providing for the adjudication of their claims in this office.

In several of the western States and Territories there are bands of strolling Indians, who have from time to time become severed from the tribes to which they belong. They are generally in a deplorable condition, and are a great annoyance to the white population. They ought to be removed to their tribal home, or some other disposition made of them; and to accomplish which an appropriation by Congress will be necessary, as there are now no funds at the disposal of the department applicable.

I deem it my duty to call attention to a recent transaction of a character clearly illustrating the propriety and duty of strictly adhering to the policy of exercising, as far as possible, such a supervision and control over the moneys payable to the Indians as will secure to them the full benefit thereof, and prevent their being fleeced by designing men, under corrupt and iniquitous contracts or obligations, which in their ignorance and simplicity they have been induced or seduced to sign; or by the recognition and allowance of claims and demands against them, having no foundation in right or justice.

It having become known that the Menomonee Indians had manifested dissatisfaction with the treaty made with them in 1848, and that they were probably entitled to a larger compensation than that stipulated for the lands which they thereby ceded, they were induced to enter into a contract with an individual to prosecute a claim against the government therefor, and to agree to allow him one-third of the sum which might be recovered. About the same time a large amount of claims of traders and others were raked up to be prosecuted against the Indians, and to be paid out of such sum, although a fund had been set apart by the treaty of 1848, and applied by the Indians to the settlement and payment of their indebtedness, and which was doubtless considered amply sufficient to cover all the just and valid claims against them. The compensation for the prosecution and recovery of these claims against the Indians was understood to be one-half the amount so recovered. The two transactions were apparently in different hands, but there can be no doubt but that they were the joint and partnership operations between some three individuals. See accompanying papers in the Appendix, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O, of which B, C, F, G, and H, but recently came into the possession of this office, and to all of which your particular attention is called. Letter H, is a copy of an agreement with an individual who had but recently been the agent for the Indians, and was therefore, doubtless, supposed to be able to exercise an influence over them, by which, for a contingent compensation of $10,000, he was obligated to throw no obstacle in the way of the

transactions, but to aid and assist in both—in obtaining the largest possible sum from the government for the Indians, and all the claims against the latter that could be procured to be paid out of that sum. There was thus to be a speculation of considerable magnitude, and of a three-fold character. The government, the Indians, and the alleged or pretended claimants against the latter, were all to be levied on. By ingenuity and skilful calculation, the claim in behalf of the Indians was worked up to half a million of dollars, and those against them to about ninety thousand dollars; the third part of the one and the half of the other—amounting to upwards of two hundred and eleven thousand dollars, which, less the $10,000 to be paid under the agreement mentioned, was, in case of success of the scheme, to be divided mainly or entirely between some three individuals—making quite a handsome fortune for each out of one poor, miserable Indian tribe; to say nothing of the further drafts which would no doubt have been made on the Menomonee portion of the fund if the plan had succeeded.

Having become satisfied from an examination into the affairs of the Menomonees, and their relations with the government, that they were justly entitled to some additional compensation for the lands ceded by them under the treaty of 1848, in consequence of the quantity thereof having been under-estimated at the time that treaty was made, and also that the country thereby assigned to them west of the Mississippi was not suitable for them, the supplemental articles of May 12, 1854, referred to elsewhere, were entered into, by which they were given another and an acceptable home, and an additional allowance made to them of $150,000, which was increased by the Senate's amendment in the sum of $92,686; making the sum allowed to them $242,686, to be divided into fifteen annual instalments, commencing with the year 1867; and which is solemnly and sacredly pledged to be paid and applied under the special direction of the President of the United States, in such manner, and for such purposes, as will best tend to improve their condition and promote their permanent welfare. And any diversion of this fund for any purpose, in the slightest degree interfering with these great and beneficent ends, would be not less disgraceful to the government than it would be injurious to the Indians.

In the adoption of this measure of justice towards these Indians, the department acted upon the principle announced in the last annual report, and which I take occasion here to repeat, "that there is no absolute necessity for the employment by Indian tribes of attorneys or agents to attend to their business at the seat of government;" and that in their dependent condition, "it is the duty of government, as their guardian, to cause all matters of a business character with them, to be so conducted as to preclude the necessity of the intervention of this class of persons." The new arrangement with the Menomonees was made not only without any such intervention in their favor, but, as is well known, contrary to the wishes of the person or persons assuming to act as their attorneys, and in despite of such influences as they could bring to bear against it; and yet these individuals have had the assurance and hardihood to go into the country of these poor,

deluded, unlettered Indians, and surreptitiously obtain from them the papers marked L, M, and N, (appendix) for the purpose of filching from them the sum of $168,331 67, of which $80,895 33 to be for the payment of an unjust and unfounded claim for services in procuring the additional allowance which was voluntarily made to them through the instrumentality of the department and the Senate; and $87,436 34 for various other claims against them, which, in view of the settled policy of the government, it is not in the slightest degree bound to recognise or respect, and which possibly are entitled to as little consideration on the score of justice as the other demand. These sums, too, are sought to be obtained from the amount allowed by the supplemental agreement with these Indians, which, as already stated, is otherwise sacredly pledged, and which cannot be diverted without a violation of plighted faith and justice. I cannot forbear expressing the hope that all persons having any agency in the administration of Indian affairs, whether connected with the executive or legislative departments of the government, now or hereafter, will resolutely set their faces against, and frown down, all attempts to secure the allowance or payment of such unauthorized and improper demands against the Indians.

For his culpable disregard of the policy of the department, and his duty towards the Indians, in having anything to do with these proceedings, the sub-agent who certified and authenticated one of the papers last referred to has been summarily dismissed from office.

The instruments marked M and N in the schedule, are in the handwriting of one of the individuals whose name is attached to the contingent contract (H) with the late sub-agent; and the interpreters and other persons who attest the execution of M, are to receive of the funds pretended to be assigned and appropriated by the Indians, by virtue of the same, to themselves and their assigns, the sum of $28,311 95, they being, without exception, interested parties.

This transaction among the Menomonees has not been referred to as an isolated case, but as a sample of a class, and illustrative of the outrageous and iniquitous attempts of unscrupulous white men to enrich themselves out of the funds of the Indians. The pecuniary losses to the latter comprise only a minor portion of the injurious concomitants and results of such attempts. The Indians—particularly the chiefs and leading men—are frequently bribed and otherwise corrupted and demoralized, in order to obtain their assent to being defrauded, while the agents and others connected with the Indian service do not always escape the prevailing contamination. Among the Menomonees the fatal tendency and effect of such occurrences may be seen in the intemperate and demoralized habits and condition of Osh-kosh, principal chief, and many others of the tribe.

But the evil is a general and growing one; formidable in its combinations and alarming in its results, and therefore requiring the speedy application of the most radical and effectual remedy. All executory contracts of every kind and description, made by Indian tribes or bands with claim agents, attorneys, traders or other persons, should be declared by law null and void, and an agent, interpreter, or other person, employed in or in any way connected with the Indian service,

guilty of participation in transactions of the kind referred to, should be instantly dismissed and expelled from the Indian country; and all such attempts to injure and defraud the Indians, by whomsoever made or participated in, should be penal offences, punishable by fine and imprisonment. We have now penal laws to protect the Indians in the secure and unmolested possession of their lands, and also from demoralization by the introduction of liquor into their country, and the obligation is equally strong to protect them in a similar manner from the wrongs and injuries of such attempts to obtain possession of their funds.

In this connexion I deem it appropriate to respectfully remark, that where, as is sometimes the case, laws are passed providing for the payment of large sums of money for alleged obligations arising in this branch of the public service, without the department having an opportunity of examining into or passing upon the accounts and other evidences of such claims, the effect is to deprive it of that salutary control over the important interests committed to its charge, which is so necessary to a successful administration of its affairs; and it cannot, and should not, in such cases be held responsible for the consequences.

In carrying out all the plans heretofore devised for ameliorating the condition of the aborigines of our continent, difficulties have arisen and obstacles presented themselves on every side; and it seems impossible now to devise any means for attaining these desirable ends, by which all difficulties could be obviated and all obstacles avoided.

But partial success has attended the labors of the benevolent; and the efforts of the department when most faithfully directed have not unfrequently proved a positive injury. Adverse elements have always been at work to thwart the wishes of the government and counteract the labors of the philanthropist, and these have unfortunately been but too often successful. Our former policy, and the inveterate determination of the Indian to resist domestication, have combined to place him in a situation where the lawless and unprincipled could always have access to him; and such persons have, through all periods of our history, availed themselves of every opportunity to advise the ignorant and unlettered child of the forest against his best interests, and have but too successfully instilled into his mind prejudices against those who were laboring for his good.

Thus have the merciless and heartless followed in his path; flattered his vanity, corrupted his morals, impressed upon and confirmed him in the belief that labor and the arts of peace are degrading, and his submission to them offensive to the Great Spirit; and directed and controlled his action, and made him the victim of their avarice.

Such influences are believed to be as formidable, and more unscrupulous, now than at any former period of our history; and when we add to them the train of ever-recurring and never-ending difficulties that beset the path of the weaker, in the battle of life with the stronger race, we perceive in the present condition of the red man, and the dangers that encompass him, additional motives to call into active exercise in his behalf all the energies of the benevolent and good of the land.

As a Christian government and people, our obligations and duties

are of the highest and holiest character, and we are accountable to the Maker of all men for the manner in which we discharge them. Having faithfully employed all the means placed within our reach to improve the Indian race, and preserve it from extinction, we can, with a good conscience and strong faith, leave the issue in the hands of our common Father.

Respectfully submitted:

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

SCHEDULE.

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1854, *with reports of superintendents of Indian affairs, agents, superintendents and teachers of schools in the Indian country, &c.*

No. 1.—Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
No. 2.—Report of Marcus H. Johnson, sub-agent for New York Indians.
No. 3. Report of Matthew Smith and Rebecca Turner, committee on Indian affairs in New York.
No. 4.—Extracts from report of Henry C. Gilbert, agent for Indians in Michigan.
No. 5.—Mission report of Rev. A. Bingham.
No. 6.—Mission report of Rev. Peter Dougherty.
No. 7.—Mission report of Rev. James Shaw.
No. 8.—Mission report of Rev. George N. Smith.
No. 9.—Mission report of Rev. George Smith.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 10.—Report of superintendent Francis Huebschman.
No. 11.—Report of sub-agent John V. Suydam.
No. 12.—School report of Rosalie Dousman.
No. 13.—School report of John Wiley.

MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 14.—Report of Governor Willis A. Gorman, superintendent *ex officio.*
No. 15.—Report of agent D. B. Herriman.
No. 16.—Mission report of Rev. J. P. Bardwell.
No. 17.—Report of agent J. E. Fletcher.
No. 18.—Report of F. Andrews, physician.
No. 19.—School report of Francis di Vivaldi.
No. 20.—Report of agent R. G. Murphy.
No. 21.—Mission report of Rev. S. R. Riggs.

No. 22.—Mission report of Rev. Thomas J. Williamson.
No. 23.—School report of Thomas J. Williamson.
No. 24.—School report of G. A. Belcourt.
No. 25.—Farm report of A. Robertson.
No. 26.—Farm report of P. Prescott.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 27.—Report of superintendent A. Cumming.
No. 28.—Report of agent Alfred J. Vaughan.
No, 29.—Report of agent John W. Whitfield.
No. 30.—Extracts from special report of agent Whitfield.
No. 31.—Report of agent Daniel Vanderslice.
No. 32.—School report of S. M. Irwin.
No. 33.—Farm report of Thomas J. Vanderslice.
No. 34.—Report of agent Burton A. James.
No. 35.—Mission report of Rev. Jotham Meeker.
No. 36.—Report of agent B. F. Robinson.
No. 37.—School report of Davis W. Thayer.
No. 38.—School report of Francis Barker.
No. 39.—School report of Thomas Johnson.
No. 40.—School report of J. B. Durrick.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 41.—Report of superintendent Thomas S. Drew.
No. 42.—Report of agent George Butler.
No. 43.—Mission report of Rev. D. B. Cummings.
No. 44.—Mission report of Rev. E. J. Mack.
No. 45.—Mission report of Rev. S. A. Worcester.
No. 46.—Mission report of Rev. Stephen Foreman.
No. 47.—Mission report of Rev. Evan Jones.
No. 48.—School report of H. D. Reese.
No. 49.—School report of F. S. Lyon.
No. 50.—School report of Pauline Avery, &c.
No. 51.—Temperance report of T. B. Wolfe.
No. 52.—Report of agent Andrew J. Dorn.
No. 53.—School report of John Schoenmaker.
No. 54.—Report of sub-agent James W. Washburn.
No. 55.—School report of John Silley.
No. 56.—Report of agent Douglas H. Cooper.
No. 57.—Mission report of Rev. Cyrus Byington.
No. 58.—Mission report of Rev. C. C. Copeland.
No. 59.—Mission report of Rev. O. P. Stark.
No. 60.—School report of Jason D. Chamberlain.
No. 61.—School report of E. Hotchkins.
No. 62.—School report of A. Reid.
No. 63.—School report of A. G. Moffat.
No. 64.—School report of C. Kingsbury.
No. 65.—School report of John Edwards.
No. 66.—School report of John Edwards.

No. 67.—School report of Nathaniel M. Talbott.
No. 68.—School report of W. L. McAlister.
No. 69.—Report of agent A. J. Smith.
No. 70.—School report of J. H. Carr.
No. 71.—School report of J. C. Robinson.
No. 72.—School report of A. L. Hay.
No. 73.—School report of Mary Brown.
No. 74.—School report of E. B. Duncan.
No. 75.—School report of Thomas B. Ruble.
No. 76.—School report of R. M. Loughridge.
No. 77.—School report of Morris R. Mitchell.
No. 78.—School report of Thomas C. Carr.
No. 79.—School report of M. J. Lewis.

TEXAS.

No. 80.—Report of principal special agent R. S. Neighbors.
No. 81.—Letter from R. S. Neighbors, with accompanying papers.
No. 82.—Report of special agent George T. Howard.
No. 83.—Report of special agent G. H. Hill.

NEW MEXICO.

No. 84.—Report of Governor D. Meriwether, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 85.—Report of agent D. A. Graves.

WASHINGTON.

No. 86.—Report of Governor Isaac I. Stevens, superintendent *ex officio*.

OREGON.

No. 87.—Report of superintendent Joel Palmer.
No. 88.—Letter from superintendent Palmer.
No. 89.—Report of sub-agent Smith, with accompanying papers.
No. 90.—Letter from superintendent Palmer.
No. 91.—Letter from agent R. R. Thompson.
No. 92.—Letter from agent R. R. Thompson.
No. 93.—Report of agent R. R. Thompson.
No. 94.—Mission report of Rev. C. Mesplie.
No. 95.—Report of agent J. L. Parish.
No. 96.—Report of agent Samuel L. Culver.
No. 97.—Report of sub-agent W. W. Raymond.

CALIFORNIA.

No. 98.—Report of superintendent E. F. Beale.
No. 99.—Report of superintendent Thomas J. Henley.
No. 100.—Letter from superintendent Henley, with accompanying papers.
No. 101.—Circular to agents and sub-agents.

No. 2.

OFFICE NEW YORK SUB-AGENCY,
Randolph September 30, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Since my last annual report, the condition of the Indians within this sub-agency has not materially changed.

The Senecas at Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, who are living under a republican form of government, and annually elect all of their officers, are making the most rapid advancement in agricultural and mechanical pursuits of any of the tribes within this sub-agency.

There appears to be a growing interest in education, and the schools on both reservations are well sustained, and increasing in number of scholars.

The Senecas at Tonawanda are living under their ancient form of government, and are gradually improving their condition in all respects. Their schools are well sustained.

The Onondagas and Oneidas are making good advancement in agriculture, and improving their condition, and are energetic in sustaining good schools.

The Tuscaroras rely wholly upon agriculture, and are good substantial farmers, and sustain good schools. The labor bestowed by the Indians, the present year, to agricultural pursuits, has been abundantly repaid by good crops, and in my opinion the Indians were never better prepared for an approaching winter than at the present time.

The goods annuity, as far as received, has been delivered to the officers of the several bands, and has given good satisfaction. The annuity goods for the Onondagas and Oneidas I have never received, the reasons of which were explained in a special report made to the department on the 9th September instant.

With respect, your obedient servant,

MARCUS H. JOHNSON,
United States Sub-Agent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Census of New York Indians for 1854.

Names of tribes and location.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Senecas at Cattaraugus	305	331	567	1,203
Senecas at Allegany	159	176	377	712
Senecas at Tonawanda	159	175	280	614
Total	623	682	1,224	2,529
Tuscaroras at Tuscarora	61	57	151	269
Cayugas with Senecas	39	31	84	154

Census of New York Indians—Continued.

Names of tribes and location.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Onondagas at Onondaga Castle	80	98	144	322
Onondagas with Senecas, at Cattaraugus	9	6	17	32
Onondagas with Senecas, at Allegany	19	14	54	87
Onondagas with Senecas, at Tonawanda	.....	1	3	4
Onondagas with Tuscaroras, at Tuscarora	2	5	20	27
Total	110	124	238	472
Oneidas at Oneida Castle	43	44	89	176
Oneidas with Senecas, at Cattaraugus	4	1	1	6
Oneidas with Onondagas, at Onondaga Castle	19	24	29	72
Oneidas with Senecas, at Tonawanda	.....	1	.....	1
Total	66	70	119	255
				3,679

This census of the Onondagas and Oneidas is as taken in 1853, not having received the census of these tribes the present year.

No. 3.

To the Yearly Meeting now sitting:

The committee on Indian concerns report, that the Senecas at Cattaraugus continue to improve in the management of their farms, and as regards their social habits and domestic comforts; but they still are greatly agitated and kept in a state of excitement by party dissensions relative to their political and other concerns.

The committee have not seen their way to make them any visit during the past year. There has, however, been maintained with them an active correspondence, by which we have been kept regularly informed of the occurrences that have transpired among them. The following extracts from some of their letters will place before the yearly meeting satisfactory evidence that they are greatly improved in their condition and circumstances, and that there is an encouraging prospect, notwithstanding the unfavorable influences which still operate to retard their advancement, that they are gradually, and we hope successfully, advancing in civilization.

In a letter dated 5th month 10th, last, they say: "The Senecas begin to feel that their children must be educated. They appreciate this more than they formerly did, and we think we may say, with truth, that there is a gradual improvement in their domestic habits. Many families now possess, in a good degree, nearly all what may be called the substantial comforts of civilized life. A stranger passing through some parts of the reservation would be surprised to learn that the inhabitants a few years ago were totally unacquainted with

farming, and obtained their subsistence by hunting and fishing. Here and there may be seen houses surrounded by yards and gardens, and orchards of fruit, and many farms well cultivated, which bespeak that the owners are possessed of intelligence, with industry and thrift. Many of the farmers have good teams, and farming utensils of various kinds, such as are in use by the white people around them; in fact, the mass of the people are fast becoming a working community, and before many years they will derive their subsistence entirely from the cultivation of the soil." They add: "As respects the females, we believe a change for the better has taken place. Comparatively little field labor is now performed by them, and they are becoming better acquainted with the cares and duties more appropriate to their sphere. Their children are better cared for in health, and better nursed in sickness, than formerly. Their houses are kept in better condition, and their husbands and children are made more comfortable and happy; and we hope the time is not far distant when it will be as disreputable for a woman to be seen with a hoe in her hand, as it was a few years past to see a man employed with that instrument."

In an official communication from the president of the Seneca nation, after requesting attention to some of their concerns at Washington, he says: "Our people are progressing slowly, and are becoming an agricultural community. If you could see us now, you would observe a great change in the looks of our farms, and in our habits generally. We are determined to progress at any rate. Since you were here, many of our old men and women have passed away, and all will soon be gone. The few that remain among us are generally in good health."

In a letter from an educated Seneca youth, who is now engaged in translating the four Gospels into the Seneca language, he says: "It has been predicted that the red man is doomed to extinction; but it is my humble opinion, a proper management of their fine representative republican government would save them, and place them upon a footing with their white neighbors who suround them. The red man has deeply to regret his past folly in having squandered away so much of his lands almost for nothing; and if the government he now holds in his grasp fails to secure him from selling any more land, he will destroy himself."

The committee have been informed, by another letter recently received, that there are on the Allegany reservation three schools, attended by an average of about one hundred and thirty scholars; and that there are five schools at Cattaraugus, at which at least two hundred scholars attend. The writer further says: "There is a great improvement in the habits and morals of the people. Intemperance has been banished from the Cattaraugus reservation, and if any one is seen drunk, he will have procured the liquor from without its limits. The population is believed to be increasing here, but not at Allegany. The men are becoming more industrious, and many of them have already made considerable progress in getting in their fall sowing of winter grain, while our women are generally withdrawn from field labor. The wheat crop the past harvest is very good. Corn has done well; and late-planted potatoes have done exceedingly well. In a word, our people have raised enough for their support."

The committee have also been informed that "the Seneca council have sanctioned the establishment of an orphan asylum, in which it is intended that destitute children will be received and provided for. It is proposed that the sum of $2,500 be raised and invested as a permanent fund for the support of those children, and that an additional and separate fund be also provided for the erection of a suitable building for their accommodation." The design is to "restrict this institution principally for girls; though boys of between four and ten years of age may probably, for the present, be received into it, but none older. When arrived at that age, the intention is to remove them into a boys' boarding-school, which they hope they will be able before long to establish."

This movement on the part of those Indians affords a most gratifying evidence of their increased and increasing moral and intellectual improvement; and we trust in a few years more they will be found to have realized the hope expressed in one of their letters, that "the people of Cattaraugus will, at no very distant day, be able to place themselves upon a footing with their white neighbors around them."

Signed on behalf of the committee:

MATTHEW SMITH.
REBECCA TURNER.

No. 4.

Extracts from Agent Gilbert's report.

OFFICE MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, November 9, 1854.

SIR: The number of Indians under my charge during the past year is as follows:

Chippewas	5,167
Ottowas	1,237
Pottawatomies	266
Chippewas of Lake Superior, about	4,000
	10,670

The Chippewas of Lake Superior are scattered over the country from Kewawenaw bay, on the south shore of the lake, to the boundary line between Minnesota and the British provinces. Some of them have become permanently located, and have formed schools, churches, and all the usual accompaniments of civilized life. The first settlement of this kind is at L'Anse, near the head of Kewawenaw bay. About six hundred Indians reside here. There are two villages, one on each side of the bay, and at each the dwelling-houses, church, and school-houses, and other improvements, are not inferior in outward appearance, or adaptation to the purposes for which they are intended, to those usually found in our frontier settlements. The Indians who reside there have abandoned, to a great extent, their own peculiar customs. They dress like the whites, cultivate the soil, understand and appreciate the value of money and other property, and are keen,

shrewd, and intelligent in making bargains and transacting their own affairs. Many of them read and write both their native tongue and our own language, and they may generally be said to have fairly passed the dividing-line between barbarism and civilization.

Passing west, we come next to the La Pointe Indians, a large band of more than one thousand souls. These people are now in a transition state. They are subdivided into ten smaller bands, each having a head man or chief. At Bad river (in the immediate vicinity of La Pointe) is a missionary station, under the charge of the Rev. L. H. Wheeler. A church and school-house, and several dwelling-houses, all good substantial buildings, have been erected. The school is kept up during nearly the entire year. A tract of land has been cleared and brought under good cultivation, and the Indians generally manifest a strong inclination to abandon their own customs and adopt those of the whites. Many of them have already done so, and their party is constantly increasing. Its advantages are such that it will constantly be receiving accessions to its numbers from other bands now residing in the interior; and I am strong in the belief that it will form a kind of central point, from which will radiate an influence that will gradually, but surely, accomplish the civilization of the entire remnant of this people.

South of the Bad river settlement, and about Lakes Courteville and De Flambeau, are other bands, numbering in the aggregate from 1,200 to 1,500 persons, who are still in the lowest state of degradation. They have for several years been deprived of all participation in the benefit of existing treaties, and are in a state of poverty and destitution absolutely shocking. They came out *en masse* to the recent annuity payment, and were literally naked and starving. During the past year the small-pox has made fearful ravages among them, having carried off not less than one-fourth of their people. I could not prevail upon them to abandon their present homes and unite with the Indians at La Pointe, but have no doubt that they will ultimately consent to do so.

We come next to the Fond Du Lac band, numbering about 580, who reside about the St. Louis river, at the head of Lake Superior. They do not differ materially from the La Pointe Indians. They have at present no missionary station, but are anxious that a school should be established among them.

The Grand Portage band reside at the mouth of Pigeon river, near the boundary-line. They are small in number, but universally industrious and intelligent, and have already attained a higher degree of civilization than any other of the lake Indians. A mission has been established among them for many years.

The number of Indians on our last pay-roll belonging to the Chippewas, of Lake Superior, is 2,479. From the best information I could obtain, I estimate those who did not participate in the payment at about 1,500, making a total of 4,000, as above stated.

Among them all an excellent feeling prevails. For many years they have had but little to encourage them to become permanently located, or to attend to the cultivation of the soil. The fear of removal

has paralyzed to a great extent the efforts of the missionaries. No substantial, permanent improvement could be made, from the fact that they had no assurance that they would be permitted to retain them. In some cases where the land has been surveyed and brought into market, the Indian gardens have been selected and entered by white men, and the occupants driven to make new locations, or abandon entirely the cultivation of the soil. Several such instances of extreme hardship were related to me.

The condition of our lower peninsular Indians, and their relations with the government, require, in my judgment, immediate attention; and I agree entirely with the remark contained in your last annual report, that "the dictates of humanity, and good policy, alike require the early and effective interposition of the government in respect to them."

These Indians are principally of the Chippewa tribe. There are also remaining several remnants of the Ottowas and the Pottawatomies.

Their business with the government is mainly based upon the stipulations of the treaty of Washington of March 28, 1836. The annuities due by this treaty will expire with two more payments in 1855.

I transmit herewith the missionary and school reports of Rev. A. Bingham, J. Shaw, P. Dougherty, Geo. Smith, and Geo. N. Smith.

These statements and reports all show a gradual improvement; very small, however, in comparison with what might reasonably be expected, if some such arrangement as I have suggested could be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. GILBERT,
Indian Agent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 5.

MISSION HOUSE, *Sault Ste. Marie, September* 1, 1854.

SIR: In presenting our annual report at the present time, we would with gratitude record the goodness of God to us in the preservation of the lives of all the mission family, and the Indians generally who are in any wise connected with us. Although the destroyer has been making its ravages around us, and the pale messenger has been summoning away its victims from the midst of us, yet, unprofitable as we are, our Heavenly Father has kindly protected us, and favored us with a goodly measure of health, so that we have been enabled to prosecute our labors with a steady and unabating hand.

Soon after our last annual report three boarding scholars were received, which increased our number to six; since then two have been dismissed, and three have been received, making our present number of beneficiaries seven—five males and two females. Four of them are young men, and three of them are sons of chiefs. They have all made good progress for the time they have been in the mission.

Our school has been continued regularly through the year, with a brief vacation at the close of each quarter, and has been large and interesting. The pupils entered on our catalogue for the different quarters have varied from fifty-seven to eighty-eight; and an extra assistant has been employed a portion of the time. All the branches usually taught in common schools, including composition and music, have been taught to some extent with us; and we think we should not err in saying that good progress has generally been made by the pupils.

We keep up an interesting Sabbath school uninterruptedly, and a Bible class most of the year, which our beneficiaries attend and participate in as far as their capacities for those studies will justify.

Christian worship is regularly maintained at this station on the Sabbath, both in English and in Indian; and I have a fellow-laborer stationed among the Indians up the lake who ministers to them in their own native tongue. Three natives have received the rite of baptism on a profession of their faith, and been connected with our church since our last report, one of whom is one of our boarding scholars.

Our Indians are vigorously prosecuting the fishing business at this season of the year, and are now in considerable numbers collected at White-fish Point for that purpose. As I have not been up to visit them since June, I am unable to report their success.

Some of them took a contract for getting wood last winter, and, unconnected with any white men, prosecuted it to good effect; and consequently the profit made is wholly their own.

In short, I think we may say their progress is onward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BINGHAM,
Superintendent Baptist Mission.

H. C. GILBERT, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 6.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY, *September* 8, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Not getting our school in operation until about the time proper to present the annual report, and being pressed with various duties incident to the commencement of such an institution, I did not prepare a report of the operations of the mission last year. You will find herein a statement of the operations and condition of the school and mission the past year.

The mission and school are under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church. Owing to the rapid changes which are taking place in our country, and the consequent modification of the plans of our government with respect to the Indian tribes, producing changes in the condition and future prospects of these bands, it became necessary for the board to modify its plan of operation among them. After deliberation, it was determined to try the plan of a manual-labor boarding-school. After much expense and

labor, a building sufficiently large to accommodate fifty or sixty scholars was erected on one of the most healthy and suitable locations on Grand Traverse bay. The school went into operation in September of last year, with twenty boys and nine girls. The number was gradually increased to twenty girls, all full-blood Indian children except two.

The institution has connected with it a farm of good land. Some twenty acres are now under cultivation, and about twenty-five more will be ready for planting in the spring.

Most of the Indians of the bay have purchased lands in the neighborhood of the mission, and are clearing their farms, and preparing themselves comfortable habitations. Meetings are kept up regularly at the mission building for the religious instruction of the Indians on the Sabbath. There is good attendance. They are gradually improving in habits of sobriety, industry, and economy; and since they have got settled on their own land, they appear contented and ambitious to improve.

The school is divided into two departments, male and female, each taught by a separate teacher. The mission force at present is one missionary and wife, one female teacher, and a seamstress, with such domestic help as is necessary to do the work. During the winter there were two female teachers. Miss Cowles, who had charge of the boys' school, resigned last spring and returned to her friends, since which time I have had charge of the boys' department. We were under the necessity of suspending the boys' school a few weeks in the spring while I was absent to procure help for the kitchen and washhouse.

The regulations of the institution are as follows: Rise, in summer, at half-past four, and in winter at five o'clock a. m.; prayers at half-past five in summer, and six in winter; work from breakfast to half-past eight; school at nine; dinner at twelve; school at half-past one; work from half-past four to six; prayers at eight o'clock p. m., and the children immediately to bed.

It was to be expected that some would feel uneasy under the restraints on their freedom—the regular attention to hours of instruction and labor—such an institution would necessarily impose. They were willing to be well clothed and fed and sit by a warm fire, and to do, as they have been accustomed to do, what they thought proper; but when they might be trained to habits of order, industry, and economy, as well as to read, they became uneasy and dissatisfied. Four such, after a trial, left, preferring to lounge in the camp or stroll about, to the acquiring, by study and labor, that knowledge and those habits of industry necessary to attain to the comforts of civilized life. The children, generally, have been attentive to their studies. They have made commendable improvement. Their capacities to acquire knowledge appear to be generally equal to those of white children from the same grade of society. Their advancement will, perhaps, be slower, owing to the fact that all instruction, books, &c., are in a strange language, in which are several sounds entirely unknown to their native language; so that, besides the ordinary difficulties with which all children meet in acquiring ideas, they have to overcome those of strange sounds,

which the organs are with difficulty made to utter; and terms, all of which are, in the beginning, to them like Greek without a Lexicon.

Thus far, the school promises well. The nine girls who first entered are all studying geography and arithmetic, and, with one exception, can write legibly. They are all improving in habits of industry and neatness; also in their manners.

Out of school, the boys are taught the various arts of husbandry, and the girls are taught sewing, knitting, and washing. Little attention is given to things which are only ornamental, which will be of but little practical value to them when they return to their places among their people. With a knowledge of letters, they are taught the various duties of housekeeping, which will be of the highest importance to their future comfort, improvement, and usefulness among their people.

PETER DOUGHERTY, *Missionary.*

HENRY C. GILBERT,
Indian Agent.

No. 7.

SAULT STE. MARIE, *September* 10, 1854.

SIR: Through a kind Providence I am permitted to report favorably in regard to the missions under my charge. The Sault Ste. Marie mission has enjoyed unusual prosperity during the past year. At our new location, twelve miles above the Sault, eight houses have been built during the year, and three others are being built; more would have been built but for the want of timber. The Indians have chopped some one thousand cords of wood, by which they have supported themselves well; cleared some land, so that each family has some potatoes growing to last them through the winter; and while sickness has raged in different parts—and even at the Sault several have died with cholera—a kind Providence has presided over this mission, and we have enjoyed good health. I have had associated with me Rev. George A. Chipman and wife, and Miss Martha M. Chipman. The school has been kept regular, with two short vacations, and well attended, averaging between thirty and forty scholars. We have had eight children in the mission family attending school; some young men who commenced with their letters, but they have made good improvement. Some of the scholars are quite advanced in geography, arithmetic, and English grammar. Our prospects have never been more encouraging. The Missionary Society have purchased between eight and nine hundred acres of land here for the use of the Indians. We divide it off to them into from five to ten acre lots, so that each family has its own lot separate. We give them titles, with conditions not to alienate it to white men, nor to leave it unoccupied. This greatly encourages them. Last winter we built some five hundred feet of dock, so that steamboats stop to wood. Our plan, we are satisfied, is the only one that can permanently benefit these Indians; that is, to

induce them to settle down, forsake their rambling habits, and become tillers of the soil. In carrying out these plans, we are happy to believe that we not only have the countenance and approbation, but also the assistance, of the government and government officers. With such assistance, and the continued blessing of our Heavenly Father, we hope soon to see these remnants of a noble race taking their place among our best citizens, notwithstanding the miserable rum-sellers (whose name is legion) are constantly opposing and slandering missionaries, and endeavoring to prejudice the Indians against the missions, that they may the more easily poison and then rob them.

Our other mission is at Kewawenaw, Rev. R. Dubois, missionary. This is in a flourishing condition, and fast advancing in civilization and Christianity.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES SHAW,

Supt. Indian Missions, Lake Superior District.

Hon. Mr. GILBERT.

No. 8.

OLD WING MISSION, GRAND TRAVERSE,
October 3, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to the regulations of the department, I send you the following as my annual report:

I commenced school early last winter, and continued it till the Indians moved into their sugar camps in the spring. I began the summer school immediately after planting, and continued it till in September.

The number of scholars on my list are: males, 25, females, 20; whites: 2 males, 1 female—whole number, 48. Those who have attended steadily have made encouraging progress. The alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, elements of astronomy, and vocal music, have been taught; in all these different branches, considerable proficiency has been made. It is amusing to see the little boys and girls look at the black-board, and tell the sun and planets in their order, and comparative magnitudes; also the size, form, and motions of the earth. Our meetings on the Sabbath have generally been very full. I have preached every Sabbath through the year; the results are very encouraging. Our Sabbath school also has been attended with very happy results, as also a meeting for religious inquiry and instruction held every Friday afternoon.

The farming department has been well filled by Sharwun, who was appointed last fall. I think so much satisfaction has not been given by any previous farmer. The season has been, on the whole, good; the crops of the Indian fields are fine; considerable more corn and potatoes are raised than will be necessary for consumption. On the whole, the advance of the past year has been decidedly good. How the increase of white settlers at the bay will affect the Indians, remains to be determined. If they can bear the contact, and resist

the evil influences, it will doubtless be beneficial. This is to be hoped for, while the contrary is much to be feared and guarded against.

I am your humble and obedient servant,

GEO. N. SMITH.

H. C. GILBERT, Esq.

No. 9.

FLINT, MICHIGAN, *October* 24, 1854.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my annual report of the missions under my care.

These missions embrace the Indians known as the Chippewas of Saginaw, and are located at different points on the Saginaw bay and the tributaries of Saginaw.

I am authorized to report commendable improvement at all the stations, especially those most removed from contact with the whites. Those most employed in farming succeed best. Those on the bay and immediate vicinity, where they are employed in the fisheries and in lumbering, do not succeed so well. The true policy in civilizing the Indians is to encourage them in agricultural and mechanic pursuits; attach them to the soil by giving them titles to the land; individually interest them in rearing domestic animals, and in the cultivation of fruit-trees. Most of the bands that have turned their attention to farming have corn enough to supply them, and one in Lapeer county have raised wheat enough for their bread, and have sown a much greater quantity this fall.

They begin to feel seriously the want of more land—not for hunting, but for farming purposes. They need more working oxen and agricultural implements. They look to your department for these last, because they have been in the habit of receiving supplies from this source. If the department can aid in procuring for them a tract of land, (as suggested in a former report,) it would confer a lasting benefit upon this feeble remnant of a once powerful, but now helpless and dependent people. I have no doubt but you will be disposed to do what can be done in this respect; but it must be done soon. Not that we suppose they will soon be extinct, but the land in this region is passing rapidly into hands of individuals, and there will be none left for the government to bestow. I would suggest that your department do this; aid by its influence to induce the proper authorities to withhold from sale a tract of land that may be selected, until the Indians, by the sale of their present lands, or by the aid of their friends, (for they are not friendless,) shall be able to purchase it in sufficient quantities to make each family a comfortable home and farm. The former suggestion of your department is greatly to be preferred. I see no hope of its accomplishment, from the fact that it will require legislative enactment, and other and weightier matters engross their time. This last may be effected through the executive, without delay.

The great bane of the Indian, intoxicating liquors, has had more serious effects upon them the past year than any former year in the history of the mission, from the fact that the laws of Michigan prohibiting its sale are in such a state of uncertainty that they cannot be enforced. There are always some at our settlements that cannot be restrained when they can have access to it. We hope this is temporary.

We have had during the past year in successful operation six day schools. The number of scholars in attendance is about two hundred and twenty. The students make commendable improvement in all the branches commonly taught in such schools. Our school-books are all in the English language, and are such as are used in the common schools in this State. Our policy is to employ men of families to reside among them as teachers. (These are distinct from the missionaries, who travel at large and preach.) Sometimes we cannot do this, for the want of means or otherwise, and have to employ persons transiently. The usual amount paid to a teacher is three hundred dollars, and house and garden furnished. Men have to do this work at a great sacrifice. We should have two additional schools put in operation this fall, but could not obtain the means.

A serious drawback to the more rapid advancement of these people in civilization, is the want of any organized and successful method of improving the females. The young men are instructed in the arts of civilized life; but, as soon as they are married, they return to their former mode of life. To do this would require a distinct department of missionary labor.

Yours,

GEO. SMITH,
Superintendent Flint Indian Missions.

Hon. H. C. GILBERT.

No. 10.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Milwaukie, September 28, 1854.

SIR: In compliance to the regulations of the Indian department, I submit my annual report. Of the Indian tribes at present under the superintendence of this office, the Oneidas and Brothertons require less attention than the others. The Oneidas live on their reserve near Green Bay mostly, and, with good success, are engaged in farming. Their number is increasing by the immigration of their brethren from the State of New York. The high price of pine lumber and shingles threatened to induce many of them to neglect their farming improvements, and to go to work in their "pineries," getting out pine and shingles, by which business they will come in contact with influences less beneficial; but some of their prominent men are earnestly opposed to so much lumbering being done by their people; and it is to be hoped, that, by the refusal of the Secretary of the Interior to sanction the erection on the reserve of another saw-mill, the position taken

by those chiefs will be strengthened, and that their counsels will prevail.

In compliance with the "act for the relief of the Brotherton Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March 3, 1839, the township of land constituting the reserve of those Indians was subdivided in lots of convenient size, and allotted among the members of the tribe, and they became citizens of the United States.

Passing through their township on my visits to Stockbridge, I noticed that their farms are in good order, and that many white men have bought lots and settled among them, to which there could be no objection, as the township can well sustain, in addition to the Indians, an agricultural population much larger. The Brothertons are exercising all the rights of citizenship; and some of them have been and are now filling various county and other offices with credit to themselves. I have heard none of them regret the action of Congress and its consequence. Their township is subdivided, without reference to the Indian or white population, into four school districts, which are drawing their quota from the State school fund; and, since a few years, no moneys have been expended by the United States for their benefit; but as, under the proviso to the 7th section of the above mentioned act of March 3, 1839, the Brothertons seem to be entitled to their proportion of the $1,500, (appropriated annually for educational purposes, under the 5th article of the treaty of Butte des Morts, concluded August 11, 1827,) arrangements are now made to expend such money at Brotherton in the employment of teachers, at such times when the funds derived from taxation and the State school fund will be exhausted.

Four years after the passage of the "act for the relief of the Brotherton Indians," Congress passed an act containing literally the same provisions, "for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians," living in the township north of the Brothertons, the consequences of which, and of latter ill-advised legislation on the part of Congress, were most disastrous to those whom it was intended to benefit. The Stockbridges seem to consist of the remnants of the Muhikennek tribe, with accessions, by adoption, by purchase of interests in their lands, or otherwise, of remnants of the Narragansett, Pequot, Penobscot, and Delaware tribes or bands of Indians, an admixture of some white and some African blood, and of some persons who seem to be of pure European and others of pure African extraction. Their present number is about three hundred and sixty. They derive their name from the town of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where they were taught Christianity and the arts of civilization. There seems to have been prevailing among them a disposition to adopt into their tribe other Indians and others, and at times, again, a gross neglect and disregard of rights acquired by adoption; and to the factious spirit ruling amongst them, more than to their not being prepared to exercise all the rights of citizenship, must be ascribed the total failure of the experiment which had been successful in the case of the Brothertons.

The law of March 3, 1843, had been accepted in fact by all the Indians by exercising some of the privileges conferred by it, particularly that of selling and conveying land, and had been fully carried out,

except as to the issuing of the patents to the allottees, when at the instance of a number of them, who claim to have always been opposed to this law, an act was passed (approved August 6, 1846) repealing the act of 1843, and making again Indians of the Stockbridges, but without any provision being made for the rights of innocent purchasers of lots of land, or for obtaining a recession of the jurisdiction of the Territory of Wisconsin, which by the act of 1843 had been extended over the town of Stockbridge, and had been exercised by the collection of taxes and in every other respect. At first it was to be feared that serious conflicts would occur between the authorities and the part of the Indians who re-organized their tribal organization, refused to pay taxes, and called the Oneidas to their assistance. The act of August 6, 1846, failed to give relief to either of the three parties existing at Stockbridge—the Indians belonging to the tribal organization, those Indians who do not belong to it, called Citizen party, though none of them had enrolled their names as citizens in the manner prescribed by the same law, and the white settlers, who had bought lands from the Indians. To cure its "impracticabilities" a treaty was entered into by commissioners of the United States with the tribal organization of Stockbridges on the 24th of November, 1848, by which nearly half of the lots of land in the township were recommended to be patented to Indians of the Citizen party and white men named in a schedule, and the remainder of the township was sold to the government (for $51,504 85,) to be brought into market at the appraised value, and the Stockbridges belonging to the tribal organization stipulated to remove *west* of the Mississippi. This treaty was amended by the Senate, giving the Indians seventy-two sections of land in Minnesota, and $25,000 to wipe out certain claims of the Stockbridges and Munsees, and was carried out as to the payments due at the time; but the removal of the Indians was delayed by the government not succeeding, until in 1852, in purchasing lands of the Sioux.

When the lands in Minnesota were put at their disposal, these Stockbridges set up a claim against the government for not removing them sooner; refused to remove, and applied for the township of Stockbridge to be ceded to them; which proposition was rejected, but a location offered to them in Wisconsin, near the Menomonee and Oneida reservations, if they should prefer it to the location in Minnesota. In the mean time the Stockbridges, who were parties to the treaty of 1848, have squandered the moneys paid to them under that treaty, and by the State of New York, and the others have sold almost all their lots of land, and both are now poor and destitute. A white population of nearly three times the number of the Indians are living interspersed with them on lands bought from the Indians, or on land sold in 1848 to the government; and many of the latter, after buying out the Indians' right of temporary occupancy, have settled on the improved lots, expecting to buy them when they will be brought into market. The township is governed by supervisors, justices of the peace, and other township officers, while the Indian organization ("the nation") have their sachem and councillors; and the Indians contend, whenever it is their interest, that the courts and other author-

ities of the State have no jurisdiction over them. Tax titles have accrued on many lots, even on those now held by the government, for taxes levied under the authority of the Territory, and the confused state of affairs existing is probably without a parallel anywhere. A very laborious investigation of these affairs, and of each and every case, is now being made, and I trust will enable the government to do justice to all parties. The so-called Citizen party and a number of the so-called Indian party of the Stockbridges are anxious to remove, and I hope that all of them will be enabled to resume their agricultural pursuits, and to live in peace and harmony, by settling them in some proper new location, together with the Munsees of New York, whose rights to lands in common with the Stockbridges have been entirely neglected for many years.

The Menomonees have been located permanently, by the treaty concluded with them on the 12th of May last, on twelve townships of land on the Upper Wolf river. The large claim made by them against the government has been extinguished by stipulating for annuities for fifteen years, beginning in 1867, when the annuities under the treaty of 1848 expire, and by most liberally providing for means to assist them in establishing themselves as farmers, and not to rely any more on the chase for their subsistence. All proper means have been used, and I trust will continue to be used, to impress upon their mind the necessity of availing themselves of the facilities offered to them to improve; and from the results which they have produced this season, with very limited means of farming, the hope is to be entertained that with proper efforts they will be prevailed upon to become civilized. The Menomonee is generally strong and well-built, not inexpert in the use of the axe, and acquires with little difficulty the use of other agricultural and mechanical instruments. He is of a mild, good disposition, and inclined to appreciate the efforts of the officer who works for his improvement, and reproaches him for his faults and vices. But a lack of firmness and perseverance makes it necessary that he should be looked after frequently, and that his being exposed to deteriorating influences should be prohibited entirely, or as much as possible. This is not true of all the Menomonees, as a number are already good farmers and capable of managing their own affairs; and, again, some are too lazy and worthless, almost beyond the hope of improvement; but it will be found true as to the great majority.

Until last year the Chippewa language was taught in their schools as much or more than the English; but as it was thought of first importance that they should study the English more thoroughly, the Chippewa has been discontinued. The youth acquire easily a knowledge of the English, but are somewhat bashful to speak it readily.

Many of the Menomonees are temperate, but have not sufficient control over the others to prevent them from using whiskey when it is within their reach.

Prosecutions for selling liquor to Indians, in the courts of the counties in the neighborhood of their settlements, have seldom been of any avail; but evidence is now being collected, to be brought before the United States circuit court, which I believe will lead to the punishment of the culprits.

In erecting their public buildings, many of the young men will be employed to do the rough carpenter and other work, to make shingles, &c.; and with proper persons to teach them how to work, and to set them a good example, they will soon learn the most necessary trades and farming.

As far as I have been able to collect data in relation to the decrease of the number of Menomonees, it appears that the decrease since twenty years is to be accounted for by the ravages of the small-pox in 1838, of the cholera in 1847, (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation,) by men being killed in drunken rows, and by the fever, which, from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging amongst them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessaries; which was not alone their fault, as, since the first attempt was made to buy them out—which afterwards resulted in the treaty of 1848—until the present year, their affairs have been such as not to encourage any improvements.

It will be admitted that these causes of decrease of their number can be avoided to a great extent; and as they raise as many and more healthy children than most of the white population of this country, it is to be hoped that they will not dwindle down any more.

After much reflection as to the probability of success of the attempt to civilize them, which is now being commenced, I have come to the conclusion that, if it fails, it will fail not because these Indians are not capable of improvement, but because the government will not succeed, during the series of years which will be required to educate the next generation, to find the proper persons to carry out its benevolent objects.

Many of the persons who live much with the Indians, and some of whom are employed in different capacities by the Indian department, on account of the knowledge of their language, participate in the common talk and belief that these attempts to civilize Indians are idle and ridiculous. Such persons will be but imperfect instruments to carry out the views of the government, and, if practicable, men ought to take their places who will employ all their energy in improving the Indian, by teaching him and by exercising a moral influence over him. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMAN,
Superintendent Northern Superintendency.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 11.

GREEN BAY, *September*, 1854.

SIR: Since my last annual report, things relating to the different tribes of Indians within this sub-agency have remained very much the same as reported at that time.

The tribal affairs of the Stockbridges being now in a course of adjustment, it is hoped the difficulties which have so long retarded their prosperity will soon be settled. During years of suspense, they have made but little, if any, improvement in their condition. They are, however, a civilized people, making agriculture their business and sole dependence for a livelihood; and as soon as they can be permanently located upon lands of their own, they will undoubtedly become good and independent farmers. Their school, still under the charge of Mr. Slingerland, has been kept open most of the year, with an increased attendance of scholars. No report has been received.

The Oneidas are steadily and quietly progressing in their agricultural pursuits. I have visited them several times, and find them happy and contented. They have paid more attention to farming during the past season than for several years before, and their labor has been abundantly rewarded, having raised wheat, corn, peas, oats, potatoes, and barley, and garden vegetables sufficient to supply all their wants. Their schools have been kept open during the entire year, with increased interest and benefit, the average number of scholars being much larger than at any former period. The English language is taught, and the instruction is confined to those branches which will be most useful to the Indians in their intercourse with the whites.

The Menomonees, since the ratification of the late supplementary treaty, have felt much encouraged, and are now making permanent selections for their dwellings and farms. During the past season they have raised a great deal of corn and potatoes, some wheat, oats, and peas, and a large supply of garden vegetables. A few years of judicious management of their funds, and of the right kind of influence, will make them an independent and happy people. They have an abundance of good farming land, extensive forest of sugar-maple, and natural meadows, much more than sufficient to supply all their stock for years to come. Wolf river traverses their country from north to south, which, with its branches and numerous springs and small lakes, affords a sufficient supply of water in all directions, and at all seasons of the year, for all farming purposes. They need a number of lumber-wagons, and a much larger quantity of all kinds of farming implements. The seed furnished last spring out of money placed in my hands for the purpose, was a timely aid, and now the industrious ones are rejoicing over a plentiful supply of vegetables. The provisions furnished in March last, and again in June, had the effect to keep the men at home just at the time when their labor was most needed on their farms. But for this timely supply, they must have been driven, as usual, to their hunting-grounds for necessary food; and these supplies of provisions will have to be continued until such time as their farms can be made to produce enough to satisfy their wants.

For information in regard to the schools, I will refer to the reports of the teachers.

The goods and materials furnished by you to the female teacher, to be distributed to those of the girls and young women of the tribe who would endeavor to learn how to knit and make up their own clothing,

have been of great benefit, and the plan has had an excellent effect; and could it be continued, would prove to be of incalculable value in leading the way to successful civilization.

The teachers have all performed their duties well; and the blacksmiths have been kept constantly at work, so that the iron and steel, of which there was a large surplus on hand at my last report, is now entirely worked up, and the demand for farming and gardening implements is now so great that I fear the fund for that purpose under present stipulations will be inadequate for the coming year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. SUYDAM, *Sub-Agent.*

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMAN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 12.

MENOMONEE PAY GROUND, *August* 30, 1854.

SIR: As the leading object of this annual report is to exhibit the state and prospects of the Menomonee female school under my charge, I am happy to inform you that the number of scholars attending has been increasing, as will be seen by recurring to the monthly registers, which in July last numbered fifty-two. I have the consolation to say that they generally give satisfaction by their compliance with the school regulations, and by their perseverance in learning the English language, which I must say, and no doubt you are aware, is a great and tedious task to themselves and teacher, for they must learn and then be made to understand their lessons. However, they embrace very cheerfully the opportunity offered them to improve themselves; and this willingness, respected sir, furnishes the happiest evidence that God is blessing our labors among these poor people.

The course of instruction.

1st class—orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, plain and fancy needle-work, and knitting. 2d class—spelling, reading, writing, plain sewing, and knitting. 3d class—spelling, reading, and writing on slate, plain sewing, and knitting. 4th class—twelve in three letters, eleven in alphabet, plain sewing, and knitting. I must here remark that all the pupils of the first class leave school this term; three of them being given in marriage—two others for other causes.

Books used in school.

McGuffy's Eclectic Third Reader; Sanders's School Reader—First, Second, and Third Book; Sanders's Spelling Book; Pictorial Primer, by the same; Pictorial Spelling Book, by Bently; Smith's First Book in Geography, and Parley's New Geography; Smith's Quarto Geog-

raphy; Ray's Arithmetic, part second; and Ray's Part First for Little Learners.

The school this year having been provided with sewing and knitting materials—furnished by the superintendent and yourself—I have the pleasure to say that the plan is a most important one, and the advantages which it is calculated to impart greater, indeed, than might at first appear. The greater portion of the Indian females are given in marriage very young. How important, then, will it not be that these girls should early imbibe habits of industry; and if ever mothers of families, they will, I hope, transfer it as a legacy to their children.

I will here mention the number of pieces of garments made by the scholars and externs. Female garments, thirty-four; men's, two; stockings, two pairs; socks, eight pairs; socks commenced, eighteen pairs; and those learning the knitting stitches, sixteen. Last spring four of the girls were taught to make soap.

I am, with profound respect, and the highest esteem, &c.,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN,
Teacher of Female School.

J. V. SUYDAM, *Indian Sub-Agent.*

No. 13.

MENOMONEE PAY GROUND,
September 1, 1854.

SIR: Being apprized that you are now familiar with the general features and character of the Menomonee school from previous reports, I will simply make a brief statement of its present standing.

There is much desire manifested by the young Menomonees to attend school and to learn; but owing to the roving life that they have been accustomed to live, some of them are irregular in attendance at school. However, this trait in their character will be much obviated when they are permanently settled, and induced to cultivate the soil, which many of them now prefer to the chase, which so frequently fails to supply their necessary wants. There having been but little done in agriculture, is attributable to their recent removal here, and uncertainty of remaining, and the want of sufficient cattle and implements to clear up and cultivate the soil. However, mostly all have planted a small piece of land in corn and potatoes, which looks very promising.

I observe there is sufficient natural ability in the Menomonee to learn; but the want of a knowledge of the language in which they are taught, is an impediment to their progress beyond a certain limit, for they can acquire a knowledge of the alphabet and pronunciation of words with facility. I am pleased to say that my pupils acquire the use of the English language very promptly. A number can now converse some in English. The Menomonees are inclined to progress and imitate their white neighbors, both in their virtues and vices. If they can be induced to refrain from one vice most prevalent among them (that is, the use of whiskey,) I think there is much to encourage

the belief that they will become in time respectable citizens of our land. They are mild and peaceable in disposition and hospitable to the whites.

The number of male children that have attended school within the past ten months is seventy-one; average number that have attended daily, twenty-five. The school has gradually increased in number since last November. Number that can read with a degree of ease plain prose, five; number that can read words of one and two syllables, ten; number that can read words of one syllable, seven; number that have learned the alphabet and are now studying their "abs," thirty; number that now study the alphabet, nineteen; number that have advanced through the simple rules of arithmetic, six; number that write, ten; number that can write a legible hand, six; mostly all can count in English.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WILEY, *Teacher.*

J. V. SUYDAM,
Indian Sub-Agent.

No. 14.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,
Saint Paul, September 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate the condition and operation of Indian affairs in this Territory during the past year. Nothing of an unusual character has occurred among the tribes within its limits, nor between them and the general government. It seems to me that a report of this kind should be confined properly to a history of their advance towards civilization, and to such thoughts and suggestions as the superintendent may, from his closer proximity and experience, and therefore greater accuracy of information, be better enabled to afford than the heads of the Indian department, at Washington.

The state of the finances and Indian dues, as well as the rules prescribed for the government of subordinates, are more familiar to the Indian bureau than they are, or reasonably can be, here. Then, this report shall be confined to the past year's history; and, first, of the

SIOUX.

These Indians have been removed to their reservation, and are gradually settling down in the vicinity of their agency, which is near the mouth of Red Wood, and at a point about equidistant from Fort Ridgley and the mouth of the Red Wood river. During the last three or four months their farming and building operations have been prosecuted with more than common vigor and success; and I am gratified in being able to state, that at present the prospect of civilizing them is decidedly good. Large farms have been fenced, ploughed, and planted, and will this season yield handsome crops.

Farmers' houses, blacksmiths' shops, warehouse, interpreters' house, and others, have been erected, and the work is progressing still, as rapidly as it is possible in that remote region. Some delay has occurred, owing to the low stage of water the past summer; and of course, but for that delay, these farming and building operations would have been far ahead of what they are.

Major Murphy, the agent, and Messrs. Prestcott and Robertson, have labored faithfully and incessantly; and it is pleasant to write that all the traders at this agency, and among the Sioux generally, have aided, to the extent of their ability, in keeping the Indians at home, and in encouraging them to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, as the means best adapted for their happiness and prosperity.

I have urged upon the Indians, in all my counsels and advice, to abstain from running in debt, and the majority of the traders among them have done likewise. Therefore but few, if any, band or tribal debts have been incurred. And here, in my judgment, is the starting-point for the effort to civilize Indians. The policy of paying Indians money annuities must cease to be pursued, before a sure foundation for their future civilization can or will be laid. Every dollar paid them in money is, to that extent, a retrograde in the cause of their Christianization and civilization. It is rarely, if ever, spent for anything conducive to self-reliance, labor, education, or any agricultural or mechanical employment. Every cent due them by treaty should be expended for goods, provisions, guns, powder, shot, education, mills, and agricultural purposes.

Such change of policy may, and in all probability will, be opposed by some of their traders. These may say that they give in exchange for the Indian money, flour, pork, blankets, powder and shot, and that, too, when they have exhausted the supplies of the government, and are in a naked and starving condition. True; but it cannot be denied that the same amount of money which is paid by the Indians to these traders, if expended in New York and St. Louis, would furnish a greater quantity of these articles by fifty or one hundred per cent. Thus it is conclusively shown that the motive of the trader is not always the Indian's advantage, but his own benefit and interest. Were this course pursued, conflicts, now of so frequent occurrence between the government and this class of men in reference to debts and Indian liabilities, would be entirely done away with. Besides, there is no fact more clearly established than that the traders—among whom are many highly respectable men, who speak their language—control them for good or for evil, in favor of or against the objects and views of the government and its agents. My predecessor, Governor Ramsay, alluding to this in his annual report dated 20th October, 1852, says: "Indians are to a great extent under the immediate influence of their traders; and the counsel given by these is generally supposed to be dictated somewhat by a view to private advantage. The government should deal liberally and kindly with her Indian wards; but she should not place herself in a position where her purposes are liable to be thwarted by the selfishness and avarice of traders, and the caprice and ignorance of savages." And in these sentiments I fully concur. Yet it is but natural to expect such action from men thus

engaged in trade and commerce. I think that most men, in a similar position, would likely be governed by the same motives, and act accordingly. But when the government has to treat and deal with savages, every obstacle should be removed in the way of accomplishing the great end of their civilization. If they could understand our institutions and laws, and be made to comprehend, feel, and act up to the force of reason, the influence of the traders would then be no serious impediment.

Another serious drawback to the proper advancement of the Indian, resulting from the payment of money annuities, is, that they are thereby afforded opportunity for the purchase of liquor. This they will get where they can, when they have money, and drink until they are drunk. While they have money it will be smuggled into the country, and, if need be, they will go one hundred miles to secure it. They do get it, and will continue to do so just as long as the government gives them money.

An Indian neither thinks nor cares for the future; he sacrifices everything for the present. He no sooner handles his money at a payment, than he seeks for speedy opportunity to gratify his eager thirst for gew-gaws, paint, beads, ear-rings, ribbons, whiskey, and horses. He hardly ever thinks of purchasing an article of utility, or even one of necessity, until he has satisfied his savage vanity. And up to this hour advice and counsel for a contrary conduct has been utterly fruitless. They will listen and assent to the truth and propriety of your words; but when away from your presence, they fall immediately into their old native habits and customs. There are exceptions, but they are rare.

The Sioux are now beginning to labor and cultivate the soil. I have directed that they be paid like white laborers when they do any work. This will lay, I have good reason for believing, the foundation for manual-labor shools, which should be commenced as soon as possible.

The Sioux are better contented than they ever have been before during my official correspondence with them. They have at times wandered back to the neighborhood of their old hunting-grounds, as might have been expected. They come into the settlements to gather wild rice and cranberries, but they are now all returning to their agency tolerably well supplied with rice. I think this will be the last season that they will ever again make such visits. It annoys the white settlers to have them near or about them. They alarm the women and children, and steal their corn, potatoes, melons, and pumpkins, and kill and eat, when hungry, their cattle and hogs. True, this is not always the case; yet the complaints made to me by good citizens are satisfactory that it is true, at least, to a certain extent. Heretofore I have been forbidden, under a decision of the Indian department at Washington, to either pay, or allow to be paid, any claim of our people for damages against Indians. It has caused much complaint among the settlers. By late instructions from the Indian bureau, I learn what is both gratifying to the people of Minnesota and myself, that payment can be enforced for such depredations as are above stated. I would advise it as a true and humane policy, that the

Indians be made to pay, and promptly, for their depredations on the property of the settlers. If it be not done, the whites will, as some of the best citizens have already threatened to do, protect themselves. In some instances, good citizens have had one of an only yoke of oxen killed and devoured by roaming bands, and been deprived of their means of making a crop; for, in general, our frontiersmen are poor and unable to replace such a loss in time sufficient to save themselves from a resulting still greater loss. In another case, they take all the settler's potatoes; which, it must be granted, is to him serious damage. He cannot make up his loss that season.

When the Indians know that they are to be made to pay for all damage done private property, surely and promptly, and without waiting until months and years have passed by, they will cease their depredations, and the settler will be given security for his property.

It may be said that the Indian committing such offence may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished by fine and imprisonment; but that does not restore to the citizen his property or its value, and in two-thirds of the cases the particular depredating Indian is not to be found, or if found, identified. It will, if adopted, in the end prove a blessing to the Indian, and prevent the citizen seeking satisfaction by force, which perhaps would, in some evil day, result in an Indian war.

WINNEBAGOES.

Of the Winnebagoes I need not speak particularly, as their agent is quite as competent as I am, and perhaps more so, to give accurately their condition and progress during the past year.

This tribe seems unhappy and discontented, excepting those permanently remaining at Long Prairie with their agent. These latter bands have cultivated a large tract of land, and it has yielded them an abundant crop of wheat, potatoes, corn, rutabagas, &c., &c. Many reside in neatly-built houses, eat with knives and forks, sleep upon good beds, have carpets upon their floors, send their children to school, and toil regularly, like the best of white settlers. This is owing much to the industry and moral example of agent Fletcher.

Since my last report, the Senate of the United States have ratified the treaty made with this tribe in 1853, by agent Fletcher and myself, with amendments, giving them a home on the main south branch of Crow river, or on the Sioux reservation upon the Minnesota river. Whether the amendments will meet with their concurrence or not, I cannot say, because, as yet, I have not submitted them to their consideration. The interesting report of their agent, and that of the different employés, teachers, &c., will more fully advise you of all the details of that agency. Their school has been well and faithfully conducted, and I have great satisfaction in commending the Rev. Mr. De Vivaldi for his untiring attention to the progress and welfare of the Indians. Unfortunately, some of this tribe roam to and fro between their old homes in Iowa and Wisconsin, and their present location; and it will be necessary to adopt some decisive measures on the part of the government, to compel them to remain on their reserve.

I have received, again and again, complaints from the citizens of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, that these roaming bands steal their crops and other property, of the truth of which I have but little doubt; and in my judgment, a small appropriation should be made to remove them to their proper home in this Territory.

During the past year, some ill feeling has been engendered between the Winnebagoes and Chippewas; but I am glad to say it has been quieted. The old feud between the Chippewas and Sioux has been the theme of every report from this superintendency since the organization of the Territory; and I regret to say that they are as far from peaceful relations to-day, as they were ten or twenty years ago. So deep is their hatred for each other, that any peace that can, or at least has been attempted to be made between them, only ends in treachery on one side or the other, or more likely by both.

While the government kept a company of dragoons in the Territory, that could be used promptly in intercepting, and sometimes chastising them, comparative peace was maintained; but the company of dragoons had not left Fort Snelling two weeks, before a war party of the Sioux went to the very door of the Chippewa agency and killed and scalped three or four Chippewas. Then in turn the Chippewas marched a war party to the Sioux agency, and commenced an attack; but their caution this time was not equal to their thirst for blood, and they commenced the attack within sight of Fort Ridgley, not knowing, as they said, that they were near the fort, until they heard the drums at tattoo, so that some half dozen of the Chippewas were captured and confined by the troops, until within a short time since, when they were discharged and sent home, with distinct pledges not to return on a war party again.

These acts of barbarism and indiscriminate slaughter of women and children can only be checked by keeping a company of dragoons stationed in the Territory, and the government giving them orders to capture and punish any war party found on or off ceded land. Indians who draw annuities can be thus dealt with, without the least danger of a collision, or producing any serious difficulties whatever. The Indians know that we cannot pursue and capture them with infantry, and they laugh at our threats; but they dread the dragoons greatly, and will be very cautious how they go to war, when they know that they are liable to be captured by them.

I have taken and placed in confinement some that I have supposed, and was informed, were the leaders of these war parties, but was ultimately compelled to discharge them, because the laws did not authorize any punishment; and if they did, I could not catch them in the act, and consequently had no proof to convict them. It is necessary to adopt some means by which the savage slaughter of women and children shall cease. While they are on the war-path, they steal and otherwise forcibly take the hogs, cattle, corn, potatoes, and other property of our citizens, and otherwise alarm the new settlers, who are not accustomed to their presence or habits. In this connexion I should probably remark that they not unfrequently, in their forays upon each other, kill half-bloods, who have adopted our manners, habits and customs, and are, by our laws, citizens. Where one instance of this kind

occurred, I used all the means in my power to get hold of the guilty one, but utterly in vain. Lately I have heard it rumored, and indeed stated through the press, that they killed the wife of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, a missionary at Pembina, and later information leaves no doubt of the fact. The perpetrators of this foul deed are said to be Yankton Sioux, from the plains—not annuity Indians, and consequently out of my reach and control; yet they should not escape the punishment they so justly deserve. I therefore recommend that one of two things be done by the government, to put an end to this savage slaughter among themselves—either to send dragoons here, and pursue, capture, and punish every war party, either Chippewa or Sioux, or peremptorily stop all annuities until they make a treaty of peace, by and through the government, with the pledge that the first party that broke it should have their annuities suspended for one year. This policy might commence now, at the pay table, by suspending the annuity of every one known positively to have been in a war party which took a scalp, or otherwise killed an adversary. I am thoroughly satisfied that one company of dragoons will carry out to the letter this policy, and in my judgment it will be the means of putting a final end to this inhuman and savage tribal war. It is due the citizens of this rapidly growing section of the Union, that the government arm should protect them, and that promptly, from the consequent danger and depredations committed while they are on their war-path.

It is utterly useless to advise them to be peaceable: they will tell you that our government pledged itself to protect them by treaty stipulation; and they do not do it, "and they will protect themselves."

When a Sioux or Chippewa is killed or scalped by his enemy, the public mind naturally and properly looks to the officers of the Indian department to stop or punish them; but all thinking persons know that we might as well set infantry or artillery to running down prairie wolves, as to pursue Indians across the prairies, or among the thickets of under-brush in this Territory; and therefore, until the government shall see fit to send us a dragoon company for such purposes, it is utterly useless for our people to complain, or expect an end to be put to these acts of barbarism. The head chiefs are generally opposed to letting their young men go to war, but they cannot control their soldiers; in fact the soldiers almost always control the chiefs, and they will even put a chief's life in danger if he interpose against their will and designs. If a Chippewa kills a Sioux, or a Sioux kills a Chippewa, who has a wife or wives, or a sister, they black their faces, dishevel their hair, or cut or lacerate their bodies and limbs, and night after night cry, and wail and weep, in the most hideous and sorrowful manner, until they arouse the feelings of revenge of the young warriors, and get them to revenge the death of their murdered husbands or brother. Then they prepare their weapons quietly, and off they go to find the enemy, and their chiefs only risk their lives to attempt to stop them. In some instances their traders find it out, and by giving them presents perhaps prevail upon them to turn back; but generally they manage to conceal their designs by telling some falsehood to all they meet, who may chance to ask them any questions on the subject.

I cannot but again call your attention to the necessity of adopting some means for the protection of the white and half-breed citizens at Pembina. Lately they have been greatly injured by the depredations of the Sioux from the plains. They have been attacked and some half-breeds killed, and have also killed the wife of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, as I have stated above in my report. This outrage cries aloud for reparation. I have no power to bring them to justice by law, nor any military force to chastise them. The Yankton bands draw no annuities from the government; therefore they are seldom if ever seen by government agents, and they reside near three hundred miles from the Sioux agency.

If our government would establish a fort at Pembina, there would soon grow up a strong settlement of enterprising people; indeed, I have been assured that most, if not all, the citizens residing in the Selkirk settlement would remove over the line and take their residence in our territory, and renounce their allegiance to the British crown, if they were assured of their safety from the Sioux.

There are many difficulties under which our people labor at this remote point, and prominent among these are the numerous hunting parties that cross over from the British possessions, and kill almost innumerable quantities of buffalo, and carry the hides and meat to their homes. This is a great injury to these frontier people on our side of the line, who sustain themselves almost exclusively by hunting buffalo and trapping furs. Our people are powerless in preventing these trespasses on their rights; and indeed no order from myself, or any one else, can have the least effect in checking it, as this superintendency is at least five hundred miles off. Our legislature has memorialized Congress on this subject, and asked for the establishment of a fort, but as yet all in vain. If some step is not very soon taken, I very much fear we shall be forced into an Indian war on the waters of the Red River of the North, or our American settlements be compelled to abandon their country and go over on the British side, or come several hundred miles in this direction to save their lives and property.

I learn from rumor and from persons who have written from Lake Superior, that a treaty of some kind has been made with the Chippewas; of the particulars I suppose the commissioners have informed you. I have not as yet received the annual report of the Chippewa agent, owing to his absence on Lake Superior, and therefore cannot report minutely as to the condition and progress of affairs among that tribe. The burning of the agency warehouse has been fully reported upon heretofore, and therefore need not be again referred to here.

Since the Rev. Mr. Hall resigned the superintendency of the Chippewa school, I have ordered that the school property, money, and effects be turned over to the Rev. Mr. Buck, a missionary of the Episcopal church at Gull lake, and I take pleasure in saying that he is accomplishing much in civilizing these Indians. For energy of character, and a proper appreciation of Indian civilization, he cannot in my opinion be excelled. He combines in an eminent degree all the elements necessary to accomplish great good.

A portion of the Chippewa school fund could be disposed of to the

Rev. Mr. Pierce, at Crow Wing. He has labored for many years among these Indians, and a great majority of the half-breeds and some Indians belong to his church; and if a part of these funds were appropriated to his mission, it would be well and beneficially applied to the objects for which it was designed.

It gives me satisfaction to say that all those engaged in a subordinate capacity in this superintendency have been attentive and industrious, laboring at all times to carry out the general plans and policy of the government. And the same may be said of all missionaries who have been located among the different tribes and bands. The traders also have generally aided the officers of the government to carry out the laws and regulations of the Indian department, so far as I know or have been informed.

The only thing now necessary in this Territory, bearing upon Indian affairs, in addition to the recommendations heretofore and herein made, is to have increased efficiency in the execution of the plans and policy of the government in the small details of the service, which it has been, and will continue to be, my object to accomplish.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS A. GORMAN,

Gov. and Supt. Indian Affairs, Minnesota Territory.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *October* 26, 1854.

SIR: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity, since my return from La Pointe, to make my annual report.

The year past has been one of unusual excitement among the Indians of this agency, owing to the frequent irruption of Sioux war parties into the Chippewa country, carrying their audacity so far as to even kill and scalp four persons in less than a half-mile from my dwelling; the bodies were still warm when I arrived at the spot. Within the year nearly one hundred Chippewas have been killed and scalped by the Sioux; most of them belonged to the Pillager bands.

I have used all the means in my power to prevent the Chippewas from retaliating, and have succeeded with the annuity Indians. The Pillager and Red Lake bands receive no annuities, and of course I can exercise but little control over them.

The only means that I know of to effectually stop annuity Indians from engaging in these war parties, is to have an arrangement made by which each tribe agrees to surrender to the civil authorities all who thus engage in war parties; the Chippewas are willing to enter into such an arrangement. Withholding annuities will not have the desired effect, as an Indian would be willing to surrender all his rights to annuities for the credit of having killed and scalped his enemy.

Notwithstanding the dryness of the past summer, the crops on the

farms have yielded well. Early in the spring I caused the land to be ploughed at the usual places, except Gull lake, which was done by the Rev. Mr. Breck, the missionary at that station. I purchased a variety of garden-seeds, and distributed them to the various bands. These seeds were received with evident joy, and all were planted. More than the usual number of Indians have been induced to plant the past season and husband their crops. Many of them have from twenty-five to two hundred bushels of potatoes and rutabagas in their cellars, or buried in the fields.

The crops raised on the farms have been oats, corn, potatoes, rutabagas, and beans. These have been distributed among the Indians, except such as are necessary for the feed of the cattle and teams belonging to the agency.

It is extremely gratifying to witness the progress of the Indians in farming. I have employed a number of them the past summer on the farm, &c., particularly during harvest.

The fences around the farm require to be rebuilt. The materials for fencing have to be drawn a long distance, and obtained in the swamps. This must be done in the winter. The money received by me of the farm fund will not meet this expense. I am not warranted in assuming this expense in the absence of instructions. There are farm funds which have been retained in Washington. I suggest to the department the propriety of remitting a portion of those funds for that purpose. The expense of breaking and fencing the farm was defrayed from the removal fund. The agricultural fund is barely sufficient to meet the demands made upon it for the support of the farm, in purchase of implements, seeds, and payment of hands; and yet it is the only fund from which to draw for lumber, nails, glass, &c., for the carpenters.

My predecessor made a contract with the Rev. Sherman Hall to establish a school at this agency. No school has been established. For the large amount of money expended, there remains as the result sixty acres of land broke and fenced, two buildings, three yoke of oxen, two cows, and some farming utensils. A few days since I incidentally learned that the contract had been vacated. The Rev. Mr. Breck has for several years had a *manual-labor school* in operation at Gull lake. This school has been supported entirely by the donations of the benevolent. Not a dollar has been donated by the government. Mr. Breck is a gentleman eminently fitted for his vocation—patient, self-denying, persevering, of high scholastic attainments, whose whole object appears to be the civilization of the Indians. Thus far his success has been very flattering, notwithstanding he has to struggle along with very limited means.

I respectfully recommend to the department to make a contract with him, giving him the whole school fund, under such restrictions as may be deemed advisable. His past success will be the warrant for the future, with his increased means.

In May last, the large warehouse at this agency was burned. The warehouse contained a large quantity of goods, retained from the previous payments, very few of which were saved. I have been enabled to ascertain that the fire was the work of an Indian, for the purpose

of plunder. He left the agency immediately, and has not since returned.

The pine lands are still owned by the Chippewas of the Mississippi. In my report of last year, I called the attention of the government to these lands.

The accessible pine lands in the possessions of the government in the Territory are very limited. The demand for the supply of pine lumber for the States bordering on the Mississippi is very large, much larger than the supply. This being the case, speculators are constantly trespassing on these lands. The Indians are very clamorous in their complaints of this matter; but the country is so large that much cannot be done towards stopping this peculation.

I respectfully suggest to the government that it would be of mutual advantage to the Indians, government, and people bordering on the Mississippi river, to purchase these lands.

Whiskey, the great bane of the Indians, continues to find its way into the Indian country. I think I have done all that in me lies to prevent its introduction. I have searched wigwams, and destroyed it, when found, by night and day. I have had men stationed at the ferry, at the cross-roads, and hidden along their trails, and have had the assistance of the troops from Fort Ripley. The evil has been in a measure stopped, but not entirely. I have had some whiskey-sellers arrested and bound over; but their influence over the Indians was such that I could not get the Indians to appear against them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. HERRIMAN,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency W. A. GORMAN,
Superintendent Indian Agency, St. Paul, M. T.

No. 16.

OBERLIN, *August* 7, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a visit to the mission stations connected with the American Missionary Association among the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota Territory, and have the honor herewith to transmit my vouchers and annual report for the year ending May 31, 1854.

Our schools, though small, are in a prosperous condition, and give promise of great usefulness.

The school at Red lake has been continued through the whole year, except a short time in the sugar-making season, when the children have a vacation.

The number of scholars registered is 16, all of whom have been boarded and kept in the mission.

The branches taught have been reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic.

Number taught writing and geography..... 7
Number taught arithmetic..... 6
Number taught to read and spell only..... 9

With two or three exceptions, these children progress as rapidly as children in civilized lands.

The boys are all required to labor before and after school. The girls are required to labor in the various branches of house and needle work. They all appear cheerful and contented, and manifest no disposition to return to the lodge. The Indians are beginning to manifest more interest than formerly in the education of their children.

Many more children might be taken if we had suitable buildings for their accommodation, and the necessary help. It seems to be the only effectual way to elevate an Indian child to take him into the bosom of the family, and treat him, as far as possible, as a child of the family. In this way only can his affections and confidence be secured, and that deep-seated prejudice against the white man, which is transmitted from parent to child, be eradicated.

Three of the scholars were hopefully converted last winter, and have been received into the church. They appear to be devoted Christians. One young woman who has for some years been a member of the school has left, having married an industrious and respectable white man.

These Indians are making some progress (though slow) in civilization. Instead of finding them starving, as in past years, I found them well supplied with food.

They have, indeed, a small surplus of corn. I was told by the missionaries that they had not heard the cry of hunger among that band for the last four years. Their crops look finely this season, and give promise of an abundant harvest.

Our mission farmer has been so occupied with other duties this season, that he was not able to plough quite as much for the Indians as usual, but they worked up their ground with hoes.

Our missionaries have, for a number of years, greatly needed a mill for grinding and sawing. They have this season erected the frame for a mill, and built a dam, and hope to have the mill in operation this fall.

The school at Cass lake has been taught 46 weeks during the year.

Number of scholars registered..... 12
Average attendance..... 6

They have seven scholars boarding in the mission; one has studied reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, (Ray's 2d part;) two others have studied reading, spelling and writing; nine have studied only reading and spelling, and attended to some general exercises of the school.

They have made good progress in their studies, considering their circumstances. The Indians at Cass lake have made considerable improvement in their temporal condition, but have not kept pace with the Red Lake band.

Less has been accomplished at Pembina than would have been, on account of the sickness and death of one of our missionaries; but a beginning has been made.

The school has been taught six months.

Number of scholars registered..... 16
Average attendance..... 12

Branches taught—reading, spelling, and writing. The scholars have mostly made good proficiency in these branches.

The war spirit is very prevalent throughout the Chippewa country this season, and is a great hindrance to the progress of the missionary work.

Alcohol is also doing its work of destruction among the Indians of Minnesota. Many of the chiefs are anxious to have the *fire-water* kept out of their country; but still, when it is offered them, they drink it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BARDWELL,

Agent of American Missionary Association.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 17.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *September* 12, 1854.

SIR: In reporting the condition of the Indians and agency under my charge, I shall confine myself mainly to those subjects the regulations require to be noticed.

The number of this tribe at present residing within the limits of their own country is about 1,480; a majority of them spent the past winter in the vicinity of Crow river, where a few, owing to domestic difficulty, still remain. Some 200 are in the vicinity of Root river, in the southeast part of this Territory, where a party of them have lived for several years past. The balance of the tribe are scattered in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the neighborhood of the Missouri river.

Agent Vanderslice, in his report of September 29, 1853, says that there were 208 Winnebagoes living within the Great Nemahaw agency, and mentions that when the Commissioner was holding councils there, the "chiefs and traders tried to get permission to remain," and endeavored to impress upon him that they had a right to live there. In this statement is found one great cause of the wandering habits of these Indians. In those sections of the country where they roam and hunt, they find among the sparse population of whites but few with whom they have any intercourse; these few generally traffic with them, and from motives of interest make them welcome, and invite them to remain.

The sale of intoxicating liquors is too often a profitable part of the trade with these wandering Indians; and if, under its influence, they become troublesome and commit depredations, their agent is blamed for not keeping them at home, and censured if he does not at once, without the direction of the department or consent of the Indians, pay whatever amount of damages may be claimed.

Reasons, aside from the dissatisfaction of this tribe with their present home, on account of it not being suited to their habits, wants, and wishes, can be assigned for their discontent and disposition to roam among other tribes, and in the white settlements. In the first place,

they are, to a great extent, mixed and connected by consanguinity and affinity with other tribes. When the Winnebagoes left Iowa for their present home, a majority of their chiefs and a large proportion of their people were of mixed blood, connected with the Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, Ottowa, Sioux, Chippewa, and Menomonee Indians, and with the whites. The fear of becoming involved in the war existing between the Sioux and Chippewas led many to seek protection and safety among their friends and relatives in Wisconsin and southwest of the Missouri river. This, together with the interchange of visits which the usage and courtesy of Indian society warrants and sanctions, will explain the reason why so many of this tribe are found living with other tribes. In the second place, the fact that these Indians have, in several treaties with the United States, sold and exchanged their country, and that they allege that in every exchange, except the last, they reluctantly gave a good country for a poorer one, will account for their disposition to wander back to their old hunting-ground. The Indian's attachment to the home of his childhood, and his reluctance to abandon to a stranger's keeping the graves of his fathers, is proverbial; still his attachment to a location depends much on its adaptation to his habits, his tastes, and his wants. Indians who have never sold their country, may live contented within their own limits; but let them sell their home, and it will be found that if some do not refuse to move, many will soon return. Many Winnebagoes have not removed from Wisconsin since the tribe relinquished their title to that country in 1837.

From the best data had, it is believed that this tribe has not, in the aggregate, increased or diminished materially for several years past. Previous to their removal to this Territory, it was ascertained that they were increasing in population; at the present time, it is believed they are diminishing. For information as to the causes which have produced this difference in their condition and prospects, I would refer to the report of their physician, Dr. F. Andrus. The individuals employed in the several departments at this agency, and continued in service, have discharged their duty in a satisfactory manner.

The school has continued in operation under the contract of January 1, 1853, between the department and the Right Rev. Joseph Cretin, bishop of St. Paul. Owing to the unsettled state of the Indians, the number of children attending the school has been small, and Bishop Cretin will consequently suffer pecuniary loss. The Very Rev. Canon Francis de Vivaldi, apostolic missionary amongst the Winnebago Indians, continues in charge of the school as superintendent, and has manifested great interest in the welfare of these Indians by his efforts in their behalf. Two Sisters of Charity have been employed as teachers, and during a part of the year an additional teacher and an interpreter have been employed. The dwelling-house occupied by the teachers was last winter destroyed by fire, by which they sustained much inconvenience and loss. A part of the school-house has since been repaired and fitted for a dwelling, and is now occupied as such by the teachers.

For more particular information in regard to the school, reference

will be had to the report of the superintendent, which report will be forwarded soon.

Mr. Lincoln, who, since the 10th of May last, has had charge of the farm at this agency, reports as follows: "Of the 500 acres of land under cultivation at this place, 200 acres have been cultivated, the present season, in wheat, which has yielded a good crop; 100 acres cultivated in oats has yielded a light crop; 133 acres cultivated in corn will yield less than an average crop; 40 acres cultivated in potatoes look very promising at present, and if not affected by the 'rot,' will yield a valuable crop; some 10 acres have been cultivated in rutabagas, beans, and garden vegetables. A large proportion of the labor in cultivating and harvesting the crop thus far, has been performed by the Indians and half-breeds."

The school field of 17 acres has been cultivated in corn, potatoes, rutabagas, beans, and garden vegetables. It has afforded me great pleasure to witness the industry exhibited in the cultivation of this field by the boys belonging to the school.

160 acres of land have been cultivated, the present season, at Watab Prairie. Mr. Foster, the blacksmith employed there, has, in addition to his other duty, had charge of this farm. But few of the Indians arrived there in time to plant; those few have made for themselves a good crop. The balance of the field, after being planted with corn, beans, potatoes, and rutabagas, was, on the arrival of the main body of the Indians, divided, as equally as practicable, among them.

With regard to the conduct of the Indians who live at this agency, it is due to them to say, that during the spring and summer past they have been quiet, more industrious than formerly, and, with but few exceptions, temperate. The Indians who live at Watab Prairie have had greater facilities for obtaining whiskey, which some of them have improved. The majority, however, claim great credit for their efforts in suppressing the whiskey traffic among them; and in view of the temptation to which they were subjected, it is admitted that they deserve credit, notwithstanding their receiving their annuity was conditional on their refraining from drinking intoxicating liquor, and their making all proper exertions to prevent its introduction and sale in their country.

The third section of the act of March 3, 1847, rigidly enforced, will do much in protecting Indians located on a frontier where a majority of their white neighbors, directly or indirectly, encourage and sustain the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquor among them; while at the same time it imposes on an agent an unpleasant duty, which is calculated to make him odious to the Indians, and to all who may be waiting for their money; and disaffected and unprincipled individuals are always found, who will not hesitate to avail themselves of any pretext to render the Indians dissatisfied with their agent and with the policy of the government.

The common practice of the Indians in selling their annuity goods, and also their horses, wagons, and other property, to traders and others living on their borders, is an evil for which there seems to be at present no remedy, as territorial laws are silent on the subject, and the trade and intercourse law obtains only in the Indian country. It

is believed that if prohibitions against buying of Indians their annuity goods, horses, farming implements, &c., and also against selling and giving them intoxicating liquor, were incorporated in the organic laws of Territories, it would have a salutary effect.

The condition and prospects of the Indian is a subject of general interest. Much has been said and written respecting the duty of the government, in providing for and protecting them. That the subject is surrounded with difficulty, all will admit. Their preservation, as a distinct race, would no doubt be better secured by isolation from the whites, while their civilization would be best advanced by a close proximity with a moral, industrious, and law-abiding community.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. FLETCHER,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency W. A. GORMAN,
Governor of Minnesota Territory,
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 18.

LONG PRAIRIE, *September* 10, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I would beg leave to submit the following:

The face of the Winnebago country is slightly uneven, dotted with numerous lakes or ponds, which in a dry season (like the present) are quite circumscribed in their area; but in a wet season become almost one continuous sheet of water, covering a considerable portion of the whole country, rendering it useless for agricultural purposes, (unless perhaps for grazing.) The arable land, which is the smallest part, is a light sandy loam, raised but a few feet from the level of the surrounding waters.

The climate is exceedingly variable, varying from 50° below zero to 98° above; a variation of 50° frequently occurring within twenty-four hours.

The humidity consequent upon the topography of the country, and the remarkable sudden changes from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, are conducive to the production and development of numerous diseases.

This is shown in the unhealthiness of the inhabitants, particularly of the Indians, who are more regardless of exposure, and less protected by clothing, than the whites: to this may be added irregularity and unwholsomeness of diet.

Having been engaged professionally among these Indians, and having spent a large portion of my time during the years 1836, '37, and '38, and having resumed the post among them again in March last, I speak from personal observation when I say, that since the residence of the Indians here, there has been a great deterioration in their physical character; there is a decided and marked downward tendency in their physical constitution. They are rapidly losing all that stamina

of constitution and rigidity of muscle which are characteristic of the American savage, when removed from close proximity with the white man.

The Indians are free from none of the diseases which afflict the whites. The most common and fatal are diseases of the digestive and respiratory organs.

Scrofula, which was formerly rare among them, is now a common disease, appearing in a great variety of forms and grade of violence, from slight to the most distressing, rapid, and fatal forms of local disease; usually showing itself in transient swellings of particular parts. Commonly the lymphatic glands along the neck, and other parts, become enlarged and firm to the touch; by degrees a slow inflammation supervenes, when suppuration or schirrus is the usual result: frequently it shows itself in opththalmia, and not unfrequently ulcerations occur in the caliginous strictures. This disease, I think, is attributable to climatic influence, as it is a well-established physiological fact that a humid, variable and cold climate is particularly favorable to the development of a scrofulous diathesis, and even to the production of the disease when there is no hereditary tendency to it, particularly when aided by unwholesome and irregular diet.

A large proportion of the adult Indians die of phthisis pulmonalis, usually the acute form of the disease.

Diseases of the digestive organs are alike fatal with children, but a small per cent. of whom live to arrive at manhood. Here, again, may be seen the disposition to scrofulous development, which in almost every case of disease among children shows itself in some of its forms, when the case is at all protracted.

I will add, "as last, not least," among Indian diseases, syphilitic rheumatism, and opththalmia; the former showing itself in legs, arms, and not unfrequently the scalp. This disease has caused me more trouble than all others, being particularly difficult to treat under the most advantageous circumstances, and not to be treated with any hope of success among Indians, where nursing and diet are items not known in the sick vocabulary.

There has been, the present season, not a little suffering among the Indians, from the want of proper articles of diet for their sick and convalescent.

I would most respectfully suggest that a small amount of the surplus fund for the pay of a physician, be placed at the disposal of the physician, or with the agent, for the purpose of purchasing suitable hospital stores to be issued to the Indians when required and needed. This is much demanded, and would add much to the advantages derived from the services and medicines of the physician.

Respectfully,

F. ANDREWS, M. D., *Physician.*

Gen. J. E. FLETCHER.

No. 19.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *October* 26, 1854.

SIR: The want of the necessary information concerning the condition of our school during my absence in the east, has hindered me from presenting this report at an earlier date.

The Winnebago school is less numerously attended now than at any period of my superintendence; and this is owing to the unfortunate persuasions of certain individuals who call themselves the friends of the Indian. Those persons of whom I speak, whom you, sir, know very well, have used every expedient to keep the Winnebagoes from their agency. It is not my place to judge the motives from which they have thus acted, but it is certain that the immediate and necessary effect of those proceedings has been a great check to the cause of Winnebago civilization.

The average number of scholars in daily attendance during the past year may be estimated at forty-three. They have been instructed in the different branches of a plain English education, with constancy, zeal, patience, and a true devotedness, by the religious ladies known as the Sisters of Saint Joseph. Their efforts have been rewarded by the attention, the docility and progress of their pupils, who, generally speaking, have shown by their conduct that they know how to appreciate the benefit derived from having a school among them.

A part of each day was employed by the sisters in teaching the girls certain branches pertaining to housewifery, such as sewing, &c; the boys also have been employed with success in working the field called "*the school farm.*" Still, cheering as this retrospect of our labors may be, my long residence among the Winnebagoes, the knowledge which during this time I have gained of the red man's mode of life, and my own meditations on the subject of Indian civilization, have convinced my mind that, unless the present system of education be radically changed, it will be useless to attempt to make good citizens out of these young Winnebagoes. Under the present system of education the Indian children are employed at school, under the eyes of their teachers, during five hours each day. For their attendance, they are supplied with clothing and provisions, and then are permitted to return to their lodges. Hence it happens that what is learned from their teachers at school is counteracted in most cases by the evil example of their older companions, who will not frequent the school, and whose character may be portrayed in few words, viz: gross superstition and an unconquerable aversion to labor. Nothing, sir, exerts a more baneful influence on the youthful mind than the bad example of adults, especially of parents. This is true with regard to the whole human family, but its truth is most sensibly perceived among these untutored sons and daughters of the prairie and the forest.

In order, therefore, to civilize the Winnebago youth, the first thing to be done, as it appears to me, is to separate entirely from the Indian parents the Indian children; and then, to accomplish this object, the following three conditions are absolutely necessary:

1. They should receive a constant, solid, and Christian education in the religion of our Saviour, in literature, and in the mechanic arts.

2. They should be trained to labor, and taught to look upon it as a duty, and not as a degradation.

3. They should be impressed with the greatest horror for vice and immorality.

The first of these conditions would eradicate their superstitions; the second would overcome that sloth and horror for labor which form so great an obstacle to their civilization; the third would bring about a great reform in their every-day life.

I have had the honor, sir, of laying all these things before his Excellency the President of the United States, and before the Secretary of the Interior. I entreated them to look with favor on my efforts for the welfare of these poor red children, and to provide me with money necessary to establish a little college for the boys, and an academy for the girls, in order that thus we might remove from the influence of bad example the rising generation of Winnebagoes whom we propose to civilize. Both the Chief Magistrate of the nation and the worthy Secretary of the Interior have kindly assured me with a promise of sympathy and support.

I have reason to hope, sir, that your affection for these poor Indians will induce you to forward my plans for their civilization.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CANON FRANCIS DE VIVALDI,
Superintendent of the Winnebago School.

Gen. J. E. FLETCHER,
U. S. Agent for the Winnebagoes.

No. 20.

SIOUX AGENCY, REDWOOD,
October 28, 1854.

SIR: I have been prevented making my annual report in proper time by being called away to St. Louis for the annuity moneys for payment to the Indians. I now take the earliest moment in my power to make this communication.

At the period of my last report I was engaged, in conjunction with yourself and others, in effecting the removal of the Medewakanton and Wahpekute Indians to this reserve; which was not accomplished until the end of the month of October. The business of counting the different bands, and distributing their annuity goods and provisions, was next completed, and then their annuity in money. The whole was not got through until the end of November, and it was the first week in December (when, in most seasons, the winter has become severe) that I returned to my home. Great complaints were made by the Indians, particularly the Sisiton and Wahpeton, of the late period of the year when the payment was made, and the consequent suffering of their women and children in returning to their distant homes

or more distant hunting-grounds. I have since heard that, notwithstanding the unusually favorable winter, they suffered severely. This is much to be deplored, and I would seriously beg that the department may take steps to remove these complaints, by an early forwarding of the whole annuity, goods, provisions, and money, in future years. It is constantly urged by the Indians, unanswerably, that the *1st July in each year is the agreed period of payment.*

The report of Mr. Prescott, superintendent of farming for the Medewakanton and Wahpekute, shows in detail the works that have been performed for them. It is not necessary for me to say further, than that these lower bands will have five hundred and twenty acres in a perfect condition, and well fenced, ready for their planting next season. At a low average of thirty bushels per acre, supposing the whole planted in corn, it is obvious a large amount of provision must be raised, and quite sufficient to prevent the complaints with which I am now continually pained. During the last season, the ploughing being new, and much of the land broken late in 1853, it was not in such order as to tempt the Indians to plant largely. Still I have no doubt they have raised sufficient to winter without suffering, particularly if their annuity provisions of this year are brought up speedily.

I have to recommend that, as to these Indians, the present arrangements be continued in the full expectation that from the year 1855 the usual supply of corn may be discontinued, and the raising of wheat commenced, so as to justify the department in authorizing me to make arrangements for building a grist-mill.

You are aware of the great scarcity of timber in this neighborhood, and the necessity of economizing its use as much as possible. I see no way of effecting this so perfectly as by erecting a steam saw-mill, which we can place at the best point for the supply of lumber, and the same power can be applied for grinding.

I repeat my conviction that schools should not be delayed. This is expressly stipulated for in the late treaty, and it requires no argument to show that the civilization of Indians cannot be begun too early in life. The half-breed families among the Indians should not be left without the opportunities for education that insure their usefulness as a connecting-link between the white and red men.

With regard to the upper Indians, the Sisiton and Wahpeton, having a reserve north of the Yellow Medicine, I must refer, principally, to the report of their farmer, A. Robertson.

The department will be aware that I could not proceed to make arrangements for the Sisiton and Wahpeton, until I received the approval of my proposed scheme of operations. In the mean time, Governor and Superintendent Gorman had despatched two ploughs and teams to the upper reserve. I had considerable difficulty in obtaining men to proceed to such a distance in the Indian country; but having, on the 1st of July, entered into contract with a farmer, I proceeded with him and thirteen men, and proper teams, to the Yellow Medicine river, to select a proper location for the Indian establishment there, this being a matter of some difficulty to determine in a country where timber is scarce, and in consequence of the order of the department that I should select a situation providing for the future build-

ing of schools and mills in the vicinity. After some time spent in exploring, I determined on a situation which, I trust, will ultimately be found very favorable, and on the 28th day of August left the farmer and his men to commence their buildings and preparations for wintering the cattle to be used in the spring.

I trust the recommendations of the farmer will meet the sanction of the department; and I hope to have early instructions, both as to the increased supply of cattle and agricultural implements, and also to commence the mill and school buildings.

My requisition for the ensuing year has already been sent to the department; so that I hope that next season we shall be enabled to meet the stipulation of the treaty which fixes the 1st of July as the period of payment. This, however, cannot be done, unless the contracts for next year are made for delivery and inspection of provisions and goods for the Medewakanton and Wahpekute at the agency, and for the Sisiton and Wahpeton at Yellow Medicine river. The experience of this year proves that the expense is much increased, as well as the supply rendered uncertain, by delivery at St. Paul, with another contract for transportation from St. Paul to this place. At the time I am now writing, one-tenth of the provisions, and only a small part of the goods, are here; and it is very probable that the whole winter will be spent in bringing them up.

The department will not fail to observe that the distance we are placed from navigation, causes much employment of the hands engaged for the conveyance of supplies of provisions and building materials. At this place we are sixty or seventy miles from Traverse des Sioux; to Yellow Medicine it is at least one hundred miles. The consequence is, that four teams from each place have been employed, and must still continue to work on the road, until the winter sets in.

I was much gratified to find that my recommendation of an extension of the term for which the Indians are to hold the reserve was thought worthy of adoption by the President; and I find much satisfaction expressed by the Indians, that they are to remain here permanently.

Notwithstanding the very stringent laws existing in this Territory, and particularly that of the last session which applies to the land purchased in 1851, a few of the Indians still continue to obtain liquor; and the natural consequence has been quarrelling and murder to a lamentable extent. The want of any sufficient restraint also admits of very frequent theft and destruction of property among themselves, particularly the killing of horses and opening deposites of food. It would appear that nothing can be done to prevent these evils, which are a continual cause of trouble to the superintendent and agent, unless the Congress of the United States can be prevailed upon to place the Indians receiving annuities under the operation of laws similar to those of the white citizens; and this is surely reasonable so far as the purchase of 1851 (which includes this reserve) extends. I am sustained in this belief by the opinions of all the persons most conversant with Indian affairs whom I have had an opportunity of consulting, as well as of some of the Indians themselves.

I had lately a very interesting conversation with the Chippewa

chief (Hole in the Day) and another chief from Lake Superior. Hole in the Day said to me that these murders, viz: the killing of war parties, could only be stopped by the same or a stronger law than that of the whites. He recommended that the bringing in a scalp should be taken as full evidence of murder, and that the murderers should be forthwith hung; but that this can only be done by a law to be first passed by the United States. He would pledge himself—and he assured me there are five hundred Chippewas of his way of thinking—that he would give up every one who returned with a scalp; and further stated that he was sure there would be much fewer deaths, for that the law would not be carried into effect ten times before all war would cease. The other chief was of precisely the same opinion, and they both urged that I should endeavor to get their views on this subject carried out.

The desire to put an end to the wars between the Indian tribes is universal, and many efforts have been, from time to time, made, under the direction of our government, to effect this object, but without accomplishing it. Such efforts have always been directed to the making treaties of peace. Such a thing is impossible; it can only be the result of the operation of law. Let the death of the murderer follow immediately on his return with a scalp, and humanity will soon cease to be shocked with the brutal details of Indian warfare. It has been the desire of new superintendents and new agents to do this, but they have always found that their power did not extend to such a mode of dealing with the offence. This power can only be given by a law of Congress; and under the strong conviction that such a power is necessary, and would be the most merciful course in the end, I would respectfully ask of the department to bring forward at the next session a law to the above effect. It will not escape notice that the 7th clause of the treaty of 1851 expressly calls for the establishment of laws to protect person and property, and this clause can only be complied with by the course I have above taken the liberty of pointing out.

I have the honor to enclose the school reports of Dr. T. S. Williamson and the Rev. S. R. Riggs, missionaries of the A. B. C. F. missions; as also the letter of Dr. Williamson in which he sends his report to me.

The able report of Dr. Daniels, who has lately been appointed physician to the Medewakanton and Wahpekute Indians, deserves particular attention. I am satisfied that a part of the Indian civilization fund cannot be better applied than in supplying the building for an hospital, as recommended by him.

In conclusion, I have to call the attention of the department to the fact that there are no government buildings at this place for the accommodation of the agent and interpreter, although they are required to reside here, and there is no council-house. I respectfully request an appropriation to enable me to erect suitable buildings, for which I have already sent in estimates.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

R. G. MURPHY, *Indian Agent.*

His Excellency Governor W. A. GORMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, &c., &c.

No. 21.

MISSION STATION AT LACQUIPARLE,
September 1, 1854.

During a small portion of the year, viz: from the latter part of November, 1853, when our Indians began to return from the payment at Redwood until the third of the following March, I taught the Dahcotah day-school. For a part of this time, when the average attendance was over thirty, I had the assistance of Joseph Kawonte. As has been common in years past, some of my scholars made progress in learning to read and write their own language, while many advanced but little, owing to irregular attendance. After the smaller children were dismissed, those who had made sufficient progress remained to read a chapter in the Dacotah Scriptures, while a few young men paid some attention to arithmetic.

On the 3d of March the Dacotah school was brought to a close by the burning of the mission-house; and it has not since been resumed, owing to the want of a house, as well as other circumstances.

From the early part of October until March, Miss Lucy J. Spooner taught an English school, which, besides the white children of the station, embraced two boarding and four day scholars, who were whole or part Dacotahs. Miss Spooner is a beautiful singer, and cultivates the musical talents of her Indian scholars with much success. The Dacotahs are fond of music, as is manifested by their wild songs. Their voices are commonly good, and they only need proper training to enable them to become the best of singers.

In agriculture and other things connected with civilization, we are able also to report progress. While the great majority of the Indians at and about Lacquiparle have been satisfied to walk in the ways of their fathers, such has not been the case with all. I am glad to mention the names of three in particular, viz: Light, Grass, and His-sacred-rest, who have taken quite a step in advance towards civilization. True, as yet they have not doffed the costume of the savage, because their father has not yet given them pantaloons, they say; but during last winter, each of them cut and hauled the logs, and early in the spring they erected log-cabins, which are quite respectable and comfortable. This they did without any assistance. A board floor, alone, is wanting to make them equal to many cabins of the white settlements. These men have also, besides the regular corn crop, raised quite a quantity of potatoes this season: two of them put up over two hundred bushels each. This gives these men quite an importance in the estimation of many others. How much better it is to encourage and even assist them in raising an abundant supply of provisions for themselves, than it is to raise it for them or bring it up from the white settlements, and thus encourage them in idleness. For these Indians at Lacquiparle the government has not yet ploughed any land.

In June last, Rev. S. B. Treat, one of the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., visited this mission among the Dacotahs. It was then thought advisable, owing to the fact that the fire had consumed the greater part of the improvements at Lacquiparle, as well as other cir-

cumstances of a different nature, to remove the station twenty-five miles down the Minnesota river, to the neighborhood of the rapids. Here, accordingly, buildings are in progress of erection. A portable saw-mill is now on the ground, and will probably be in operation early in the winter. This movement partly originated with and is undertaken in behalf of those at Lacquiparle, and also in this region, who are desirous to make progress. The American board incur the expense of the saw-mill, partly to facilitate our operations in buildings, but chiefly to assist those who are anxious to better their condition by living in more comfortable and convenient habitations, and having their own individual fields—in a word, of making some approach to the habits and circumstances of civilized Christian men. It is hoped that this effort will not only meet with the approbation of the government and all good men, but also their cordial co-operation and assistance.

Yours, very truly,

S. R. RIGGS,
New Hope Mission Station.

Maj. R. G. MURPHY,
Indian Agent, New Dacotah Agency, Minnesota.

No. 22.

During the time embraced in this report the teacher here, Miss J. S. Williamson, has given diligent attention to teaching the Dakotahs whenever she could obtain pupils, and we have no reason to complain of the progress made, considering the time they have attended. But owing to the scarcity of food, and the consequent absence of the Indians from the neighborhood much of the time, the attendance has been much less than we hoped it would be. In the quarter ending with March there was an average of twenty-six scholars for forty days; in that ending in June, average attendance sixteen scholars for fifty days; in the present quarter twelve scholars for twenty-five days. The whole number of Dakotahs who have attended is forty-eight, of whom twenty-seven are males and twenty-one females; of these, nine males and six females can read the Holy Scriptures in their own language. The others have made more or less progress in spelling, and some of them read a little. Most of those who can read can write also. We endeavor to communicate a knowledge of the Christian religion as well as of letters, and instruction is given to the girls in domestic economy. To this end we have had one girl in our family for more than a year, and several others for shorter periods.

Some have been instructed in mental arithmetic and several in English; but they are taught chiefly in the Dakotah language, because it is the only one which they understand.

It is often said that the wild Indian must be civilized before he can be taught Christianity or letters. An experience of twenty years shows that the Dakotahs cannot be civilized except by teaching them Christianity and letters. When we commenced our labors among the

Wahpetowan, they were the poorest and said to be the most worthless of all the Sioux; making less corn and poorer hunts than either the Medewakantonwan to the east, or the Sisstonwan to the west of them. I have now before me a catalogue of sixty full-blooded Dakotah readers belonging to about forty families, which have this year planted at Lacquiparle and in this neighborhood. In these same families we have about thirty communicants, besides about ten residing elsewhere. From the information which I have received, I have no doubt these forty families have made more corn the past summer than any other forty in the Dakotah nation, and they have more potatoes than all the rest of their tribe. Several of the men have laid away sixty barrels each—others forty, others twenty, ten, five, and so on down to two or three barrels each. Several of these same individuals have mowed and put up hay, which I have not heard of any other Dakotah doing.

A knowledge of Christianity and letters is the only means which has as yet been found effectual to free the Dakotah mind from the false impression that it is the design of their Creator that they should always remain savages, and that they will perish, both as individuals and as a nation, if they attempt to live like white men. It is chiefly owing to the power of the gospel in restraining their thievish propensities, that they can raise potatoes here and at Lacquiparle, which is not done elsewhere, except in very small quantities. Our church here has thirteen Dakotah communicants, seven of whom had been members of the church at Lacquiparle, and six have been received on profession of their faith here.

We have suffered much inconvenience, ever since we have been here, from the lack of a proper school-house. We have a good frame sixteen by twenty feet, enclosed and covered, which we hope will be made comfortable before the Indians get back from the payment.

I would respectfully request of you to urge on the department the importance of getting into operation as soon as possible the manual-labor boarding-schools intended for this people, and in the mean time of setting apart a sum from their education fund for the support of such children in white families as the Dakotahs may be willing to send out of their own reservation to receive an education.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON.

No. 23.

PAJUTAGEE, M. T., *September* 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the second annual report of the school here. As you have been here and seen the fields which the Dakotahs have ploughed with their own hands, I have not thought it necessary to say much about their farming operations in said report; but perhaps you may wish more definite information than is contained therein on some points. Though the season was dry, the corn the Indians planted in the bottom yielded well. I have not at-

tempted to estimate the quantity they made in the aggregate, but several women have told me that they had two hundred strings, (about forty bushels each;) as much as their families would consume until after planting time, deducting what would be necessary for seed. I suppose this is the case with nearly or quite all the families who live in sight of the ground ploughed for them last year, as also with Wamdiokiye and the others in the neighborhood of the rapids, who attend our religious meetings, several of whom have corn to sell. The breaking was done so late that the sod did not rot; and the Indians not having the necessary facilities for pulverizing it, the corn planted on it did no good, and the potatoes did not yield more than half a crop. The latter would have yielded much better if they could have been left to grow some two or three weeks longer, but the arrival of the Siseton made it necessary to dig them when they were growing most rapidly. Simon Anangmaim has put away forty barrels; Tapeta-tanka and Gieciye, each about twenty; others less. The turnips and rutabagas which you had sowed for them appeared very well, but the arrival of the Siseton caused them to be gathered before they were half grown, and the Indians had but little good of them. Many of the Indians have requested me to urge upon you the importance of having their payments made in July, as promised in the treaty, as they wish to purchase cattle; and if they should do so after the fall payments, there is no probability of their living through the winter; but if bought in the summer, the Indians could, and some of them would, make hay for their support during the winter.

We rejoice in, and are grateful for, the interest you manifest in the improvement of this people, and in the success of your efforts to keep intoxicating liquors from their reservation. I have not heard of a single instance of intoxication among these upper Indians since your reappointment to office; and I have known of only one instance of intoxicating liquor being brought into this reservation, and then it was brought and drank by Indians belonging to the Sioux band of the Medewakantons.

You are not ignorant that the war between this people and their neighbors has been carried on more actively this year than for many years before, and you will doubtless recommend such measures as to you may seem best. To this end I have no hesitation in saying that Governor Gorman's recommendation of last year to put the Pillagers under annuities as soon as possible, is one of the first moment. If this were done, I believe the war would be stopped in a single year, with little expense to government.

Respectfully, your servant,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON.

Major R. G. MURPHY,
Agent for Dakotahs.

No. 24.

WASHINGTON, *November* 20, 1854.

HONORABLE SIR: According to your suggestion, I will forthwith submit to you the requests, complaints, &c., that are the object of this long journey to the seat of the government.

Two years ago a petition, signed by over a hundred chiefs and great men of war, had been addressed to the President of the United States; but having received no answer whatever, they have been inclined to believe that their request had not reached the President's Cabinet. In consequence of hearing of my intention to come to Canada, a deputation of them came and besought me to come so far and to represent *viva voce*, to whomsoever it would be convenient, their griefs and demands, which are these:

1st. The ground on each side of the Red river of Minnesota being now very poor in furs, and the aforesaid wishing that their relations, the half-breeds, could be firmly settled among them at Pembina, they earnestly desire that their lands should be purchased by the government, that the said half-breeds might have a feudal right on each of their lots, and that this treaty be made as soon as possible; the sooner being the better.

2d. They complain against the Hudson's Bay Company, and the British subjects, who come two or three times every year over the line, being four or five weeks each time, hunting about on the Indians' hunting-grounds, to the great detriment of the Indians, particularly in the fall. When the Indians have made a choice of a winter quarter, from the appearance of the buffaloes being abundant, then the British half-breeds would come, hunt, load their carts, and set to flight all the buffaloes, leaving behind them our Indians in starvation and despair.

3d. Now, for my part, I will complain, in the name of philanthropy, of this mean and inhuman traffic in intoxicating liquors of the Hudson's Bay Company. Our laws in regard of liquors not to be introduced on the Indian lands are well observed on the part of our traders among the Pembina Indians, but the importation of rectified spirits by the Hudson's Bay Company this year is one-third of their whole importation. This rum is to be sold by their emissaries to our Indians whenever they find them over the line; by this way of conduct impoverishing and demoralizing our Indians, frustrating our traders of the produce of our country, and rendering useless the philanthropic laws that the wisdom of our government has promulgated for the welfare of our Indians. Nothing but an agreement between the two governments could put a stop to that ever cursed branch of commerce. For the sake of humanity, my dear sir, do use your credit to shut that door of misery and hell.

4th. Moreover, as commissioned from the half-breeds of Pembina county, numbering over two thousand, I have to humbly represent, that being American citizens, and so recognised in our territory, we invoke the protection of the government against the encroachments of the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects on our territory.—We earnestly appeal to that point of the constitution that gives to

every citizen the privilege of being protected against the encroachments or insults of the strong.

I have to remark, also, that this is the third year that we are greatly annoyed by Sesiton Sioux coming when our settlement is become weak by the absence of the hunters. The first year they killed an American and wounded another man; this year they took away more than thirty horses, and killed an American woman from the window in her very house. All this is done by night, or when hidden from our sight. Ten men of this kind, that we can never see, can cause as much of uneasiness as ten hundred of them that we could face. The consequence is, that every one suspicioning every bush of containing an enemy would not dare to go afar, nor to take care of their fields, and so, their corn and potatoes being neglected, their crops are reduced to one-half of what they might have produced.

This cannot fail to discourage our settlers, who till now have trusted, and yet are trusting, on a prompt and efficacious protection. Thousands of half-breeds were decided to emigrate from Selkirk settlement to our side of the line, who are detained by this uneasy state of things. As soon as the government makes an official step to protect our rights, they at once will all come over the line and make the oath of allegiance, for they all dislike the Hudson's Bay Company's dealings.

5th. I must communicate to you also a decision of a meeting of the half-breeds and Indians of Pembina county, held a few days before my departure for Washington, in which it was resolved that next summer, after the first hunting trip, a party of war, of about five thousand men, shall go up the Missouri a little below Fort Mandon, and there separating in two corps; one each side of the river, will come down the Missouri and put to death all living beings they will meet on their way. This butchery I anxiously desire to stop, by coming here. Could I dare to submit to you a plan that could easily be effectuated by our government, I would say that a company of dragoons or artillery permanently fixed at Pembina, with an authorization to the officer in charge, if necessary, to make a militia of the half-breeds, to whom munitions of war and arms could be furnished in time of service, would settle all difficulties; and it is probable that this necessity of arming them would never happen, for I am certain that as soon as our glorious flag, with its lively colors, will gaily float at the top of our fine Pembina mountain, away far will vanish our mournful thoughts, and jovial ones succeed them. A glance on it occasionally will revive us all; no Indian nor British will dare insult us any more; and thence we will soon become so strong, that, far from it, every one of them will be glad to be let alone. I then earnestly beseech you to operate this. Why could not our government keep troops there on the boundaries as well as the British government does? Pembina is the only door of the immense basin of the Hudson's bay, the entrance of which by sea can hardly be operated once a year, and even this cannot be relied upon. As soon as our government has put a foot here, and given a leave of *transit* for the goods of England to pass free through the States, then the roads shall be made easy, and people will immigrate by thousands from all parts in our extremely healthy climate and fertile land.

6th. I will at last represent to you, my dear sir, since I have an opportunity that I probably will never have again, that six years ago I founded three schools at Pembina—one French, one English, and one in Indian language—poor as I am. I had a great deal of privations to impose on myself in order to face these expenses. Last year, for the first time, (for which I have to express to you my sincere gratitude,) I received five hundred dollars; could I expect the continuation of the same assistance from our government? If it were not presumptuous on my part, I would ask you if I could humbly beg some further assistance for building a house for instruction, the old one being too small. I have consecrated my life and soul to the welfare of these poor people; and knowing how kind our government is, and how fatherly disposed towards them, this makes me free to address you candidly.

Would to God that this long and expensive voyage be useful to them, and to our government's rights and honor.

With a due respect, your humble servant,

G. A. BELCOURT, V. G.

P. S.—Your express request alone could embolden me to write in English; excuse, then, my improper expressions, and do mercifully correct them.

Please honor me with a word of answer, whatever it may be, when discussions are over. G. A. B.

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c., &c.

No. 25.

SISITON AND WAHPETON ESTABLISHMENT,
Yellow Medicine River, September 29, 1854.

SIR: I have to report that, in pursuance of orders from Governor and Superintendent W. A. Gorman, I went, on the 7th June last, from St. Paul to this place, with two men, six yoke of oxen, and two ploughs, to begin work for the Sisiton and Wahpeton Sioux, under the treaty of 23d July, 1851. The journey occupied twelve days. With the assistance of two other men sent up by Governor Gorman, and a further supply of oxen, so much of the Indian field at Yellow Medicine as was not planted by the Indians was cross-ploughed and sown with turnip-seed. One addition to the same field, of about ten acres, was broken, and, at a short distance, five acres for an Indian who had adopted the dress and habits of the whites, and desired a separate farm. This Indian has now built himself a log-house on his land, has made hay for his cattle, of which he possesses six head, purchased by himself, and is proceeding to get out fence during the ensuing winter. The men then went to hay-making, until they became alarmed at the frequent reports of Chippewas being in the neighborhood, and the Sioux bringing in fifteen scalps, when two of

them left, and the others resorted to Redwood with the cattle for protection. Having received your appointment as farmer for the upper Sioux, I was employed until the 28th August in assisting to engage laborers, getting the necessary materials, and transporting them to this place.

On the last-mentioned day I received your order as to the location of this establishment, and have since been actively employed in getting up the buildings necessary to shelter the men and cattle for the winter, cutting hay, hauling supplies, &c.

The Indians have expressed their willingness to work; have begun to cut logs for building houses, which they request me to haul during the winter, and are already urgent for a supply of blacksmith's work, and agricultural implements, to enable them to plant more extensively next spring.

I find the upper Indians much more impressed with the necessity of planting largely than the lower Indians. One band opened quite a new village about three miles from here, where they planted, last summer, with wooden hoes. In this way, one woman has put away ten barrels of corn. The Wahpetons located here have all made good crops of corn and potatoes, the seed purchased by themselves, and will have a sufficiency of food, if the Sisitons down for the payment do not consume it all. It is this band that undertook the fencing of the forty acres broke for them last year; and although the fence is not altogether a sufficient one against a large band of cattle, it is a very satisfactory evidence of the inclination of the men to work.

To carry on the farming according to the stipulations of the treaty of 1851, will require a much more extensive supply of men, cattle, and implements than we at present possess; and, to do good, they must be here before the termination of winter. I am pleased to witness the good inclination of these people to have their children at school, and, on behalf of my own half-breed children and others on this reserve, I do earnestly entreat that you ask of the department not to delay the establishment of proper schools, according to the terms of the treaty. I have seen young men here who are reading and writing, under the teaching of the missionaries, of whom two have asked of me to get them sent below into the States, or to some place where they may learn to talk English.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. ROBERTSON.

Major R. S. MURPHY,
Indian Agent, Redwood.

No. 26.

SIOUX AGENCY, MINNESOTA TERRITORY,
October 10, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs for this department, his excellency Willis A. Gorman, I have made my annual report of the farming operations at this

agency for the Medawakanton and Wahpacoota Sioux, under the treaties of 1837 and 1851.

There was placed under contract, in the summer of 1853, three hundred and sixty acres of land. Last spring the fields were all fenced with post and rails, which fence, if it had been put in a straight line, would be between five and six miles in length.

The land has been, most of it, cross-ploughed, and part of it harrowed. I ran the fields off into square acre-lots, and allotted to small families one acre each, and to large families two and three acres each; but there were not families or Indians enough to plant half the land that was ploughed, the larger half of the Indians preferring to roam about and starve. The Indians at first objected to the new system of farming, wishing to plant in irregular patches all over the fields, and some of them pulled up the stakes that I had stuck for corners, and said they would plant where they pleased. I told them that I was carrying out the orders of the governor and the agent, when they stopped their opposition and went to work. Those that planted have laid up for winter use from ten to thirty bushels of good sound corn per family. The corn was planted in the month of June. Some of the fields would average thirty bushels to the acre, and some not more than fifteen bushels to the acre, the drought having injured some of the crops one-half.

The Indians have planted corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, melons, cucumbers, onions, and beans; but the thievish children stole all, except the corn, before the crops were half grown.

The employés and laborers planted one hundred bushels of potatoes, of which they gathered one wagon-load, the Siseton and Wahpeton Indians having come down in large numbers (about 3,000) to draw their annuities. They were starving, and in two weeks they stole them nearly all.

The employés and laborers sowed seventy acres in white turnips and rutabagas; the Sisetons and Wahpetons are now living on them, and they have not much else to eat. The turnips and rutabagas were fine and large; but we shall be compelled to pull them before they are fully grown, in order to get some for winter use. There would have been fifteen or twenty thousand bushels, could they have been left until grown.

By order of his excellency Governor Gorman, 160 acres of land has been broken this summer, making in all 520 acres now in readiness for the lower Sioux. The rails are split and posts in readiness to fence the last ploughed fields.

The land in this country is well adapted to the raising of corn. All kinds are raised here except southern dent. The red-cob early dent ripens and brings good crops. The soil is a black sandy loam, and all kinds of northern vegetables come to the greatest perfection; and the Sioux Indians could raise an abundance of food, if they would employ half of their time at farming.

Little Crow's band, most of them, have planted at the agency. Black-dog, Little Six, and the Star, in part, have planted at the agency. Four bands—Wahcoota, Wabashaw, Goodroads, and the Wahpacootas—have not made their appearance at the agency this summer,

and are roving about, starving and making great complaints against the government, because they are not fed more; and no doubt there are some white people helping the Indians to complain and be dissatisfied.

His excellency Governor Gorman, superintendent of Indian affairs, with the agent, have used all plausible means to get the Sioux to move to their new homes. Having interpreted in many instances, I know that the governor's and agent's advice and counsel have been wholly for the advancement and improvement of the condition of the Sioux Indians; and his excellency has always urged upon them the necessity of turning their attention to farming and civilization. The governor and agent Murphy have offered them money and agricultural implements, if they would take hold and go to work; but they say that they have sold their lands, and they are going to live on their annuities, and the women to do the work. One Indian bought with his own money a one-horse wagon for $75, and a shovel-plough—the first instance of the kind that I have noticed among the Sioux.

The following is a condensed list of the work done at the Sioux agency and farm since the 4th of May, 1853—one year and five months—viz:

520 acres of land broken.
360 acres fenced with posts and rails.
25,400 rails made.
6,060 posts made.
300 acres of land cross-ploughed, and part harrowed and cultivated.
70 acres sowed in turnips and rutabagas.
12 acres planted in potatoes.
150 tons of hay made last fall.
300 tons of hay made this summer.

Two storehouses, 20 by 60 feet, shingle roofs, with double floors, and nine other buildings, blacksmith shops, farmers' and laborers' houses, and boarding and cook houses—total 11 buildings; and two root-houses and two other farm-houses commenced.

There is no house for the agent, interpreter, and principal farmer, and no office; and the chiefs have no houses yet, as has been promised they should have at their farms, which shows that there is considerable building to be done yet.

There has been but one blacksmith at work this summer, and he has had a hard task to perform, having had all the work of the Indians, and the agricultural implements to repair. This has been too much for him, and he has no doubt injured his health by excessive work. The miserable guns that the Indians draw as annuities, keep the smith half of his time in repairing them; and many of them have to be repaired as soon as they are taken out of the box, before they can be used, and a great many of them burst. In the last five months the smith has made and repaired, of different articles, 987 pieces, 237 of which are guns.

Whilst I am writing this report, a Siseton went to the smith-shop to get some work done, and stood in the door near, leaning on the muzzle of his gun. The smith drew an axe from the fire that he was welding, laid it on the anvil, and struck it. The sparks flew in every

direction; and one spark flew into the pan of the Indian's gun, and it went off and blew the Indian's head to pieces. The relatives have since said they would kill the smith. I sent for the deceased's brother-in-law, and told him it was an accident, and that they must not seek revenge. I gave them two scarlet and two white blankets, and one piece of calico, to bury the dead with; so I think the Indians will be satisfied and let it drop, and be quiet.

There is one important matter I wish to bring before you and his excellency Governor Gorman; that is, the paying of the upper Sioux, in the Medawakanton and Wahpacoota Sioux country. When the Sissetons and Wahpetons come down, they are always in a starving condition, and they plunder the fields of all that they can find, pull down the fences, burn the rails, and run over the fields and tramp down the growing crops, and are as heedless as the animals that feed upon the prairies. The lower Indians feel much grieved at the depredations of the upper Sioux, but can do nothing but make complaint.

The Yellow Medicine, the present location for the farming establishment for the upper Sioux, is as convenient a place for paying the upper Sioux as this agency, and will compel the lower Sisseton and Whapeton Sioux to leave the Medawakanton part of the reserve, and to keep peace and friendship; and to keep our fields from being plundered annually, and many other depredations from being committed, I would respectfully recommend the payment to the upper Sioux to be made in their own country, or reserve, as both parties have often requested. Hoping that the Sioux will appreciate the good counsels that they have often received from yourself, and his excellency W. A. Gorman, superintendent Indian affairs, and settle down and become a civilized people,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

P. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent farming for Sioux.

R. G. MURPHY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Sioux Agency, Redwood.

No. 27.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, September 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the standing regulation of the department, to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending on this day.

Candor compels me to state, that, from the means of information within my reach, no perceptible improvement has taken place in the moral condition of any of the tribes within this superintendency since my last report; on the contrary, several of the tribes have, to a greater extent than heretofore, abandoned themselves to the use of ardent spirits, which they smuggle in from the adjoining States, unknown to the agents. The Sacs and Foxes of the Osages, Omahas, and Ot-

toes, have of late rendered themselves notorious for this propensity; and I regret to add, that the Pottawatomies, Shawnees, and Delawares, to a great extent, manifest the same desire. It is said, however, that the chiefs of the two last named tribes have lately come to the determination to use all their efforts to remove this evil from among their people.

The tribe, on the upper Missouri, parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie, have, up to this time, pretty exactly fulfilled their obligations under that treaty, with the exception of the Uncpapas and Blackfeet Sioux, who are in a state of hostility with the neighboring tribes, to whom they give great annoyance. It would, in my opinion, be a measure of prudence hereafter to make the payment of their portion of the annuities depend upon their good behavior, and if a force sufficient for the purpose could be spared, to coerce them into submission, and a faithful observance of their treaty obligations.

I am officially advised, that on the arrival of agent Whitfield at Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas river, with the annuity goods for the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches, in July last, he found that they had all gone on a war party against the tribes of the north, confident from their numbers, estimated at 1,500, to gain an easy victory over any tribes they should encounter. In the vicinity of Smoky Hill they came up with a party of Sacs and Foxes, and a few Pottawatomies, the whole not exceeding 200 in number. The Comanches believing (to use the words of one of their chiefs) that they could eat up so small a force in a few minutes, made a general charge; the Sacs allowed them to approach until within a hundred yards, when they opened upon them a well-directed fire from their rifles, which being unexpected, appalled, and for the moment, checked their assailants. Three times these charges were repeated, and each time with a like fatal result. The Comanches at length retired, crest-fallen and dispirited, having 26 killed and over one hundred wounded. On their return to Fort Atkinson, their appearance and deportment were quite changed; they seemed humble and dejected, and quietly and submissively received their annuities and retired. The loss of the Sacs and Foxes is reported to be very inconsiderable.

Another occurrence of a distressing and melancholy character is reported, by some traders recently returned, to have taken place in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, on the 19th of August last. It appears that an Indian of the Minecogue band of Sioux, whilst encamped in the neighborhood, killed a cow belonging to an emigrant. Complaint was made by the owner to the commanding officer of the post, who immediately ordered Lieutenant Grattan and a party of twenty-three men to proceed to the Indian camp, arrest and bring in the culprit. The chief, on demand being made, peremptorily refused to deliver up the Indian, and a conflict ensued, which resulted in the destruction of the lieutenant and his command. The Indians then proceeded to plunder the warehouse in which their annuity goods were stored, awaiting the arrival of the agent, and at the same time carried off the goods of two of the licensed traders which were in the same warehouse.

I have, as yet, received no official report of this matter; but as the

agent is shortly expected back, I hope, on his arrival, to be able to furnish the department with a more circumstantial account of this sad affair.

From the reports of the agents, as far as received, and the concurrent statements of various persons from different parts of the Indian country, it appears that the crops of those tribes that make any efforts at agriculture have been entirely destroyed by the continuous hot weather of the last three months, so that their means of subsistence will be confined to what they may procure by their fall hunt, and what they can be induced to purchase with their cash annuities. As if anticipating such an event, the late treaties made with the tribes of Kansas and Nebraska Territories invest the President with the power so to apply a portion of their annuities as to prevent any distress likely to arise from the want of food. It is to be hoped that the tribes not parties to these treaties, but who have nevertheless large money annuities, will be counselled and induced by their agents to hold in reserve enough to guard against suffering during the coming winter and ensuing spring.

The changes the late treaties will produce in the condition of the Indians, surrounded, as they will hereafter be, by a dense white population, afford matter for grave consideration. All experience goes to show that the contiguity of the Indian to the white man has been productive of disaster to the former, rather than advantage: to obviate this, it is all-important to use every means to induce the Indians to betake themselves at once to agriculture; and with this object in view, I am of opinion that the employment of suitable, discreet persons to assist them by their counsels, instruction and example, under the supervision of the agents, would be of great advantage, and gradually clear the way for the introduction of the mechanical and other arts of civilized life. The schools, too, could be made subservient to the purpose, by combining, as is now done in some of these institutions, a moderate degree of manual labor with education. The reports already furnished and now in process of preparation by the superintendent of schools, will exhibit to the department the condition of these institutions.

Directly the reservations under the late treaties are surveyed, and the Indians placed thereon, it is highly desirable that the agents should have comfortable houses erected for them, on some one of the reservations, and as convenient as possible to the several tribes committed to their care. This is particularly necessary with regard to the Pottawatomies, among whom the agent ought to reside, in order to see that their employés faithfully discharge their respective duties.

In conclusion, I would respectfully reiterate the recommendation contained in my last report, namely, the appointment of an agent for the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, on the Arkansas river, at or near Fort Atkinson, as the duties now devolving upon the upper Platte agent are too numerous to be well performed by one person.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington city.

No. 28.

FORT PIERRE, *October* 19, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the department, I present the following as my annual report, and condition of the Indians within this agency.

I left St. Louis June 1, 1854, on board steamer Genoa, Throcmorton master, and arrived at the Yancton village, situated on the Missouri river, near Fort Lookout, on the 18th instant, where I found the entire band, who, having been informed of the approach of the boat, made every preparation to receive their agent, and signified their joy by the firing of guns, singing, and other demonstrations. Their village being on the bluffs beyond, a spacious lodge was erected on the bank of the river, and I there distributed to them the portion of the presents intended for the Yancton band. They were received with the most evident indication of satisfaction, and more especially were they pleased with the agricultural implements the government was so kind as to send them. The game has left their country, and they know they must resort to the cultivation of the soil for their subsistence; they therefore feel anxious to improve their condition in that respect. They ask for a few men to come among them to teach them the art of agriculture and the rudiments of education, and this may be considered as evincing an earnest desire for improvement.

Having had more frequent communication with whites than other tribes who inhabit distant districts, many of their chiefs and principal men having visited the States on different occasions, they can realize the superior advantages to be obtained by education. They have seen the comforts attendant on agricultural operations, and are aware of their incapacity in this respect; also of the near approach to the time they will be in actual want of the absolute necessaries of life, and are perfectly convinced that unless a commencement is made to till the soil, the day is not far distant when actual want will compel them to fight their way into the country of their enemies in quest of game, or remain at the homes of their fathers and perish.

It has always been the policy of the government, whenever a disposition to emerge from the barbaric type has manifested itself among Indians, to encourage it, and attempt something for the amelioration of their sad condition. I would therefore respectfully advance it as my opinion, that the present time is suitable. There are no valid objections to the establishing of missions and to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and the band I now speak of would heartily co-operate with their preceptors to obtain this end.

From what I can judge, and from long experience in the Indian country, I would suggest that, respecting useful teachers, the Catholics appear to be the most capable. It is not from any personal attachment to that sect I am induced to propose them as most competent; neither do I believe theirs is the only true religion. I have been taught, and am a believer in, the protestant faith and mode of worship, but candor compels me to say they are the only people who have shown sufficient zeal, knowledge, and industry to carry out any extensive measures the government may entertain towards the civilization of the

Indians. Wherever they have placed themselves, they have been uniformly successful; besides, the rites and ceremonies of the Romish church are imposing, and would attract the attention of Indians first; afterwards the realization of its sacred truths would follow. They are, in short, indefatigable laborers in the vineyard, and know precisely the amount of instruction unenlightened minds can bear. Missions of this kind should be more of an operative than speculative nature, good instructors be introduced, and farmers, mechanics, and other practical and useful persons employed to teach them the road to temporal as well as spiritual welfare. Industrious, sober, honest habits inculcated, at the same time religious principles could be instilled.

On the 22d we arrived at Fort Pierre. Here, also, I found several bands of Sioux had been long waiting the arrival of their agent, and congregated in large numbers on the bank to greet the arrival of their friends. I remained here during the day, and distributed the presents to the following bands: the Brulées, Two Kettle, and Sans Arcs. The presents were received with the greatest expression of satisfaction and gratitude towards their Great Father, the President. They also expressed a desire for peace, and a determination to abide by the stipulations of the treaty at Fort Laramie.

On arriving at the village of the Yanctonnais, two hundred and fifty miles above Fort Pierre, on the 27th, we found them promptly at the place appointed, waiting anxiously to receive their presents of this and last year. The quantity appeared to surprise them, and they manifested great feelings of satisfaction. I held a large council with them, pointed out the disastrous consequences of war and the committing of depredations upon whites. The principal men promised strict obedience to my request, and stated they would urge upon their people the destructive character of war and advantages of peace.

On the following day the boat arrived at Fort Clark, the village of the Arickarees. They also gathered their whole force on the bank and greeted the arrival of the boat.

To them I distributed their portion of the presents, which they were overjoyed to receive, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and grateful to their Great Father for his kindness. The next morning I gave the presents to the Mandans, who occupy a small village about four miles above Fort Clark. This nation have always been remarkable for their good disposition towards whites, and are desirous of being at peace with the nations around them; and now they are too much reduced to enable them successfully to contend with their enemies. I found them in a very destitute condition, and the distribution of goods to a nation so needy gave me as much pleasure as themselves.

We arrived at the Gross-Ventre village, Fort Buthold, on the 29th June. They had long been waiting with anxiety the arrival of their annual presents, and received the same with the most evident tokens of gratitude. The Gross-Ventres, as well as the Arickarees and Mandans, express a wish that no more corn should be brought them; giving for reason, that they raised enough for their own use, and a large quantity to sell to their traders and other nations.

On the third of July, the boat arrived at Fort William, mouth of Yellowstone river, and unloaded the same day. Finding no Indians

collected, as I had expected, I immediately started runners to the different camps to invite them to the distribution; and in a few days the band *Gens des rosches*, about eighty lodges, came in company with perhaps thirty lodges of Crée Indians. To the former I gave the proportion of goods allowed, estimating it per lodge; and after many speeches and other manifestations of friendly feeling towards their Great Father, the soldiers of that band, appointed by me, separated the merchandise among their people to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Crée Indians not being a party to the treaty at Laramie, were consequently excluded, although I cannot help but think it would greatly benefit the government, and tend towards forming a general peace, if these Indians were also taken under our protection. They are now the most numerous and inveterate enemies of the Blackfeet, with whom the government are anxious to conclude a treaty of peace; which, as far as regards the Indians of this district, cannot be of long duration if the Crées are excluded, because the geographical position the latter occupy is such as to bring them into constant collision with the Blackfeet, who inhabit the same region. They (the Crées) are very numerous, good warriors, peaceably disposed towards whites, and come within the American boundary.

A day or two after the above-named Assinaboines had departed, the rest of the nation arrived and encamped midway between the forts of P. Chouteau & Co. and Harvey & Co., which location the Indians preferred. Invitations were given to Major A. Culbertson and other gentlemen of either fort to attend the distribution, which they accepted, and were present.

On this occasion about three hundred and fifty lodges were present, consisting of the band *Gens des rosches*, or Stone Indians; the *Gens des filles*, or Girls' band; and *Les gens des caruts*, or Canoe Indians; all of whom, with their families, were encamped in skin tents. The whole were headed by the "*Foolish Bear*," the same who was appointed chief of the nation by the commissioners at the Laramie treaty. Many other chiefs and soldiers were also present, some of whom ranked higher as war-chiefs than the "*Bear*," but were more intelligent and tractable than he. Each of these chiefs had their several bands ranged in front of their camp, with the American colors flying, and the whole presenting a lively and interesting scene.

The merchandise having been hauled from the fort to the centre of the camp, the chiefs and soldiers were invited to assemble around that spot, where a series of speeches were made, which are entirely too long to be inserted here, but which deserve to be noticed.

They admit and admire the benevolence of their Great Father in sending them these presents, and feel very thankful for them. They have acted on all occasions in conformity to the spirit of the treaty, and still intend doing so, notwithstanding the continual aggression of other tribes. Their complaints are that some parties of Sioux warriors stole their horses and killed some of their people last winter, and that they (the Assinaboines) were, according to the spirit of the treaty, debarred the privilege of revenge by warring against them. That the Blackfeet, a warlike and hostile nation, were almost daily

sweeping off their horses from the doors of their lodges; but that, being aware of the desire of the government to stop war altogether, and of their intention to make a peace with this nation, they have heretofore refrained from any endeavor to retrieve their losses by war in that direction.

Many good and sensible speeches were made; to all of which I gave the general reply, that their Great Father never ceased working for their benefit; that everything could not be accomplished in a day, but that his present policy would continually bring about peace and happiness to all. I pointed out to them the comparative safety and comfort in which they now live to that of former years, before a treaty had been made, or a large amount of goods presented to them. I enforced upon their minds the necessity of submitting to a few present evils, with the view of securing future prosperity. That their Great Father was an indulgent parent, but also one who could and would punish offenders; that his good children would always be well taken care of, and the bad become poor and miserable. The result of the whole was, they are convinced that the government pursues a humane policy towards them, and they are confirmed in their resolution to observe the treaty stipulations.

During the whole time, and in all instances, they expressed themselves in very friendly terms towards myself, and appeared to be highly pleased with "talk" directly from their Great Father.

This nation being separated into five different bands, and their hunting-grounds being several hundred miles apart, in conformity to their request, I recognised a sub-chief for the governing of each band, when separated from the others, the whole under the head chief "Foolish Bear." This is a most excellent regulation, for in this way the government secures the friendship of the principal man in each band, who in turn has the soldiers of the camp under him, they forming the only coercive force on the movements of the camp.

By this subdivision of authority, it is almost impossible for a war party to leave a camp, as the chief and soldiers of that camp feel bound to protect them. Besides, this advantage of position gives rise to a desire to preserve order, and to repeat on different occasions around their council fires the good advice received from their Great Father through his agent, which cannot fail to have a great bearing on their general conduct.

The goods presented made a considerable display. I dressed several of the soldiers and the chief of each band, who, after forming their forces into separate circles, distributed equally among all; while songs of thanks were sung through the camp by the old sachems. The whole wound up by several dances in P. Chouteau, jr. & Co.'s fort; and in a day or two they all went on their way rejoicing.

On viewing the present condition of the Indians in this district, I cannot but regret their improvidence and indisposition to turn some of their idle time to the purposes of cultivation, instead of relying wholly on the chase for subsistence. Although for many years buffalo have been tolerably numerous through the country of the Crées and Assinaboines, yet they are rapidly diminishing, and other nations have but few; besides, their range is gradually becoming more limited;

and the extensive plains between the *Coteau de Prairie* and Saschawaine, formerly covered with these animals, are now entirely deserted by both Indians and game. The Crée and Chippewa tribes, unable to find game on their own lands, are obliged to hunt on the tributaries of the Missouri. The migration of both Indians and buffalo is westward, and the few herds of these animals left are surrounded and killed in the winter on the banks of the Missouri.

The enormous destruction of these animals for their hides, meat, &c., by accidents in crossing rivers on the ice, where thousands sink by becoming imbedded in mud and snow, by storms, and wolves killing the small calves, must, before many years, end in their entire extinction, or at least render them so scarce as to be inadequate for the subsistence of the numerous tribes of Indians who now live by hunting.

In the winter of 1846, the buffalo disappeared from this district, having taken another range on account of the grass on the plains being burned the fall preceding. Most of the Assinaboines were encamped on the Missouri, where they subsisted for a time on elk, deer, and wolves. But these Indians are no deer-hunters; and even if they were, small game is not found in sufficient numbers to support them. The snow was deep, the ground frozen to the depth of four feet; consequently roots, herbs, and berries, their usual resort in times of great scarcity, were not to be found. After eating up their reserves of dried berries and roots, they subsisted on the flesh of their dogs and horses; these failing, actual famine came upon them. As soon as the snow thawed, they separated and scattered through the whole district, even to the banks of the Saschawaine and Red rivers. Some were so fortunate as to find a stray bull or antelope—others nothing. Many died of disease and hunger; old persons were left behind to perish, and in several instances they ate their own children.

This fact is mentioned to show what misery would assuredly follow, were the buffalo their only reliance, driven from their country by emigration through it, or in any other manner reduced so as to be insufficient to supply their wants. It is therefore due to humanity, to our national honor, as a free, rich, and enlightened people, that some foundation should be laid in time for the future welfare of the red man.

It is certainly discouraging to commence agricultural operations among people whose confirmed habits are at direct variance with such pursuits; but were a mission formed among them on the principle of manual-labor schools, the young could be brought up in industrious habits and knowledge, which many of the grown Indians could be induced to realize the benefit of, and pastoral employments joined with a certain amount of agricultural labor. To effect this, the Indians, or at least a portion of them, must become stationary; the Indian agent reside with them constantly; war be entirely stopped by treaties or otherwise; good teachers, farmers, and mechanics employed, and suitable amounts appropriated to meet these expenses. This is at least worthy of thought, if not of trial.

These Indians, as before stated, have strictly observed the stipulations of the Laramie treaty, and it is gratifying to know that not a

single instance of murder, robbery, or other depredation, has been committed by them, either on the neighboring tribes parties to the treaty, or on whites. This is the more remarkable, as before the treaty they were foremost in the van of thieves and robbers, always at war, pillaging whoever they met, and annoying their own traders in their own forts.

In the event of government wishing to open a way for emigration through this district, or the construction of a railroad, I have every reason to believe that, by pursuing the proper policy, these tribes would offer no formidable obstacle to the accomplishment of these ends.

On Tuesday, the 18th of July, the goods for the Crow nation were safely stored in a keel-boat; and all things being ready for our departure, we left Fort Union for a long and perilous trip up the Yellowstone. The boat was seventy-five feet long, loaded almost to the water's edge with the government goods, and those of P. Chouteau, jr. & Co., for their trading-post on that river. This boat was to be taken a distance of three hundred miles, through a most dangerous country, and against an almost resistless current, by *human strength*, with the cordelle.

We encountered many difficulties; and although we overcame them all, and arrived safely at our destination, the anxiety and almost hourly expectation of having the boat sunk or dashed in pieces on the rocks was the source of the greatest annoyance, and marred entirely the pleasure of our journey.

The descent of the Yellowstone is probably greater than any other river in this country, rolling over a rocky bed, with a current of six or ten miles per hour, filled with sand-bars, islands, and other obstructions. But the most serious difficulty we met with was the rapids and ripples, as they are called in this country, where the current seems dammed up with ledges of rock, over which the impetuous current pours with great velocity. Many of these rapids are as formidable as the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. At these rapids it required all our strength, men, women and children. Often the men would pull for hours in water up to their waists, with a current against them which would carry them off their feet at the slightest misstep, making not more than six miles in twelve hours, when it was necessary to be in a continual state of readiness for an attack, not knowing at what instant an unseen enemy might fire upon us from their thousand lurking-places.

We met with no war parties of Indians until we reached the mouth of the Tereque river, although evident signs of them had been seen some days before; but on the morning of the 19th of August, as we were passing along near the mouth of Tereque river, the Crow Indians who had accompanied us by land from Fort Union, six in number, were riding in advance of us, when suddenly a gun was fired from a thicket of willows, and our Indians uttered a terrible shriek and ran. Fifty shots followed in quick succession, and, with whoop and yell, over seventy naked warriors of the Blackfeet tribe rushed out of the bushes to complete the work they had commenced. We were within a few paces of the place of attack, and immediately calling the men on board, crossed over to the opposite side. After completing their work of death, they descended the river about a mile and swam over to the

other side. We made all preparation, expecting an attack. As soon as we saw the Indians were all over, we recrossed our boat, and, landing near the point of attack, hastily threw up a defence of logs and brush, and then turned our attention to the dead. Two of the Crows were killed, scalped, and their bodies horribly mangled, their skulls knocked in, and otherwise dreadfully disfigured.

After they had done all the damage they could, they ascended the highest *butte* in the vicinity, and there arrayed themselves as conspicuously as possible, reflecting the light of the sun from their looking-glasses, and by every act and gesture bade defiance to our party. Some of them would come close to us, and, swinging the scalps in the air in sight of the relatives of the deceased, would mock their sorrow. They also killed two fine horses and two colts. We have since learned that this party of Blackfeet, seventy-one in number, started from Fort Union on our trail, having heard there that a boat had gone to the Crow country with goods for the Crows, and that a small party of Indians of this nation were along.

Scarcely a day passes but the Crow country is infested with more or less parties of Blackfeet, who murder indiscriminately anything that comes within their reach. At Fort Sarpy so great is the danger that no one ventures even a few yards from his own door without company and being well armed.

On the 15th of August the goods were all landed at Fort Sarpy, on the Yellowstone. I immediately despatched three men to the mountains, two hundred and fifty miles distant, in search of the Crow Indians. They returned, after a most perilous trip of twenty-seven days, bringing with them the chiefs and principal men of that nation. These I assembled together in the fort, and held a long council with them, in which I explained fully the wishes and desires of their Great Father, and endeavored to correct any erroneous impressions they might have received respecting the treaty at Laramie, and the designs of the government in sending them these presents. I told them their Great Father did not wish their country in return, (an idea many of them entertain;) that he did not ask of them one spire of grass for the whole; but that he only wished his red children might live in peace with the surrounding nations. They asked what they should do when their enemies attacked them, as they are constantly doing in their own country. I told them explicitly, that if their enemies, the Blackfeet or Sioux, came into their country to war upon them, to defend themselves and destroy as many of their enemies as possible; that their Great Father did not expect them to sit quietly in their wigwams and be shot like so many buffaloes. With this they seemed perfectly satisfied, and expressed a desire to be at peace, but said it was impossible under the existing state of things. The Crows have ever adhered strictly to the stipulations of the Laramie treaty, and express an earnest desire to obey the requirements of the government.

The presents were received with marked expressions of gratitude, and the quantity so surprised them that, as they said, they could hardly believe what their own eyes had seen.

Of the country bordering on the Yellowstone, I would say that there can be none more barren in the world; none of it could be made

subservient to agriculture, or even grazing purposes. The land is even more sterile than on the upper Missouri; the timber is very scarce and of diminutive growth, occurring only along the streams and bottom prairies, which along the Missouri are, many of them, quite fertile—here, yield nothing but wild sage, *fremontia vermicularis*, and the annoying prickly pear. The hills are very barren, sometimes for miles producing no vegetation but a few bushes and stunted cedars. The mineral productions of the Yellowstone are not those that may be said to possess any economical value. Large beds of a poor kind of coal, called lignite, are found along the rivers in great numbers, from one to six feet in thickness, with strata of yellow and white indurated clay intermixed. Some of these beds contain immense quantities of fossil shells, and in the clay portions are found many concretions filled with the most beautiful impressions of leaves and fern. In no country is there a finer exhibition of the ancient flora. The chalk formation occurs only in one locality, where, for the distance of about ten miles, shells were found in the greatest abundance and of the most beautiful forms and hues—probably one of the best localities for shells of the chalk formation in the world. Another remarkable feature of the country, and one which often excited my attention, is the vast quantities of petrified wood scattered through it in great profusion. In some places it is so abundant, and of such magnitude are the logs and stumps, that these regions are called by the traders the "*petrified forests.*" This wood is so perfect that the grain may be seen distinctly, and on the stumps layers of growth as though just cut with the axe.

Another point which must be of interest to the geologist, and which excited my wonder, was, the vast quantities of pebbles scattered along the rivers. In many places where the current has reached, whole acres are covered with them to the depth of several feet, and the whole river is paved with them. But the most remarkable feature that I observed was the numerous appearances of volcanic action that were everywhere presented along the river from the mouth to the source. The distant bluffs present a burnt and reddened appearance, covered with fragments of rocks of every size, in a melted or semi-melted state, which in many places has given the country the appearance of the ruins of ancient cities. This has usually been attributed to volcanic action, but I find, after a minute examination personally, that it is caused by the burning out of the lignite beds, some of which are even now on fire.

This country abounds very plentifully with the various kinds of game common in the west: buffalo, elk, deer, two species of antelope, and wolves and foxes without number. The plains are covered with a variety of birds and fowls, prairie-hens, and a beautiful bird with the habits and nearly the size of our domestic turkey. It is called the sage-cock, and is, I believe, peculiar to the mountainous regions alone, and might, I think, be domesticated. The streams abound with beaver also, which of late years, from the fact of not being trapped, as formerly, are rapidly increasing. The river swarms with fish and soft-shelled terrapins, furnishing the epicure with many a savory dish. The variety is not great; two kinds of cat-fish, pickerel, a sort of carp

or sucker, and a fish somewhat resembling a shad, are the principal varieties. I have nowhere seen cat-fish more abundant and of so rich a flavor. I have myself caught, with a hook, twenty or thirty pounds in as many mintes.

In speaking of the physical features of this country, that remarkable region called by the traders the "Mauvais Terres," or "bad lands," should not be ommitted in this report. It extends from the forks of the Platte westwardly to the Black Hills, covering an area of ninety miles in length and fifty in width, presenting some of the grandest and most wonderful scenery in the world. Here are to be found scattered over the surface in great profusion the bones and skulls of extinct species of animals, in the most perfect state of petrifaction; terrapins in a fossil state in great numbers, and some of them of enormous size, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. Of these wonderful curiosities I shall spare no pains to procure specimens when my duties will permit me, and exhibit them to the department.

I would most respectfully suggest to the department the importance of establishing two agencies on the upper Missouri, one at Fort Pierre and the other at Fort Union. So great is the extent of country over which the agent is obliged to travel, so arduous the labors he must perform in the distribution of the annuities to the different bands, that it is beyond the power of possibility he can do justice to the government, the Indians, or himself. I would therefore suggest that the Pancaws, Yanctons, Brulées, Two Kettle, Sans Arcs, Minnecowzues, Yanctorinans, Honepapas, and Blackfeet band of Sioux, come under the supervision of the agent at Fort Pierre; and the Arickarees, Mandans, Gros-Ventres, Assinaboines, Crées, and Crows, come within the jurisdiction of the agent established at Fort Union. Such an arrangement would enable the government officers to remain a portion of the time with each band, and give general satisfaction.

All the bands of Sioux have already received their presents with great appearance of friendship, excepting the Minnecowzues, Blackfeet, and Honepapas. The former band are daily expected at the fort, and will gladly receive their annuities; but the Blackfeet and Honepapas still persist in refusing to receive any annuities, and are constantly violating all the stipulations of the treaty. They are continually warring and committing depredations on whites and neighboring tribes, killing men and stealing horses. They even defy the Great Father the President, and declare their intention to murder indiscriminately all that come within their reach. They of all Indians are now the most dreaded on the Missouri. Something must be done, as the lives of your agents, and of all others in this country, are daily placed in jeopardy.

FORT PIERRE, *October* 19, 1854.

The foregoing was written at Fort Union, at which time it was my intention to have despatched it to the department from that place; after which I concluded to come on myself to this post, and arrived here last evening, and regretted much to learn of the unfortunate massacre of Lieut. Grattan and party, near Fort Laramie. I have taken particular pains to obtain a true statement of the affair, and think the following can be relied upon.

The Wahza-zhe, Brulée, and a part of the Ogal-al-lah bands of Sioux Indians, were all encamped about six miles below Fort Laramie. An emigrant train in passing had one of their cows killed by them. Complaint was made to the commanding officer at Fort Laramie. Some Indians visiting the fort told the commandant that the offender would be surrendered by the head chief if sent for. He immediately despatched Lieut. Grattan with a command of 25 or 30 men; they arrived at the lodge of the head chief, where the lieutenant demanded the surrender of the Indian who had killed the cow. This was refused, and they defied the officer to take him; and from the number of armed Indians crowding around him, Lieut. Grattan saw that their intentions were hostile. He ordered his men to fire upon them, which they did, wounding the head chief mortally, (since dead,) and another Indian. They then discharged the two cannon without effect, having been too much elevated; and before they could reload, the Indians, who awaited ready, closed upon them and massacred the whole party. As soon as this was accomplished, they proceeded to the trading-house of James Bordeaux, and robbed him of everything; and it was with difficulty that the whites escaped with their lives. From thence, they proceeded to the trading establishment of Messrs. P. Chouteau, jr. & Co., where the goods intended to be distributed to them from the government were stored. They broke open the house and took the whole of them, then broke the store of Messrs. Chouteau & Co. open, robbed it of a large stock of goods left from last year's trade, and an entire new stock just arrived from the Missouri, amounting to about twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

The commander of Fort Laramie was unable to render any assistance or protection to the whites on the Platte, not having men enough to protect his fort had the Indians attacked it, as they at one time stated they would do.

On the following day the whole of these Indians moved off. They are now scattered in small bands within 60 to 150 miles of this place, and are trying to enlist the Indians in this section of the country to join them in a general war on all whites. They keep war parties continually on the road between this and the Platte, and any white man found on the road will certainly be killed by them. They state openly that next spring they will keep parties constantly on the emigrant route, and kill all they find.

I assure you that my situation here, as well as that of all the traders and their men, at present is perilous in the extreme. There is but one course for the government to adopt, and that must be done promptly—to send a sufficient number of troops of the *proper kind*, and pursue the bands of Indians who have been concerned in this affair, and chastise them in such a manner that they will not only respect, but fear the government in future. Without a salutary lesson, there is no knowing to what extent they will commit murder and depredations on the whites.

On my way to this place a few days since I arrived at the Yanctonnais village of Sioux Indians, encamped on the river about 100 miles above this place. They generally belonged to a band who have always been more or less averse to carrying out the provisions of the

"Laramie treaty." I immediately called a council with the chiefs and braves, and after talking over all matters with them, and giving them good and proper advice, which I thought they received in the spirit I intended they should, I made them a present of some tobacco, provisions, &c.; when, to my surprise, the principal chief, called "Red Leaf," arose with the knife in his hand, cut all the bags containing the provisions to pieces, scattering their contents on the prairie, then threw the keg of gunpowder in the river, and about fifty of them discharged their guns at it. This band of Indians have been very refractory for a number of years; the different agents, who have seen them, have all told them that troops would be sent to chastise them if they did not alter their conduct. They regard this now as only a threat; and until the presence of troops intimidates them they will always be dangerous and troublesome.

At Fort Clark I found one hundred lodges of Aukpapas, Blackfeet, and Sioux Indians, who had been waiting there a month to see me. In the council I held with them the principal chiefs told me that they would not receive any presents from the government, and to do what I pleased with their portion of goods, for they did not want them; that they preferred the liberty to take scalps, and commit whatever depredations they pleased, in preference to goods from their Great Father. They talked very hostile; and I replied to them, that just as certain as the sun rose and set, their Great Father would not only chastise them for their bad conduct, but for the indignity offered to him in not receiving their presents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN,
Indian Agent.

Colonel ALFRED CUMMING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 29.

WESTPORT, MO., *September* 27, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, that, agreeable to your instructions, and in compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I present the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians within the Upper Platte agency. After having loaded the wagons and started the trains for their several points of destination, I proceeded to Fort Atkinson; owing to the immense quantity of rain, I found the roads almost impassable. After wading and swimming mud and water for fifteen days, the wagons reached Council Grove, distant one hundred and twenty-five miles. I had gone in advance to that point a few days, where I was detained from sickness. I had availed myself of the opportunity of sending messages to the Indians, by all the trains that preceded me, stating about the time I might be expected to arrive. The Indians were encamped on Pawnee fork, at the crossing of the Santa Fe road, where they were collected in larger numbers than have ever been known to assemble on

the Arkansas river before. Old traders estimate the number at twelve to fifteen hundred lodges, and the horses and mules at from forty to fifty thousand head. The entire Kiowa and Prairie Comanches were there; several hundred of Texas or Woods Comanches had come over; the Prairie Apaches, one band of Arrapahoes, and two bands of Cheyennes, and the Osages, composed the grand council. They had met for the purpose of forming their war party, in order, as they, in their strong language said, to "*wipe out*" all frontier Indians they could find on the plains. Two days previous to my arrival they broke up camp and started north. As soon as I heard that they were gone, I sent two runners to try and bring them back; they, however, declined coming, and sent word that they would soon return as it would take but a short time to clear the plains of all frontier Indians. They were doomed to be disappointed, as other great nations in their own imagination have been. At some place near Kansas river, they met about one hundred Sac and Fox Indians, and the fight commenced, and, from their account, lasted about three hours, when, to their great surprise, the combined forces were compelled to retreat, leaving their dead on the field, which Indians never do unless badly whipped. They report their loss at about sixteen killed, and one hundred wounded. From the best information I can get, the Sacs and Foxes were as much surprised at the result as the others, for there is no doubt but that they would have run too, if they could have seen a hole to get out at; they had taken shelter in a ravine, and were for a long time surrounded. The prairie Indians were armed with the bow and arrow, while the others had fine rifles. One is a formidable weapon in close quarters, but worthless at more than about fifty yards. The rifle told almost every shot, either on rider or horse. It is easily accounted for why one hundred whipped fifteen hundred! the former had a weapon to fight with—the latter had none at the distance they were fighting. I learn that the Sacs and Foxes lost six killed, but they were killed with the rifle. The Osages have fine guns; and they must have shot them, for I am certain the other Indians have nothing in the shape of guns, except a few northwest shot-guns, and they are of but little use. The Sacs and Foxes are satisfied that the Osages did them the only damage they received; and as an evidence, I learn that war has been declared between the two nations, and already some scalps have been taken. This may save the government from whipping them, (the Osages,) as it is certain somebody will have it to do soon. Their acts on the Santa Fe road this summer are intolerable; emigrants and freighters will scarcely be permitted to pass the road next season, unless something is done. Not a train has passed this season, which has not been more or less annoyed; and as to the Mexicans, they have taken their mules in droves. They had regular stations where they demanded toll of all passing. Some few have been shot, and it is to be regretted that more did not meet the same fate. They are very mad because the government sends out presents to the Comanches and Kiowas, telling them many lies to induce them not to take the goods. They told them this summer that *bad medicine* had been put in the goods to kill them off. Their reason for this is, that previous to the treaty they enjoyed a rich and uninterrupted

trade: for one blanket, or a few pounds of sugar and coffee, they could purchase a mule worth eighty or one hundred dollars. If something is not done to keep this gang of highway robbers off the road next season, emigrants and others had better go well prepared to meet them. While on the subject of road annoyances, I am glad to be able to state, that up to this time I have to receive the first report of any depredation being committed during this year, by either the Comanches or Kiowas. So far as I can learn, they have faithfully complied with their treaty stipulations, save one. It is a difficult matter to make them understand that New Mexico now belongs to the United States. They deny ever having consented not to war on Mexicans. They say that they have no other place to get their horses and mules from. As to what action I think should be taken with them relative to that part of the treaty, I beg leave to make a special report.

As soon as the Comanches and Kiowas returned they met me at Fort Atkinson, the point selected for the delivery of the annuity goods. I called a council of the chiefs, and the first subject I brought before the council was the amendment of the Senate to the treaty made with them last. The amendment provides that the President may at any time change the annuity from goods, and establish farms in their country. After the amendment was explained to them, Tohansen, the Kiowa chief, readily consented, saying it was just what he wanted, and was glad that their "Great Father" was going to take pity on them and send them farmers; and as he was going to do that, he hoped that he would also send them land that would produce corn, as they had none that would. I fully agree with Tohansen, that the entire country occupied by the Kiowas is worthless for agricultural purposes. Shaved-Head, the Comanche chief, stated that he had been raised and taught to be the enemy of the white man; but that now he was his friend; that the hatchet had been buried, and he hoped forever; but that he and his people were wild and lived a roving life, and it was not to be expected that in so short a time so great a change could be brought about; that for the present they could not think of being confined to villages; yet he had confidence now in his "Great Father," and was perfectly willing to consent to anything he said, but desired me to say to him that for the present he wished no farms. Some days previous to the council a chief arrived with his band from Texas; he stated that he had long been the enemy of the white man, but now desired to be friendly, and for that purpose he had left Texas and come over to join the Prairie Comanches. I believe that this people are now sincere; and if they can be induced to make peace with New Mexico and exchange prisoners, peace will prevail throughout the Arkansas river. A war has been going on between the Comanches and Mexicans for a long time; stealing horses, mules, and children has been the principal object, and it is hard to tell which party has been the most successful at the game.

I succeeded in dividing their goods, I believe, to the entire satisfaction of all the Indians present, and so far as I could learn they went off well pleased. The Apaches, numbering some forty lodges, were not present, or only a few of them; why they were not, I could not precisely satisfy myself. I, however, determined that I would carry

a few goods to them at the "Big Timbers," where I learned they had gone; and by the kindness of Major Cady, commander of the troops at Fort Atkinson, who furnished me two wagons, I was enabled to get them their presents without any additional expense. While I was at Fort Atkinson, some twenty-five lodges of Arrapahoes came in and remained there until the return of the war party; on their return quite a number of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes came with them, and as soon as I could do so I started them for the South Platte. On leaving Fort Atkinson I continued up the Arkansas river to Fontainequi Bourille, where I struck across for Fort St. Vrain. At Bent's fort, fearing that the Arrapahoes might stop over on the head of the Kansas river, I hired two of their chiefs to go by where I then understood their village was. On arriving on South Platte I met one of my express men, who stated that but few of the Arrapahoes had come over; they sent word that their horses' feet were too sore to travel so far. On inquiry, however, I found that was not the reason. The Arrapahoes are divided into two bands of about equal strength—say one hundred and thirty lodges each; one party live on the Arkansas, the other on North Platte river, about five or six hundred miles apart, and some years ago the head chief of the Arkansas band was killed by the North Platte band, and since that time they have never met. I sent four expresses for the North Platte band, but was unable to get them to come to South Platte; and not being willing to give so many goods to the small number assembled, I decided to send another express to them to meet me at Fort Laramie. When I reached Fort St. Vrain I found assembled there most of the Arkansas and South Platte Cheyennes; but the North Platte were like the Arrapahoes, and had refused to come over. The Cheyennes are divided into three bands: one resides on the Arkansas, one on the South Platte, one on the North Platte, and they have never been together since the treaty. I learned that the North Platte Cheyennes were very much dissatisfied, and was advised, if possible, to see them, which more thoroughly convinced me of the necessity of taking over some portion of the annuity goods to Fort Laramie.

On the Arkansas river I met Governor Meriweather, of New Mexico, who requested me to try and recover from the Cheyennes some Mexican prisoners that they had taken last spring. I called on the chiefs, in council, to give up what prisoners they had in their possession; after a long talk they agreed to surrender to me one white boy and two Mexicans, and stated that they were all they had—that the balance of the prisoners were gone. They promised me in council that they would not disturb Mexico again, if the Mexicans would let them and their buffalo alone. I think this band of Cheyennes are sincere in what they promise. The white boy I have sent to his parents in Iowa; the two Mexicans I have still, and shall await the orders of Governor Meriweather. After distributing the goods at Fort St. Vrain to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, I left for Fort Laramie, taking with me fifteen thousand pounds of goods. When within about fifty miles of Fort Laramie I met some twenty-five lodges of Sioux retreating from there, and from them I first learned of the unfortunate affair that had taken place. They stated that a fight had taken place between the

Sioux and the soldiers, in which every soldier had been killed; and perhaps the fort had been taken before that time, as the Sioux were talking about it when they left. On my arrival at Laramie, I learned the facts of the unfortunate affair; and as I have made a special report on that subject, I will not extend this report, but will merely copy a letter I received from Mr. Bordeaux and others.

FORT LARAMIE, *August* 29, 1854.

SIR: I have not the honor of your acquaintance; but from the situation of affairs in this country at the present time, I take the liberty of writing to you to inform you of facts, as near as possible, concerning the fight between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians on the 19th of this month; I having been an eye-witness to the battle, and having heard, I think, the true causes of its occurrence. On the 17th of this month there was a train of Mormon emigrants passed the villages of the Brulées, Wazzazies, and Ogallalah bands of Sioux, which were encamped on the Platte river, six miles, more or less, below Fort Laramie; and after the train had got pretty well past the village, there was a man behind the train driving along a lame cow, and, by some means or other, the cow got frightened and ran towards the village; the man, in turn, having some fears, and not knowing that the Indians would not harm him, he left the cow, and an Indian, a stranger from another band of Sioux, called Minne-caushas, killed the cow, and they ate it; and accordingly, as the emigrants passed Fort Laramie, they reported the affair, and on the 19th Lieutenant Grattan, with a command of twenty-nine soldiers, with the interpreter, came to the village to make the arrest of the Indian that had killed the cow. The lieutenant came to me to learn which was the best way to get the Indian, and I told him that it was better to get the chief to try and get the offender to give himself up of his own good will, but he was not willing. The offender requested of the Indians to let him do as he pleased, for he wanted to die, and that the balance of the Indians would not have anything to do with the affair. The lieutenant then asked me to go to the village with him; and I started to go, when another express came and said that the offender would not give himself up. The lieutenant then asked me to show him the lodge that the offender was in; I did so, and he then marched with his men into the village, within about sixty yards of the said lodge, and then fired upon the Indians. The first fire was made by the soldiers, and there was one Indian wounded; and then the chiefs harrangued the young men not to charge on the soldiers—that they, the soldiers, had wounded one Indian, and that they possibly would be satisfied; but the lieutenant ordered his men to fire his cannon and muskets, and accordingly the chiefs that had gone with the soldiers to help make the arrest, ran, and in the fire they wounded the Bear chief of the Wazzazies; and as soon as the soldiers' fire was over, the Indians in turn rushed on the soldiers and killed the lieutenant and five men by their cannon, and the balance of the soldiers took to flight and were all killed within one mile or so from the cannon. When the Indians returned they rushed on my houses and tried to massacre us all; but through some friends among the Indians we were able to

stop them in their career, and succeeded in pacifying them. They also talked of coming to the fort and killing all of the soldiers, but my begging of the chiefs then succeeded in stopping them. I told them that if they did not do any more harm, possibly their Father would look over the matter. The Indians then rushed into my store and helped themselves to what goods they wanted; also outside of the house they helped themselves to cattle and horses. They kept us up and on guard all night; and I kept them, by talking, from using further means of destruction towards the whites and soldiers. That night I sent an express to the fort to inform the commander of the fate of the soldiers, and to be on their guard. The next morning they went to the houses of the American Fur Company and took, by force, their goods that had been sent up to them by government for their annual payment, and were stored at that place. They also broke open the store of the American Fur Company, and helped themselves to what they wanted. So no more at present.

Yours truly,

JAMES BORDEAUX.
Per SAMUEL SMITH.

Witnesses:
ANTOINE REYNALL,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOE. JEWETT,
PAUL VIAL,
PETER PEW,
FOFIEL GRAPH,
ANTOINE LA WHANE.

I found encamped in the vicinity of Fort Laramie the most of the North Platte Cheyennes, and about half of the Platte Arrapahoes. I called a council with them, and after the usual preliminaries of an Indian council were through, the speaker of the Cheyenne nation arose and commenced with the beginning of the world, reviewing the acts of the Apostles, &c.; he finally stated that he desired me to give his speech to his Great Father, just as it was delivered; which I will certainly do, less the first portion. He commenced by stating that the travel over the Platte road by emigrants should be stopped; that next year I must bring four thousand dollars in money; balance of their annuity in guns and ammunition, and one thousand white women for wives. During the same day I distributed the goods to them, and before sunset not one was to be seen. About 10 o'clock, however, they came back, say about two hundred in number, galloped up to within sixty yards of my corral, and fired three guns. Next morning they had many stories to tell. My opinion is, that they were mad because I had made another band give up some prisoners; it was conceding a point they never have before. They, I learned, had been told, that now, as they had given up prisoners, next year I would make them give up horses. I found this band of Cheyennes the sauciest Indians I have ever seen.

I desire, before closing this report, to state what I think is now their true condition, and what should be done with them. It is

evident to every man who has travelled over the plains recently, that the time is not very far distant when the buffalo will cease to furnish a support for the immense number of Indians that now rely entirely on them for subsistence; and as soon as this is the case, starvation is inevitable, unless they can be induced to change their mode of life, which never can be done until the government gets the control over this people, and that can only be done by giving every band of Indians from Texas to Oregon a genteel drubbing. The only missionary that could be sent among them at the present time, that would do any good, is a well organized military force, composed of the right kind of western materials; after that, the plough, &c., might follow.

The great majority of the Indians in this agency have no respect for the government; they think that Uncle Sam is a weak old fellow, and could be easily overcome, and they have good reasons for coming to that conclusion. Nearly every party of emigrants that pass through their country have to pay their way with sugar and coffee; knowing this, every train furnish themselves with an ample supply. The military posts located in this agency are perfect nuisances. The idea that one company of infantry can furnish aid and protection to emigrants who pass through this agency, is worse than nonsense. They can protect themselves no further than their guns can reach; they have no effect upon the Indians so far as fear is concerned; neither respect nor fear them; and as to protecting the traveller on the road, they are of no more use than so many stumps. There are no roads in the United States that need protection so badly as the north Platte and Arkansas roads. Property to the value of several millions of dollars passes over these roads annually; nearly every emigrant party are subject to annoyance from the time they leave the frontiers. On the north Platte road, the Pawnees and others have stolen property to the amount of several thousand dollars, and committed several murders; and the time has certainly arrived when American citizens should be permitted to travel on this continent without being annoyed by bands of worthless Indians. The road leading up the Arkansas river has been but little travelled until the last two years. Exclusive of the large amount of merchandise annually transported over this road to Santa Fé, stock to the value of thousands of dollars has passed this route to California this year. Roads so important as these should be guarded by a force sufficient to protect the lives and property of persons seeking homes in California, and a market for their stock, &c. Strong military posts should be built on the Arkansas and south Platte rivers.

As I had the pleasure of travelling from Fort Atkinson, by Fort Laramie, to Fort Leavenworth, with Major O. F. Winship, U. S. Army, who visited that country for the purpose of inspecting the military posts, I beg leave to refer the department to his report; and if his suggestions are carried out, I have no doubt that in a few years the Indians of the plains will be brought under the control of the government.

This agency is too large for any one man to attend properly to the duties of, extending, as it does, from Texas and New Mexico to about the 44th degree of north latitude, and embraces the headwaters of

the Arkansas, south and north Platte rivers. The Indians are so scattered over this large extent of country, that, with the limited means in the hands of the agent, it is impossible to bring them together at the points designated for the distribution of their goods.

As I remarked before, the Arrapahoes can never, in my opinion, be induced to live together as one nation; they are as hostile to each other as almost any other tribe on the plains. This agency should be divided into three; the duties cannot well be discharged by a less number. The Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, southern Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, should compose the Arkansas agency; this will include one-half of the Arrapahoes, and one-third of the Cheyennes. The second agency should be on the south Platte, to include the balance of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes; the Sioux to compose the Laramie agency; and each agency should be supplied with interpreters entirely under the control of the government; at present it is very difficult to procure reliable interpreters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. WHITFIELD,
Indian Agent.

Colonel A. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 30.

WESTPORT, MO., *October* 2, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I returned to this place on the 26th ultimo, after an absence of nearly four months.

As difficulties have recently taken place between the Sioux Indians and a detachment of United States troops near Fort Laramie, I have thought best to make a special report on that unfortunate affair, and place all the facts before the department that I have been enabled to gather. I was on the south Platte at the time of the fight, and consequently I have to rely on the statements of those who were present, and others who have resided in the country for a long time and who are well acquainted with the Indians. Their statements I have no doubt are correct.

On my way from Fort St. Vrain to Laramie I met about twenty-five lodges of Sioux Indians, who informed me that a few days previous a Mormon train had passed their encampment, and that a lame cow had strayed into the village, and that a Minnecowzue Sioux, from the upper Missouri agency, had killed and eat her.

Two days afterwards Brevet Lieutenant Grattan, with twenty-nine soldiers and his interpreter, came down to demand the Indian who had committed the depredation by killing the Mormons' cow. The Indian refused to surrender, and a fight ensued, in which the lieutenant, interpreter, and every man, were killed. On my arrival at Fort Laramie I immediately commenced investigating the affair to ascertain all the facts connected with the fight. I sent for a number of the traders and others, who were likely to know anything about it; and I addressed them a letter, which they answered.

I preferred that they should write their own statements, and give their own version of the affair. I beg leave herewith to enclose the correspondence.

Agreeable to the intercourse law, a different policy should have been pursued by the commanding officers. No regulations that I have yet seen, give officers the right to arrest and confine any Indian for an offence of no more magnitude than stealing a cow. Different orders may have been given at Washington; if so, troops sufficient to carry out such orders should be placed in the Indian country. I regret that the demand for the offender had not been postponed until my arrival. If it had been, I could have settled the whole affair without the least trouble. To have prevented a collision, I have no doubt but that the Sioux would have paid any number of horses, for I was told, by several reliable gentlemen, that they offered to pay for the cow; and if the intercourse law is to be obeyed, nothing more could be required. Indians consider themselves disgraced for life if arrested and confined. This feeling is general among all Indians, but more especially the wild tribes; consequently, they prefer to die to being taken and confined. In this case, it is evident that that was the feeling of the Indian who committed the depredation; and if the lieutenant had understood the character of Indians, I doubt whether he would have done as he did. Why Lieutenant Grattan took the position he did, in the midst of the village, surrounded by at least fifteen hundred warriors, perhaps never will be known; for it is evident that he must have known, before he went into the village, that a fight would be the result if he fired a gun.

If Lieutenant Grattan had left the interpreter he had, who was drunk and swearing he would take their hearts, and procured the service of some prudent sober man, no such difficulty, in my opinion, would have taken place, for it is evident that the Sioux Indians desired no trouble; and even after one gun had been fired, and one Indian wounded, the chief begged the young men not to fire—that perhaps the soldiers would go away.

I do not consider a whole nation bound for an offence committed by an individual until they make it a national matter, which was not done in this case; for, from all the evidence I could get, the head chief and others went into the village to try and persuade the offender to surrender; and after he had refused, he stated that he did not wish any of the rest to have anything to do with the affair.

The head chief begged the lieutenant to go back, and he would bring the man, dead or alive. No doubt Lieutenant Grattan's want of knowledge of the Indian character, and the rash language used by a drunken interpreter, was the cause of the unfortunate affair. The Sioux, or the bands in the Platte agency, have heretofore been regarded as the most peaceable and friendly Indians on the prairies to the whites. This is the only case I have ever heard of their disturbing the stock of any train during this season, and if the Mormon had gone into the village he could have got his cow without any trouble; but he took fright and left the cow. The Indians killed and ate it. This is the history, in a few words, of the commencement of the whole affair.

The forts at present located in the Indian country are most emphatically poor affairs. They can give no protection to any person

beyond the reach of their own guns. Infantry in the Indian country, so far as protecting the roads is concerned, are about the same use as so many stumps would be. Emigrants are compelled to protect themselves, and buy their way with sugar and coffee.

The Sioux, after the fight, took possession of all the goods that had been sent by government to them. By the terms of the contract, Messrs. Baker & Street were to hold the goods in their own possession until my arrival. Their train arrived early in August. The question with them was, whether they should keep them in their own wagons or store them in a good warehouse. Believing the goods would be safer in a warehouse, they there placed them. The goods would have been taken from the wagons; and even if they could have got them stored at the fort, they would have been no safer, for at the time of the defeat of Lieutenant Grattan's party, but ten soldiers remained in the fort; the balance were some distance off on duty. I regard it fortunate that the goods were not at the fort; for if they had been, the fort and all its inmates would have been destroyed. As to whether they could have taken the fort or not, I presume none will say they could not have done it. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Bordeaux and others could, by hard begging, persuade the Sioux from going up to the fort the night after Lieutenant Grattan's party were killed. The Indians knew I would not give them their goods after the fight, and that in all probability the government might send troops after them. Believing this, it is reasonable to suppose they would take the goods.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Your obedient servant,

J. W. WHITFIELD,

Indian Agent, Platte Agency.

Colonel A. CUMMING,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 31.

Report showing the condition of the several tribes within the Great Nemahaw agency, September 25, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

There has been much less sickness among the Indians within this agency during the present year than last; and although the unprecedented drought has caused a failure in their crops, they have suffered but little thus far for subsistence. The provisions furnished by government, which were distributed early in June, has doubtless contributed to this comparatively happy state of things. Nor do I anticipate any great amount of suffering during the ensuing year, except it be among the Iowas, should they be left to their own efforts for a living. The most of the fields and patches cultivated by the tribe have produced scarcely a third of their usual crop of corn, pumpkins, peas, beans, &c. Those who opened fields on the lands reserved for

their future homes, have better crops—some of whom have given an earnest of their intention to labor, by making rails, clearing up fields, fencing, &c.; and, in accordance with arrangements made in council, last year, for the encouragement of those who would go to work and till the soil, I have presented to six heads of families each a plough and set of harness. Others have manifested a disposition to earn, or merit, the same mark of approbation. In view of the almost total failure of their crops, would it not be well to apply a part of the sum which is to be paid them under the ninth article of their treaty, recently made, to the purchase of provisions for their subsistence, to be issued at stated periods.

At a full council, on the 21st instant, at this place, with the Iowas, it was agreed that the system of congregating in villages should be broken up, and hereafter each family must settle upon separate and distinct tracts or parcels of land within their reservations. If this rule can be strictly enforced and continued, their condition will have begun to be improved. Under the old order of things, no change for the better could be expected. The facility with which they can get whiskey from the neighboring States, has a tendency to continue them in their old habits of drunkenness and its concomitants. Fewer being together, there will be less inducement to idleness, drinking, gambling, and other low and grovelling debaucheries.

The Sacs and Foxes, notwithstanding the drought, will have corn enough to supply all their wants in this article until another crop is made, if used with economy, having near 1,000 bushels of last year's crop on hand. Forty acres of late corn, not well matured, was turned over to them, to select from it as much as they desired, to be prepared into sweet corn; after which, what remained is being cut up, hauled off, and put into shocks, and the field will be sown with wheat. There will be, besides, about 2,000 bushels to be cribbed. Had the season been favorable, double this quantity would be gathered from the same field. Between 400 and 500 bushels of wheat was divided among the Sacs and Foxes. Some 40 or 50 bushels were destroyed by fire, which at the same time destroyed about 1,100 rails; and, for a time, the fire endangered several of the houses on the place. It required the utmost exertion of every person on the premises to extinguish the fire and prevent further damage. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of an Indian.

Owing to the absence of the Sacs and Foxes on a hunt, in company with the Pawnees, they have not yet located their reserve. On their return this will be attended to. They had, before they left, indicated the Great Nemahaw above, but joining the Iowa reserve.

The Kickapoos have selected the valley of the Grasshopper as their future home, for the surveying of which I have engaged a competent surveyor. The country selected was explored and examined by the delegates, in company with others of the tribe, for nearly a week before they decided, although instructed in full council to make it on that stream. Next to, and below where I believed the Delaware line is, the timber was plenty and good. From this I had much difficulty in withdrawing them, partly owing to the uncertainty of the boundary line between them and the Delawares.

Their reserve embraces much fertile land, well watered, and a sufficiency of timber to supply their wants. The main stream of the Grasshopper will pass through the centre, from north to south. Having written for the field-notes of the Delaware northern line, I have deferred making the survey until they come to hand. I also need the field-notes of the country lately ceded by the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas. This is necessary to ascertain the quantity of the Sac and Fox cession to be added to that ceded by the Iowas, which will not be subject to pre-emption.

An island lying along the Iowa shore of the Missouri river, containing near 2,000 acres, it is contended by persons who wish to occupy it that it was not included in the survey to the Iowas, under the former treaty. The field-notes of that survey would at once enable me to settle this question. I trust I may be supplied with them, and such maps of the country ceded by the Indians within this agency as the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs can furnish. With them, I will be better able to protect the interests of the parties to the treaties, and perhaps without resort to coercive means.

The half-breeds located between the Great and Little Nemahaw rivers are slowly progressing in agriculture; but until their land is surveyed and allotted to them, their progress will continue to be retarded.

The Winnebago band living within this agency will be informed of the contents of the communication from the Indian department, dated September 4th. I will urge them to join their brethren at as early a day as possible.

The Pottawatomies residing on the Kickapoo lands have been notified to join their people; and the sooner they go, the better it will be for their interests.

I have not been able to value the improvements of the Kickapoos; this shall be attended to and duly reported when completed, in the manner directed.

I have had the Indians vaccinated; and when I was not with Dr. Chambers, who performed this duty, he was accompanied by the interpreters of the several tribes.

For operations on the farm, I refer you to the report of the farmer.

The mission and school established by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, under the superintendency of the Rev. S. M. Irwin, has continued to merit the fostering care of the government and of the friends of the Indian race. It is only with the rising generation that the impress can be made upon the minds of the Indian of the value of labor and education, whereby they and future generations may be benefited; and it is also with the young that the labor of the missionary has been successful in manifesting a knowledge of the Christian religion, and the hope of the glorious reward to those who sincerely believe and practise it. At a recent examination, I found forty-two scholars who reside at the establishment; they were, as usual, well clad, cheerful, orderly, and attentive. My frequent intercourse with them has enabled me to observe them at worship, at recitation, in the field at work, and at their meals, and at no one place have I seen cause for complaint; but, on the contrary,

their conduct was exemplary, and reflected much credit on those who have the guidance of these children of heathen parents. These children should be continued at school, and others added to it. Indeed, some plan should be adopted by which all the children could be taught to read and write, and how to work. I must respectfully refer you to my communication of the 6th September, in which, as requested, I gave my opinion with regard to the administration of Indian affairs, applicable to the tribes within this agency, "under the new order of things growing out of the recent treaties with them." The imperfect plan there presented may be suggestive of one more practical, when examined in connexion with others which have doubtless been forwarded by other agents within your superintendency. Although not wedded to the details of any particular plan, my experience teaches me that the Indians should be located separately and in small families; and the community of villages should be broken up, otherwise I fear that little of consequence can be effected towards amending their condition. All the treaties recently made with the tribes under my charge stipulate ample authority to the government to put some plan in operation, and to hold the reins, to guide and direct as circumstances may require. The work suggested is arduous, onerous, and thankless; but conscientious duty requires an effort to save from total annihilation this benighted people.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

D. VANDERSLICE,
Indian Agent.

Colonel A. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 32.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION,
September 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Our school, during the past year, has averaged forty-two; up to May we had forty-four; in that month some Ottoes persuaded three of our boys off to their village, and one of our girls died about the same time, leaving us but forty. These children are from the tribes of the Blackfeet, Sioux, Pawnees, Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, a majority from the latter tribe. We have nearly an equal number of boys and girls; nearly one-half are half-breeds, and a majority of them are orphans, having neither father nor mother living.

Their studies in school are spelling, reading, arithmetic, and geography, and nearly all write. They are making some progress in their studies—as much, perhaps, as we should expect, in view of the work they do, and the strange language and difficulties they have to meet. But, until these people have more settled and industrious habits, work is as necessary as letters. The children all work very well, and we find the more diligent they are in work, the more contented and cheerful they seem to be—itself a sufficient reason for keeping them close at work.

Our custom is, to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning; breakfast at 6; have six hours' school in the day, commencing at 9; and the hours out of school are spent at work.

Our crop has been well tended and is good for the season; but, from the drought, it is rather below an average crop. We have about one hundred and ten or one hundred and fifteen acres under fence: one-half is cultivated, and about one-half is pasture. We have thirty head of cattle, over forty pork-hogs, three horses, and one yoke of oxen. Our help the past year has been Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Harriet Wallace, cook; and a part of the time Miss Higley, assistant teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis reached us a few weeks ago, to assist on the farm and in the house. Our expenses for the year ending May last, as reported by the board, were $2,515 64.

Care is had to the moral and religious instruction of the children. It is kept in view in the school, and Friday afternoon is still given to this. Besides our common services on the Sabbath, catechising and Sunday school is uniformly attended to; most of the scholars succeed well in memorizing scripture. Three of our scholars are members of the church, and others at times seem serious. Their good order in time of worship is commendable.

Visiting, and preaching or talking to the adult Indians, have been kept up as usual, but with no more marked encouragement than in former years. But we still trust "the set time to favor" these poor people will soon draw near. These hurried statements, (for I am just setting out to be absent a few days,) together with your personal knowledge of our doings, will, it is hoped, enable you to report intelligibly on the state of our affairs.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

S. M. IRWIN.

Colonel D. VANDERSLICE.

No. 33.

SAC AND FOX FARM, GREAT NEMAHAW AGENCY,
September 24, 1854.

SIR: I herewith submit, as requested by you, a brief report of the operations of the Sac and Fox farm. I took charge of the farm on the first of January last; had made during the winter between three and four hundred rails, fenced in twenty-five acres for pasture, and repaired much of the old fencing. Timber suitable for rails having become scarce in this vicinity, I had to cut and make them from rather indifferent trees, at a distance of three and four miles from the farm, and then built a bridge and made a road before we hauled them. Resort to other means of fencing must be had in a few years, on account of the distance rails must be hauled. In the spring we commenced breaking up the soil for corn; put in oats; but the almost continuous rains delayed me from getting the whole of the ground intended for corn planted until the last day of May; after which came the long and un-

precedented drought, which destroyed my expectation of a fine crop. One hundred and ten acres were planted in corn, seven acres in oats, and six acres in potatoes. Seventy acres of the corn will, I think, yield about, or rather over, two thousand bushels; forty acres, the last planted, was late maturing; this was turned over to the Indians to make sweet corn of, and I am now cutting it up for fodder. The oats yielded a heavy crop; but the potatoes will not return the amount of seed planted. The wheat crop turned out well, considering that wheat had been grown two years in succession on the same ground. Upwards of four hundred bushels were distributed to the several families of the tribe, and enough retained for seeding this fall. I am now preparing forty acres to be sown with it.

By the carelessness of an Indian, fire was set to a pile of straw, which spread so rapidly that before it was extinguished it destroyed about forty bushels of wheat, one thousand rails in the fence, and endangered most of the houses on the place. Everything being parched by the drought and inflammable, and the wind being high, it required the utmost exertions of all the people about the place to stop its progress.

The horses and oxen are in fine order. We have put up five stacks of hay. We have on hand about one thousand bushels of old corn, and one stack of old hay. I have ploughed for the Indians, at their village and in scattering patches on both sides of the Wolf river, over fifty acres; but their crops were almost a total failure. This was not for the want of work, for I believe they worked better than usual; but there was not a particle of rain on the larger portion of their planting from the time corn was put in the ground.

Notwithstanding the repairs which have been made to the mill, it is difficult to keep it in order; this is principally owing to the very imperfect manner of its erection. I, however, managed to do all the grinding required by the Indians. The Indians, I think, will have a sufficiency to do them this winter and spring from the proceeds of the farm.

With your knowledge and information in relation to the farm, and the manner in which it has been conducted, I shall conclude by subscribing myself,

Very respectfully,

THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE,
Sac and Fox Farmer and Miller.

Major D. VANDERSLICE,
Indian Agent.

No. 34.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *September* 1, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you my annual report for this agency. It will be short, from the fact of my having had an attack of the fever, from which I am not at present entirely recovered.

We have had an uncommonly dry season; and from what I have

seen, and reports from others, I am confident the Indians within the limits of my agency will not raise one hundred bushels of corn, and scarcely any potatoes or vegetables of any kind; with the large amount of emigration settling around them, this must necessarily make provisions for the next year very high.

I am sorry to say that the Indians have drank more liquor the past summer than they have been in the habit of doing. It may be accounted for from the fact of a portion of the Territory being open to settlement; the facility for obtaining it has thereby been greater. Some man opened a grocery about eight miles from this agency, and near the Ottowa land, shortly after the treaty was made with the Shawnees. Notwithstanding the severe laws which the Ottowa people have against drunkenness, and the good example and advice given them by the Rev. J. Meeker against a vice so ruinous to them and their race, still a good many of the Ottowas frequented this grocery, and were filched of their earnings, which are so much needed for the support of themselves and families during the coming season, by this pious missionary of his "satanic majesty." I have been told by those who have long known the Sacs and Foxes, that they have drank more whiskey in the last six months than they have ever been known to do before; and my opinion is that they will continue to get drunk so long as the means are within their reach.

On the second of August, by the request of the chiefs and headmen of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, I reported to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through your office, an account of an attack made on the Sacs and Foxes by the Comanches, Arrapahoes, and Osages, about the tenth of July, one hundred miles west of Fort Riley. Some five or six days ago a Sac Indian, who had a brother killed in that battle, left here by himself, went within four hundred yards of an Osage encampment, met two Osage men, shot one down, and went up and scalped him; could have killed the other, but wished him to live to carry the news of what he had done to the Osage camp. Waited until he had done so; heard the cries and lamentations of those in the camp for their dead kinsman, mounted his horse, and returned with his scalp. The nation, immediately upon his return, moved to within a mile of the agency, where they are now dancing with joy and triumph over the trophy brought back in this warlike achievement to them.

I have no doubt it is your anxious desire, as well as that of the Indian department at Washington city, to adopt such a course of policy as will eventually civilize our Indian population. Permit me, in closing this communication, to make one remark, which I think will abide the test of time and of experience; and that is, to civilize, moralize, or Christianize an Indian, you must first teach him to work. Unless he is taught to work, all other efforts to improve his condition will be of no avail, and in the end will be to his disadvantage. A missionary in agriculture is needed among the Indians; a man to teach them how to farm it, to work, to use the different kinds of tools, and, above all, to be with them, and practically set an example before them. This is what is required among the various tribes; and I am in hopes the

department will put in operation such a plan among our Indian population.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. A. JAMES, *Indian Agent.*

Colonel A. CUMMING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 35.

OTTOWA MISSION, *September* 4, 1854.

SIR: I have been sick in bed for three days now past, and feel very unable to write my annual report.

The Ottowas have generally, during the last year, been blessed with a good degree of health, there having been about twice as many births among them as deaths. There has been but little change among them worthy of note; they continue to be temperate and industrious, and their desires to become white men and white women seem gradually to increase. During the last year they have been able to sell a large surplus of their produce; but, owing to the present drought, their crops have almost entirely failed. Their minds have been much agitated as to what course they shall take in future relative to their lands. They are decided that their condition cannot be bettered by removing to any other place; do not wish to sell any of their lands at present; think of dividing equally among themselves, and becoming, as soon as they can, United States citizens. Some thirty of their children have enjoyed the benefits of education at some of the mission schools of the adjoining tribes for several years past. They are now spending their annual vacation at home, but will return within a week from now to their schools, the most of whom are placed under the guardianship of the undersigned.

The religious portion of the Ottowas continue to adhere strictly to the common religious duties, such as secret and family prayers, attendance at the regular meeting, observance of the Sabbath, contributing to the wants of the poor and to the spread of the gospel, &c.; and, with very few exceptions, the whole tribe lay aside their common labors on the Sabbath, and devote the day to rest.

The undersigned and wife continue, as formerly, to administer medicine and other comforts to the sick, and in every other way possible to contribute both to their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Most respectfully, I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

JOTHAM MEEKER,
of the American Baptist Mission Union.

Judge B. A. JAMES,
United States Indian Agent, Sac and Fox Agency.

No. 36.

KANSAS AGENCY, *August* 31, 1854.

SIR: Since my last annual report I see but little change in the condition of the tribes of this agency, with the exception of a few families.

The progress in agriculture and mechanic industry is but slow. Indolence and drunkenness cling to them with a tenacity which baffles the perseverance and benevolent zeal of the missionary. Civilization, it is true, has decorated their persons with more comely garments than the breech-cloth and blanket, and banished many of the customs of savage life, but nevertheless much remains to be done. They are still the children of nature, easily led astray and seduced into vicious habits, difficult to be taught and slow to embrace the Christian code of morals.

Owing to the extensive and continuous drought of the present season, there is a general failure of the corn crops among the farming portion of these people; and since the forest and plain no longer yield them their wonted tribute, I fear many of them will perish of famine, or from the use of unwholesome food.

In view of this scarcity of provisions, in my letter of the 24th ultimo I suggested that a portion of the annuity of the Delawares be applied to the purchase of breadstuffs, such a direction of their annuity being legitimate under a provision of their late treaty.

In council with the Wyandotts I also advised that they apply a part of their funds of the present year to a like use. The proposition was favorably received and taken under advisement by their chiefs.

As regards the Shawnees, their credit and ample means will, perhaps, enable them, individually, to furnish a sufficiency.

I respectfully call the notice of the department to the small tribes of Munsees, Stockbridges, and Christian Indians within this agency. These tribes are very poor; they receive but trifling annuities: the Munsees, in fact, receive none. Without assistance from some quarter, numbers must suffer if not perish for food.

The accompanying report of the missionary schools will show the progress which the youth of these tribes are making in this department of civilization and knowledge. I estimate the number of children who are sent to school to be about two hundred and thirty-five: of Wyandotts, one hundred; Shawnees, about ninety; and Delawares, forty or forty-five. The Wyandotts have but a small school fund; this they disburse to three district schools. The Shawnees and Delawares have concluded to concentrate their school fund in their respective reserves, regarding the district system as not suitable to their dispersed settlements and the truant dispositions of their children.

In this agency there are no other employés except three blacksmiths and assistants, who are generally kept busy, horse-shoeing constituting the largest item of work.

There are but three trading-houses in this agency; two in the Delaware, and one in the Shawnee country.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. F. ROBINSON,
Indian Agent.

Colonel A. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 37.

FRIENDS' SHAWNEE LABOR SCHOOL,
8th month 22, 1854.

In compliance with thy request, we send our report of the situation of our Shawnee Labor School.

We have had an average number of twenty Indian scholars during the past year in our school. The scholars have been mostly regular in their attendance and in their deportment, and have made good progress in their studies, and are willing to work. We have twelve girls and eight boys; the girls are daily taught to work in sewing, knitting, &c., and the boys are taught to work on the farm.

In our efforts we find no obstacle to success arising from any natural inability to education or to work; the girls are very ingenious with the needle, and readily learn to make garments. My acquaintance with the Shawnee people has been but short, but it appears that the missionary continues to render essential benefits to that much injured people in various ways, and the fruits of their labors among them have become more and more apparent. Some have given evidence of the influence of the Christian religion by showing in their conduct and conversation that they have indeed been taught in the school of Christ, and that there is an evident advancement in their manner and mode of living. They have abandoned the precarious pursuit of the chase for the cultivation of the earth. Many of them have good farms, well stocked with cattle and hogs, and a considerable number have many of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life about them. We have had but little sickness the past year; as far as we know, it has been a general time of health, for which we feel thankful to the Author of all Good.

Classes.—In spelling and reading, 17; in writing, 15; in arithmetic, 8; in Bible history, 12; in geography, 15; in alphabet, 3.

Respectfully submitted:

DAVIS W. THAYER,
Superintendent.

B. F. ROBINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 38.

SHAWNEE BAPTIST MISSION,
Kansas Territory, August 24, 1854.

SIR: I comply thus early with your instructions relating to the annual report from this mission station.

The character of our labors remains the same as in preceding years, or varied only by a change of circumstances. An interest and some anxiety have been awakened around us in the territorial organization, and as to the probable results upon the condition and destinies of the people. For the most part, in accordance with the usual delight of

mind in change upon the monotony of life, pleasure, instead of pain, has been developed.

Our English boarding-school has advanced satisfactorily under the management of their accomplished teacher, Miss M. G. Doty. The punctual attendance of the pupils during term-time has been especially encouraging; indicating, as it does, increasing light among the people. The pupils voluntarily pledge themselves to temperance, and seem determined to escape the horrors of drunkenness.

In the favorable progress generally we note with pleasure the success of your efforts in promoting the temperance cause. The proportion of drunkards is much diminished, and less boldness and determination characterizes their movements. An increasing attention has also been paid to religious instruction; some additions made to the churches. We hope the most of the people will be prepared to meet their prospective changes, though we regret to see a portion of them still adhering to the superstitions of their fathers.

Very respectfully submitted:

F. BARKER,
Superintendent of the School.

Major B. F. ROBINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 39.

FORT LEAVENWORTH INDIAN M. L. SCHOOL,
August 27, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I respectfully submit the following report of this institution under my charge:

The past year, taking in view the interest of the institution generally, has been one of more than ordinary interest. The number of children in attendance through the past year has been large, and I think that the Indians have begun to see the importance of keeping their children to school more than they formerly did.

The health of the school has been remarkably good, taking in consideration the prevalence of the cholera that has been through our vicinity, passing all around us and leaving us unharmed, for which we would render our grateful acknowledgments to Him who has the power both to give and take life.

The number of Shawnee children in attendance for the past year is 49; number of Delawares, 19; number of Wyandotts, 14; number of Ottowas, 23; total, 105.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

THOS. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

Major B. F. ROBINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 40.

ST. MARY'S POTTAWATOMIE MISSION, KANSAS TERRITORY,
September 25, 1854.

In compliance with the regulations of the department, I beg leave to lay before you the condition of our Pottawatomie Catholic manual-labor shool. We have admitted during the year ending September 30, 1854, seventy-three boys and eighty-five girls. The average number of boys during the four quarters has been fifty-four, and that of the girls sixty-eight, as you will readily perceive by examining the quarterly bills, and the tabular reports A and B, which are herewith transmitted to your office. They exhibit the names of the pupils, their age, and progress in the various branches of art and science which we deem adapted to their situation in life.

Our establishment contains three different parts, viz: the schools, the farm, and the church; which duty, interest, and zeal prompt us to foster. The school has been in successful operation all the year without sickness or interruption; the pupils have been regular in their attendance. At no period has the institution been more popular and prosperous, though we are free to confess that our prosperity is dearly bought with toil and hardship, with temperance and economy. But we deem it cheap even at that price; we thank our stars for our good fortune. We see around us Indian missions and schools broken up, or in a failing condition, whilst others have their ship all the time in such stormy seas that escape appears impossible. But, although we have facts to state that win us the applause of our friends, we cannot conceal from you that we stand in a false position before the government. Ours is a manual-labor school for boys. Now the supposition is, or at least ought to be, that the scholars will spend part of the day in the field and part in the school-room; or, as it is practised in the States, work in summer and study in winter.

There is considerable ideal beauty in this plan, and it would seem that it cannot help meeting with success. We are enthusiastic in the cause; it has always been our aim to establish a school where a true life can be lived, where labor can be united with learning, where boys can be fitted to do more extensive good than has yet been accomplished. We have been ready for the task this good while; and if our Indians will second our views, we shall at no distant day have a school such as this age has not. But, alas! we cannot muster a sufficient number of grown boys to take a start.

When our lads grow up and bid fair to render us some assistance in the field, they are taken home to work, and return no more; we only get raw recruits, undisciplined Philistines, hardly willing to learn to work, and unable to handle a tool. There lies the difficulty. It is some trouble to make an Indian fall in love with work, who deems labor a disgrace, and who looks to his squaw to hoe the corn. The old and the young, the father and the son, are all equally averse to work. An Indian is frequently heard to utter this foolish complaint, that it is a pity he cannot plough his corn in winter, when the weather is cool; he says it is too hot to work in summer. There are many exceptions to his rule; but the generality of Prairie Indians

live up to it. But if we cannot carry out our plan to its full extent, we are not idle. We have set up our mark, and the little Indians must have their bow and arrow and shoot at it. If they cannot help us to raise corn and pumpkins, they must peel potatoes, mind the gap, and be somewhere "*in pomorum custodiam.*"

Our school-boys in general are a merry and happy set, always best pleased when they have plenty to eat and to drink, and are suffered to have a little their own way. They love the school and their teachers, and behave as well as can be expected from their age; their school hours are regular, during which they evince a laudable application. They attend divine service on Sundays, and are made to say their prayers in common, morning and evening. The female department occupies a pile of buildings by itself, and is under the charge of the ladies of the Sacred Heart. This institution presents an attractive appearance, and is no doubt the most numerous school in the Territory of Kansas. This is a manual-labor school, too—true to its intents and purposes, a perfect model in its kind, which has realized the most sanguine expectations of our patrons and friends. Learning and piety, industry and modesty, go hand in hand. The girls are taught all the branches of a plain English education, and are ever ready to make themselves useful and agreeable to their mistresses. The premises are a real bee-hive of industry; when the school hours are passed, some sew and spin, others wash and work in the kitchen.

Our mission farm continues in part to support us. We have two hundred and twenty acres under fence, of which one hundred and ten are under cultivation; the balance is in meadow and pasture. There is almost a total failure of crops in the Territory. We had this season fifty acres in oats, which produced a good heavy crop; fifty in corn, hardly half a crop; ten acres in potatoes, which will yield almost nothing; they were planted about the 10th of May. Every one knows that the new Territories are a fine grazing country, and that stock-raising will ere long be the favorite occupation of the settlers. Our stock consists of some three hundred and fifty or four hundred head of horned cattle; they range on the prairies in summer, and in winter they are put up in a field and kept on prairie hay and oats.

Four clergymen reside at this mission of St. Mary's, and attend to the spiritual wants of the Pottawatomie Indians. We have built three chapels in various localities for the accommodation of our Catholic population, where they may attend divine service every Sunday, and listen to the word of God. Many new settlers, squatters of the first-water, not acquainted with our Indian reservations, have offered to settle about the Mission. Some way or other this place looks to them like a little Paradise. When they understand that they cannot settle here, they feel sorely disappointed. Some young folks have boasted that they will out-general the Indians. It is surmised that they intend to marry some of the best-looking young squaws, late school-girls, and to take possession of the land. That is certainly a great trick, and it is confidently asserted, by those who know, that the women will stand the game. We have hailed with pleasure the organization of the Territories; anarchy and arbitrary power will be proscribed, and salutary laws and the fear of punishment will restrain the wicked and

lawless offenders. Peace, order, and justice will prevail and reign over the land. We regret to see the country settling under the present unfavorable circumstances, such as failure of crops, scarcity of produce, and high prices of provisions. We have always expressed the opinion that we would see a famine in Nebraska the first winter of its settlement.

Our Kansas river has proved to be a fine navigable stream in the rainy season, May and June. The facilities of steamboat navigation up to Fort Riley will benefit the settlers in the Kansas valley and adjacent districts.

Yours, respectfully,

J. B. DUERINCK,
Superintendent of Manual-labor School.

Major GEORGE W. CLARKE,
Pottawatomie Agent.

No. 41.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, October 2, 1854.

SIR: The subjects of report upon the welfare and general condition of the several tribes within this superintendency for the past year are barren of popular interest. Little additional to what is already known can be said of the progressive improvements of these people in civilization, industrial habits, morals, or education.

The accompanying reports of agents Dorn, Cooper, and Smith, are referred to as embracing much of local interest connected with their respective agencies.

The very few school reports accompanying these will not warrant the conclusion that primary schools and seminaries of respectability do not exist in the Indian country. The Cherokees are in the advance of their neighbors, although the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks have a number of respectable schools of both classes.

The system adopted by the Cherokee council of giving employment to the highly-educated natives, as teachers in their primary schools, appears from experience to be founded in wisdom, and has proven eminently successful.

Their male and female seminaries are with the best institutions of their class in the adjoining States.

The few remaining difficulties and subjects of dissatisfaction existing among the tribes of this superintendency grow out, it is believed, of the previous policy of the government of forcing upon weak tribes an unnatural union with stronger ones. The numerical and popular strength of the Choctaws, it is alleged by the Chickasaws, affords the opportunity, which is often availed of, to oppress and trample upon their most sacred municipal as well as national rights. Without reference to the character of the treaties existing between the government and these tribes, I propose only, upon this occasion, simply to repeat my convictions, as expressed in my annual report of the last

year, that nothing short of a final separation of these tribes, recognising each other as altogether separate and distinct nations, will ever afford that harmony among them so much desired by the government of the United States. It is, however, hoped and believed that the interest already manifested by the Indian department in regard to this subject, by providing for the convention of a general council of both nations at Doaksville in the early part of this month, for such a settlement, will produce happy results, satisfactory alike to the government and both nations.

A position not very dissimilar from that of the Chickasaws is occupied by the Seminoles in reference to their forced connexion with a stronger tribe, whose councils overshadow, as they believe, all the vital interests of their feeble nation. And I would here remark, from the information I have, which is derived from the most reliable sources to be obtained, that to this cause mainly—at least, more than to any other—is attributable the great difficulty in inducing the removal west of the small remnant of the Seminoles from Florida. Although comparatively few in number, these people have long enjoyed a separate nationality, and the interest of this government in their removal would be consulted by a concentration in one separate national body with a first-class agent, with a fair prospect of competing with their neighbors in all that distinguishes these from the other tribes of the continent, by making liberal allowances not only to those yet to emigrate, but also to those who, from the force of unfavorable circumstances on their part, have in many instances been forced to come, as the advanced guard of that nation, have suffered, and, from their present peculiar position in connexion of the Creeks, still continue to suffer, privations and wrongs of which their friends in Florida are by no means ignorant. Hence they prefer their present predatory mode of life in Florida, with all its attendant dangers growing out of the threats both of the citizens of Florida and the government of the United States, with the privilege of self-government, to the proffered pecuniary advantages offered for their removal west, when it is known that they are to be placed under Creek rule, which to them is synonymous to oppression.

I entertain the confident opinion, that should the government adopt a new policy in reference to the Seminoles, placing them upon an independent footing with their neighbors, by assigning them a separate nationality, and by supplying the whole nation with those necessary beginnings so essential to every people on entering upon a new and unpractised mode of life, such as subsistence, stock, farming and rough mechanical tools, with a sufficient pecuniary allowance annually for a term of years, such as to insure their successful support and comfortable habitations in a climate so very different from their ancient homes, the government would accomplish peaceably their removal and permanent settlement west. It is a fallacious idea to suppose that those who have so long withstood the heavy pecuniary temptations held out by the government to induce them to emigrate, will ever peaceably agree to do so while the body of the nation here conceive themselves overreached, or, seduced by what means soever to emigrate, remain totally dissatisfied with their present dependent position upon the indulgence

of a stronger power, the government of whose councils deprives them of their ancient municipal rights—rights as ancient as their name, and as sacred as their lives.

These few suggestions, it is hoped, will afford data upon which to inaugurate a practical and successful policy productive of the desired result.

I am well satisfied that the system heretofore adopted and attempted to be carried out by individual contracts, or by the aid of the military, except in arms, must fail, as it has heretofore done, to accomplish any great good, until the real cause of dissatisfaction is removed.

The project presented to the United States Senate, at its last session, for the organization of Territorial governments in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek nations, copies of a bill proposed to be passed having been disseminated among the people of these several tribes, although extremely liberal in its provisions towards the Indian, does not appear to have been received with much favor.

Much time would be required in order to obtain the consent of these people to accept a *law* already passed by Congress, and requiring only their approval to make it effective and operative, to enable them to scan its provisions and form their judgment before adopting it. The most liberal provisions of the proposed bill they fear would be stricken out on its passage, and their consent now required to the project taken and held as approbatory of provisions which, upon its passage, might prove altogether different from the present features of the proposed bill. Should Congress, however, pass a bill provisional, equally liberal, giving these people some reasonable time to determine for themselves either to accept or reject it, I entertain the opinion that, with all their prejudices against change and their prepossessions in favor of ancient customs, the intelligent portion of those nations would be able in one or two years to remove every serious objection.

The naked proposition as now presented has no material weight. A bill of the same or similar character, if passed by Congress with a provision that it should go into effect whenever the general council of either nation signified by public act its willingness to accept it, would lie before them as a plain proposition, would command their respectful attention, and no doubt would, soon or late, be adopted by them all.

The health of the Indian population in the southern superintendency has been good during the past year.

Their general prosperity for the future must necessarily suffer some abatement from the certainty of a scanty corn crop; the elements of substantial wealth throughout most of the country is such, however, as to warrant the belief that little or no suffering is likely to prevail.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I have the honor to subscribe your obedient servant,

THOS. S. DREW,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 42.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, *September* 27, 1854.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following, as my annual report of the condition of affairs in this (the Cherokee) nation. Little has occurred since my last, deserving particular notice, either in their domestic matters, or in their relation to the general government. Their government is still in an embarrassed situation. With their national debt increasing, and having no revenue but a small annuity derived from the funds held by the United States government, it must inevitably cease to exist, unless there is some permanent provision made for supplying their now empty treasury with requisite funds. They expect to supply their present necessities by the sale of their neutral land; but as they have made known their wishes in regard to the sale of it to the government, through their delegates at Washington, it will be unnecessary to call your attention to it; I, however, recommended its purchase in a former report. A bill was introduced at the last council with a view of enacting a law authorizing taxation, but I am sorry to say it was lost. It meets with but little favor, particularly among the lower classes of Indians. The farming portion of the community in the nation, although unusually industrious this season, have realized but a poor reward for their toil, in consequence of a severe drought that prevailed; and I have serious apprehension that there will be considerable suffering among the poorer class. Nor can they expect succor from the adjacent States or nations, as the crops have failed from the same cause throughout the west. This privation will be more keenly felt at this time from the fact of their having enjoyed an abundance since the payment of their "per capita" money, but which the most of them have spent with Indian-like improvidence, without having derived any permanent benefit. Notwithstanding, however, the embarrassment of the government and the many difficulties which they have to contend with, the Cherokees continue to improve in many respects. There has been but little crime in the last twelve months; their laws are rigidly enforced, and there is now more unanimity and harmony existing among them than there has been for many years. It is with peculiar pleasure I refer you to their institutions of learning, which are conducted with a zeal and perseverance that must command admiration. And if the system of education now being carried on continues to meet with the encouragement it does at present, the Cherokees in a few years will have fully as many advantages in this respect as their more advanced neighbors in the States, which cannot but have a beneficial effect in elevating their character, and otherwise improving their condition. I attended the last examination of both the male and female seminaries (the two higher schools,) and was much gratified with the proficiency exhibited by the students; creditable alike to themselves and to their worthy teachers. The missionaries, with some few exceptions, are doing much, both by instruction and example, to enlighten and improve this people. These few exceptions that I am reluctantly compelled to make, are, I fear, violating the trust reposed in them, and instead of attending to the useful and legitimate object of their station, are rendering them-

selves obnoxious to the Cherokees by fanatically pursuing a course which, if persisted in, must lead to mischievous and pernicious consequences: I allude to their interference with the institution of slavery. I would respectfully call your attention to a matter which, though disapproved of by your predecessor, from its propriety and importance I think it my duty to again refer to: I mean the abandonment of Fort Gibson as a military post. I do not wish, in making this suggestion, to intimate that the officers in charge of it are in any way remiss in their duty, or that the troops are an injury in themselves, but as occupying a locality that would be of great value to the citizens of the nation, being at the head of steamboat navigation, near the junction of the Arkansas and Grand rivers, and in possession of the only eligible point on the river from which commercial advantages can be derived, while their continuance there now is unnecessary. I cannot but think their removal a desirable object. The bill now before Congress for organizing into Territories this and some of the adjoining nations, meets with considerable opposition from the Cherokees. It would, however, be a difficult matter to arrive at any correct conclusion as to what would be their action upon it, were they called upon for a decision. The unhappy difficulties that followed the sale of their country in Georgia have taught them to be extremely cautious even in the expression of their views upon such a subject; and many who may look perhaps favorably upon it, dare not avow it. I cannot but believe, myself, that in view of the crippled condition of their own government and the liberal provisions of the bill, it would have the effect of accelerating their advancement in civilization. I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of teachers, missionaries and others, for details in their respective departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BUTLER,
Cherokee Agent.

GOV. THOMAS S. DREW,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Received at this office October 11, 1854, too late to avail of the information afforded in my annual report; but I take occasion to approve and endorse the sentiments contained, with the exception of removal of the military post from Fort Gibson.

THOMAS S. DREW,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 43.

ENTERPRISE, MO., *August* 10, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit this as rather a condensed report of the missionary work within the bounds of the Cherokee district,

under the supervision and support of the Methodist Episcopal Church south.

We have six missions, with a membership of thirteen hundred and seventy-nine; blacks, one hundred and forty-five.

In this field of labor we have fourteen missionaries, four whites and ten natives.

The amount appropriated by our missionary board for their support during the current year, is three thousand two hundred dollars, ($3,200.)

Our missions, for the most part, are in a healthy and somewhat flourishing condition. The quarterly meetings that I have been permitted to be at during the year, have been generally well attended, especially so during the last round, and at several of them considerable interest was awakened.

The educational interest in this country is steadily, and I may say rapidly, increasing. The excessive drought that has been prevailing for some time, and still prevails in this and the surrounding districts of country, will cause a considerable falling off in the agricultural productions of the country this year; indeed, it is greatly feared the people will not, without much difficulty, be able to obtain sufficient supplies of bread.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. B. CUMMING.

GEO. BUTLER, Esq.,
United States Agent for the Cherokees.

P. S.—There are two missions which I reported last year, that are now embraced in the Creek district.

D. B. C.

No. 44.

CANAN, DELAWARE DISTRICT, C. N.,
September 12, 1854.

RESPECTED SIR: Your favor of August 26 was duly received, for which please to accept our best thanks. You wished to know something about the condition of our mission at this place. We have for some time been rather at a loss as to the best course to be pursued by missionaries among the Cherokees. The public school in this neighborhood has rendered it, I think, impossible to keep up a mission school at this place. Looking at things as they are, or at least as they appear to us, it seems necessary, as well as desirable, that this mission would be better located three miles west of this, at a place called Mount Zion, which is a neighborhood destitute of school privileges, and is also much desired by the residents of that neighborhood; which would meet with the wishes of the people, as well as the opinion of the Rev. John G. Herman, president of our mission board at Salem, North Carolina, whom we had the pleasure of having in our midst about two months since; when it was determined, in our mission con-

ference, that this place be discontinued, and this station transferred to Mount Zion, the point above mentioned. An effort was made here by the Rev. Miles Vogler to keep up a mission school, but proved a failure. He then moved to Mount Zion, and established a school there, also Sabbath-school and preaching every Sabbath; but has since been called from time into eternity. There was also Sabbath-school and preaching kept in this neighborhood, as well as preaching at other points in the country.

It has been a matter of regret with us that we could not keep up a mission school at this place, in consequence of public schools in our immediate vicinity.

Just as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected at Mount Zion, we intend removing the mission there, and establishing a mission school forthwith, or as soon as practicable; though we apprehend some detention in consequence of the death of Rev. J. G. Herman, which took place near Springfield, Missouri, on his return to Salem, who had not made out his report to the mission board at Salem.

You wished to know something about the morals of this people. I am rather at a loss how to answer you upon that head, though I believe, upon the whole, that it is improving. It is a pity that so many do not appreciate the school privileges that are offered to them; with many, I have no doubt it is owing to ignorance, while with others it may be attributed to indolence. There cannot be any great improvement in the morals of a people until the scourge of nations is removed from them, which it is our hope may some day be brought about. I suppose you understand what I mean by *scourge*, which is intoxicating drinks.

I for one solicit your attention to this thing, and hope that you will use all your authority and influence to suppress the traffic along the line in whiskey. Fearing that I have wearied your attention, I will close, and remain,

Your unworthy, humble servant,

E. J. MACK.

No. 45.

PARK HILL, *September* 22, 1854.

SIR: Your note of August 25 failed to reach me till week before last, when I was necessarily engaged in preparing for the annual meeting of our mission. That meeting, with going to and fro, occupied the most of last week, and made business for me to occupy much of the time since, so that I could not reply till now.

My report for last year having been written near the close of August, I bring this down to the same time.

The stations of the board have been the same during the past year as the preceding. The persons connected with the several stations, August 31, are as follows:

Dwight.—Reverend Horace A. Wentz, missionary; Mr. Jacob

Hitchcock, secular superintendent; Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Jerusha Swain, teachers.

Fairfield.—Reverend Edward Teele, missionary; Mrs. Teele; Miss Lucina Lord, assistant; Mrs. E. W. Pierson and Miss M. E. Denny, teachers.

Park Hill.—S. A. Worcester, missionary;. Mrs. Worcester and Miss Lois M. Hall, teachers. The Reverend Stephen Foreman, native, is employed a portion of the time as translator, and Mr. Edwin Archer as printer.

Lee's Creek.—Reverend Timothy E. Ranney, missionary; Mrs. Ranney; Miss J. F. Orr, late Miss Stone, teacher; Miss J. S. Hitchcock, assistant.

Honey Creek.—Reverend John Huss, native teacher. Reverend Marcus Palmer was employed as an itinerant laborer a portion of the year.

The number of members in the several churches of our mission is as follows:

Dwight, 40; Fairfield, 72; Park Hill, 45; Honey Creek, 50; Lee's Creek, 11: total, 218.

In the most important in all respects—the success of efforts for the spiritual welfare of the people—the aspect of things during the past year has been dark.

The schools, collectively, have been more flourishing than during the preceding year. The school at Dwight has had an average attendance of 20 scholars, the whole number being 28. The school at Fairfield has, most of all, increased in prosperity, but the statistics I have not at hand. At Park Hill there were 60 pupils in all, the average being about 30. During the summer term 22 were boarded in the neighborhood, at the expense of their parents and guardians. At Lee's Creek, during the winter term the whole number was 40, and the average 21; in the summer term the whole number was 26, and the average not more than 15.

The printing executed at the mission press at Park Hill has amounted in the aggregate to 756,000 pages; consisting of part of the book of Exodus, the Cherokee almanac for 1854, and a new edition of the Cherokee primer, Cherokee hymn-book, and a part of the gospel of John—all in the Cherokee language, except about half the almanac, which is English.

The new house of worship at Park Hill has been completed, and proves to be very commodious, and is the means of somewhat increasing the number of attendants on the worship of the Sabbath. The cost was found to exceed $2,350; of which $1,825 has been subscribed, but only about $1,586 as yet collected. It is hoped that the greater part of the unpaid subscriptions will yet be paid.

Respectfully yours,

S. A. WORCESTER.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 46.

PARK HILL, *October* 2, 1854.

SIR: Your note was received in due time, but I am truly sorry that it has been out of my power to comply with your request at an earlier day.

The Cherokee Bible Society, of which I am secretary, was organized about thirteen years ago. It was small in its beginning, but has grown to be quite an institution, and promises to do much good, so far as furnishing a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures to the whole Cherokee people is concerned.

The parent society holds its annual meeting at Tahlequah, on the third Wednesday in October of each year. Provision is made in the constitution for the organization of auxiliary societies in each of the eight districts, and up to the present time six have been organized, viz: one in Tahlequah, one in Flint, one in Illinois, one in Delaware, one in Going Snake, and one in Sequayah district. The object of all is the same, viz: "the dissemination of the sacred Scriptures, in the English and Cherokee languages, among the people of the Cherokee nation." About two hundred dollars are contributed by these different societies annually, and paid over to the executive committee of the parent society; and this amount is laid out for books by the executive committee, for gratuitous distribution.

About four hundred volumes of these books are purchased and distributed annually. To give them as wide a circulation as possible, they are placed in the hands of individuals residing in the different parts of the nation, who distribute them without charge to the society. More might be distributed, if the society had the means at command; for notwithstanding the number of books put in circulation annually, there is a constant demand for more.

The good accomplished by the reading of the Bible is not as apparent as is desirable; yet we cannot but hope much good has been, and will still be, effected among this people. The Cherokees, I am convinced, owe what they are to the influence of the Bible. Our common schools, our high schools, our temperance societies, and even our form of government, owe no less their existence to the same cause. And it is an interesting fact, that so many of this people are a *reading people;* I mean those who speak and read the Cherokee language alone. All might become readers within a short time, if they were so disposed, or the proper steps taken. The Scriptures circulated, and indeed all our books, are printed with the characters invented by George Guess. I presume you are aware that a Cherokee has only to learn the alphabet, and he can read his Bible or any other books printed with the above characters. With what ease, then, might this whole people become a Bible reading people. And, but for the depravity of the human heart, this, as well as other good results, would be apparent in every part of this nation. And because we see none of these good results among this people, must we conclude that no good has been effected—that the Bible is circulated to no good purpose among the Cherokees? Not at all. How is it, for example, among those who have long sat under the sound of the gospel, who

have been readers of the sacred Scriptures from early childhood? Is there less crime among these? Are they more orderly? Let *facts*, notorious facts, speak for themselves.

I am, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN FOREMAN.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
Agent for the Cherokees.

No. 47.

TAHLEQUAH, *October* 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I beg leave to present a brief statement of the condition of the Baptist mission in the Cherokee nation, under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

This mission has been in operation many years—first in the east, and afterwards in this country. I cannot, however, attempt to give anything like a history of its progress, and I presume that is not necessary nor desirable.

There are, at this time, connected with the mission two white and five native ordained preachers. One of the former is teacher of one of the public schools of the nation, and two of the latter receive no aid from the mission. The labors of the mission have been mainly, though not exclusively, directed to the improvement of the full Cherokees, and have consisted principally in the education of youth, the preaching of the gospel, and the translating and printing in their language the sacred Scriptures and religious tracts.

In the preaching department, our gratitude is due to God for the degree of success granted to labors so feeble, in making them instrumental in bringing many Cherokees, both male and female, to the knowledge and enjoyment of the priceless blessings of the gospel. Many of the members of the Cherokee churches have adorned their profession in life, and have died in the possession of a hope full of immortality. Among such may be named our late highly esteemed friend, Jesse Bushyhead. He was a man of great mental power and extensive influence, the whole of which he employed in promoting the temporal and spiritual interests of his people. He died in July, 1844, generally and sincerely lamented. In 1852 our churches sustained great loss in the death of two more of our native preachers, Peter Oganaya, of Delaware Town, and Moses Potts, or Dsulasky, of Saline district—both of them devoted and useful men. There are, at present, six organized churches and four branches, at which the ordinances of religion are administered and Christian discipline maintained. I cannot just now give the precise number of church members, but I presume twelve hundred to be a pretty correct estimate. Since the 5th of February last, ninety-one persons have been baptized, on profession of their faith in the Saviour, and received into the membership of the churches. Besides these, there are, in most of the congregations, a number of persons seriously concerned about religious things, who manifest earn-

est desires to receive more particular instructions on these subjects. In these churches a missionary society has been organized, through which contributions are made for the spread of the gospel and the circulation of the sacred Scriptures in the destitute parts of the world.

The churches have five hewn log meeting-houses, erected by themselves, varying in size from thirty feet square to seventy by thirty feet; and five smaller ones, for the convenience of small neighborhoods.

In the translation department, the book of Genesis, (with the exception of the first three chapters, which had been translated before, under the direction of the missionaries of the American board,) the Gospel of Luke, several Psalms, part of the Pilgrim's Progress, and part of Parley's Ancient History, were translated and printed in the Cherokee Messenger some years ago. Specimens of the grammar of the Cherokee language, giving a brief view of its structure, were inserted in the same periodical.

The following portions of the Sacred Scriptures have been translated, under the direction of the Union, by the same hand—John Buttrick Jones—and printed by Hervey Upham, viz:

The Gospel of Mark,
Paul's Epistles to the Romans,
1st Corinthians,
2d Corinthians,
Galatians,
Ephesians,
Philippians,
Colossians,
1st Thessalonians,
2d Thessalonians,
Titus,
Philemon,
Hebrews,
Peter's First Epistle,
Peter's Second Epistle,
Epistle of Jude,
Revelation.

With great respect, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

EVAN JONES.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
United States Agent.

No. 48.

TAHLEQUAH, *September* 4, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: As you are well aware, our common or district schools are twenty-one in number, and cost annually to sustain them about seven thousand dollars. The schools are located in such neighborhoods as are able to supply the required number of scholars.

During the past year—at least since my last report to you—the aggregate and average of attendance has been much larger than in former years. The children themselves are getting interested on the subject of education. A prime object with them is, to prepare themselves for admission into our higher schools; and I find in nearly every school a class preparing for entrance next spring.

The aggregate number of children in our public schools is nearly eleven hundred, one hundred and fifty more than was reported last year. These have attended to the following branches of study:

History, 22; grammar, 231; arithmetic, 389; geography and atlas, 157; geography, (primary,) 172; McGuffie's First Reader, 164; McGuffie's Second Reader, 162; McGuffie's Third Reader, 135; McGuffie's Fourth Reader, 154; McGuffie's Fifth Reader, 41; penmanship, 321; spelling, 440; alphabet, 222.

Although the salary we pay our teachers is considered rather low, ($33 33 per month,) yet we have been enabled, generally, to secure the services of competent teachers. Of these, more than one-half are of our own nation, who have been educated in the country. In the course of a few years, we shall be able to supply all our schools with this class of teachers.

If our investments for school purposes were sufficiently large, the number of common schools could be nearly doubled, as there are still many destitute neighborhoods. The school-houses are generally neat and comfortable, and provided with desks, benches, black-boards, &c., and which are built and provided by the parents and guardians of the children. It is my impression, after having ridden over the whole country three times since 1852, that the population of this nation is increasing more rapidly than is generally supposed; hence the need of more facilities for educating and enlightening the rising generation, and preparing them, not only for usefulness here, but for any emergency that may hereafter occur.

By virtue of my office, I have in charge one hundred and twenty orphans, six of whom have entered the seminaries. They are all well provided for, having been placed in good families, and are regularly sent to school.

With my sincere thanks to you for the interest you have at all times manifested in the cause of education, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. REESE,
Supt. Common Schools, Cherokee Nation.

Col. GEORGE BUTLER,
Agent for Cherokees.

No. 49.

MALE SEMINARY, CHEROKEE NATION,
September 5, 1854.

SIR: I received your note of August 26th, requesting a report from me on the educational interests of the nation. With reference to the general progress of the Cherokee system of education, doubtless the superintendent of schools will furnish you such information as you will wish to incorporate in your annual report.

As it regards our seminary, I hope that it is beginning to be better appreciated by the people in general, and that it is passing safely the ordeal through which such new enterprises must always be expected to pass. Our standard of admission is such as to prove a stimulant ot effort in the public schools, while the course of study adopted for

the four years, which comprise the period allotted to our students, is calculated to lay a foundation, thorough and practical, upon which individual effort may safely build a character of intellectual and moral worth.

Our present number of pupils is about forty-five. The number of new pupils admitted the present year is fourteen. Of the whole number of students during the present year, twenty-six have pursued the study of English grammar, fourteen geography, twenty-eight arithmetic, twenty-five physiology, twenty-four Latin, twenty-eight algebra, nine geometry, nine natural philosophy, six Greek, and two trigonometry. Composition, declamation, reading, writing, spelling, &c., have received their share of attention.

At the beginning of the next session, we are to have an additional teacher—a graduate from an eastern college; after which we hope to be able to accomplish more for the improvement of the young men intrusted to our care. And while we labor for their elevation, we trust that the outward influences brought to bear upon them will become more and more healthful, thus co-operating with us to make them wise and good.

Should you wish any further particulars from me concerning the matter, please drop a line containing specific questions, and I will answer them with much pleasure.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. S. LYON,
Principal of Male Seminary.

Mr. GEORGE BUTLER,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 50.

FEMALE SEMINARY, *September* 8, 1854.

SIR: We learned through Miss Ross, a few days since, that a report relating to the female seminary (Cherokee) was desired by you. As no particulars were given, we are not aware how definite it is necessary that it should be, but will mention a few of the more prominent facts.

The seminary is at present in a flourishing condition, numbering more than at any previous time. The pupils are permitted to enter at the age of *fourteen*, if they have reached the required standard; and are expected to remain through a four years' course.

During the last session there were *sixty* pupils in attendance, under the supervision of *three* teachers.

The studies pursued were as follows: by the *third* and *fourth* classes, arithmetic, mental and written, geography, botany, and Latin. By the *second* class, algebra, physiology, Watts on Improvement of the Mind, and Latin. By the *first* class, geometry, History of Greece, Paley's Natural Theology, and Intellectual Philosophy.

If any further particulars are requisite, we shall be happy to give them, upon being informed.

PAULINE AVERY, *Principal.*
CHARLOTTE E. RAYMOND,
E. JANE ROSS, *Assistants.*

To GEO. BUTLER, Esq.

No. 51.

TAHLEQUAH, *September* 16, 1854.

SIR: The condition of the temperance cause in this nation is still progressing. There are five divisions of the Sons of Temperance in successful operation, with three hundred and two members in regular standing.

The Cherokee Temperance Society is doing a great deal of good in our country; its number of members is increasing every year; the number of members in it I am not able to state. The Cherokee Cold Water Army is also doing well, with some one hundred and fifty members, and the people, generally, are becoming more sober and industrious; and may we hope soon to see the curse of intemperance driven from our nation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. WOLFE,
R. S. Cherokee Division No. 1, *S. of T.*

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 52.

U. S. NEOSHO AGENCY,
August 31, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief statement of matters that have transpired during the past year within this agency. There has been but little change in the situation or condition of the four tribes under my charge since my last annual report to the department of Indian affairs. The Indians prepared more ground this last spring for crops than they usually have in former years, and their prospects for a good crop were quite flattering up to about the 1st of July last; since which time there has been no rain of any consequence, and an almost entire failure of the corn crop is the result. I am very fearful that they will suffer very much during the coming winter for the want of provisions to support them. Agreeably to instructions, I have entered upon the duties of negotiating treaties with the tribes within my agency, and have concluded treaties with the Quapaws and the United Nation of Senecas and Shawnees, by which they cede to the United States about one hundred and thirty thousand acres of

land. I contemplate assembling the Osage tribe, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with them, some time during the next month, when I am in hopes that I will be enabled to conclude a treaty on favorable terms. I have found much difficulty in negotiating with the United Nation of Senecas and Shawnees, and I apprehend much greater difficulty with the Osages, they being so wild and unmanageable. The Osages are constantly at war with the Pawnees, and frequently have difficulties with the Comanches and the Sacs and Foxes; the latter tribe sent out a war party some ten days since, and killed a Little Osage near their town, when they retreated, and the Osages pursued them; the result of which I have not as yet learned. They also lost one man, killed by a party of the Cherokee emigrants on their way to California last spring.

I herewith transmit the annual report of Rev. John Schoenmaker, superintendent of the Osage manual-labor school, and would most respectfully recommend its suggestions to the attention of the Indian department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. DORN,
U. S. Neosho Indian Agent.

GOV. THOMAS S. DREW,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 53.

OSAGE MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL,
September 1, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the Osage manual-labor school, to which the Quapaw education fund has been united. The average attendance of pupils during the running year is, 50 boys and 31 girls. I observed in the report of last year that the mixture of Quapaw and Osage children had benefited the school, having increased emulation; the regular application to study has made them flexible to good discipline; we have had no need of using severity, but kindness and affection have sufficed to gain the ready obedience of all our pupils. It is much to be regretted that the Quapaw parents do occasionally call their children home, without sending them back to school at the stipulated time; these have not made such advances as might be rightfully expected, if they had regularly attended school. In July, 1853, we numbered 18 Quapaw boys and 10 Quapaw girls; since April, 1854, we have in school only 14 boys and 5 Quapaw girls. As for the Osage children, we opened the school seven years ago; but on account of the inconstancy of their relations, and the increasing pride and independence of these children, few have the perseverance of giving their youthful years to education. Of those now at school, only 10 have regularly attended these four years; they read fluently, understand the rules and operations of arithmetic, and love to study it; they also have made moderate improvements in geography, history, and Christian doctrine; they

are more than commonly advanced in composition of letters, and can give a satisfactory description of any given subject with greater correctness of spelling than is commonly expected from children. Penmanship, and imitation in general, seem natural to Osage and Quapaw youths; many have good memories, which natural gift we cultivate by daily exercises.

Our other pupils are divided into three classes. Some study spelling and reading only; others also writing; history and the Christian doctrine, of course, according to their respective capacity. The first of these three classes has also begun to learn the rules of arithmetic. This branch of learning being rather difficult for Indian children, requires a sufficient knowledge of the English tongue before they can study it with advantage. In the female department, the children are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and Christian doctrine. They take peculiar delight in all kinds of needle-work, drawing, and fancy work. They are more industrious than the boys, always manifesting a willingness to do any kind of work required by their teachers, assisting them in the various occupations. It is much to be regretted that the Indian parents bring up their daughters under heavy burdens and in entire ignorance, to become, I might well say, slaves to their future husbands; nor can the condition of the females be otherwise ameliorated than by education, namely: by training them up in the knowledge of God, teaching them to avoid sin and to love virtue. If the majority of females received good education, polygamy, now very common and approved by custom, would undoubtedly be diminished. We have heard the Indians themselves, and these not a few, acknowledge that the plurality of wives is ruinous to the peace and happiness of families. The Indians see the impropriety of this custom, and will occasionally compare the lawful with the unlawful marriages, and cannot but acknowledge that between a lawfully married pair exist greater union and love, and that these are blessed, comparatively, with more children. If through the medium of education the female character were ennobled, they might gain, by good manners, the love and affection of the men. Because of their rough and uncultivated manner, they are disrespected and unassisted, although the men are soft and of flattering tendency. Such women can effect no salutary influence upon the hearts of husbands.

To draw the attention of Indians to our school, we have introduced a public monthly examination, which is attended by parents, relatives, and often by strangers. The Indians are hereby taught to value education, being pleased at hearing the children declaim the monthly exercises. They are also made the witnesses of all the improvements in learning, whilst the children are stimulated to exert themselves by making an honorable monthly show. We, moreover, encourage emulation by the distribution of premiums.

We have had regular work-hours for the boys, and have given them instructions in farming and gardening, occasionally trusting the oldest youths with our oxen and horse teams. We have tried to form among them the habits of industry, but experience has taught us that manual labor not only distracts their minds, but diminishes the application to studies. As to such youths as have already left our school, we use

every scheme to keep them from vice and to encourage them to industry by paying them liberally. Some do much towards clothing themselves.

Many are the obstacles to educate, successfully, the Osage and Quapaw children.

1. During the first two years they must be perseveringly watched and made accustomed to the English tongue.

2. After being two years at school their manners are improved; and being made more amiable, paternal love and affection increase. But whilst the parents and relatives take pride in the acquirements of these children, they withdraw them from school to use them as interpreters, to glory in their improvements, or to receive imaginary services from them. During the few days' absence from school they grow indolent, and some resume their original mulish disposition. Their pride being increased by the flattery of relations, they return disobedient to parents and teachers, and abandon school before having attained a common education. Whenever these young graduates are out of our immediate control, much more patience, perseverance, and prudence are required to hinder them from following the whole length of a savage life, because they walk in the midst of dangers until they are settled in life.

Inducements to perseverence ought to be continued and held out to the Quapaw and Osage children, efficacious enough to hinder parents and guardians from recalling them from school before the end of their education. It is well known that the Quapaws and Osages are unable to provide for the real interest of their children, whilst the indolent examples of relatives and friends produce very evil effects upon young minds. If all such youths as can pass through a regular examination were protected by the government, and received such assistance as their exertions and improvements are judged to deserve, it might induce many to persevere. If, for example, the annuity of all the pupils at school, and particularly of all the orphans, were kept in the hands of a public officer up to the time they will be of age to provide for themselves, it would greatly benefit these children, without loss to the nation or government. As things stand at present, all orphans are raised to naked poverty, because, according to custom, the relations claim the right of guardianship, to appropriate to themselves whatever may belong to these fatherless and unprotected children. However anxiously some parents desire to give education to their sons and daughters, when death overtakes them the relations will claim the right of guardianship, and withdraw such orphans from school under the pretext of kindness and affection, but in reality to rob them of the right of inheritance. No sooner is said property wasted, but the boys are used as horse-hunters; and the girls, if able to work, are used little better than slaves. Calling your particular attention to this great evil, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN SCHOENMAKER.

Major ANDREW DORN,
U. S. Neosho Agent.

No. 54.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *October* 20, 1854.

SIR: The Seminoles are quiet and peaceable. They have, in this unusually fruitless year, raised very good crops of corn, much the best that I have this year seen; for Seminoles, many of them, are commendably industrious. The health of the nation generally is good, though many cases of fever have proved fatal the past summer.

I am happy to state that the Seminoles have considerably improved, and manifest a desire for still further advances. A great number of them are laying aside their Indian for a more civilized costume. For further particulars I refer you to the accompanying report of Mr. Silley, Presbyterian missionary. I do not hesitate to say that his labors have been, and are, productive of good. I also believe, that should the government of the United States appropriate a sum of money as a school fund for these neglected people, the money would not be misapplied. I can see no reason why they should be cut off in this respect, when other tribes are so amply supplied.

Some unpleasant occurrences have transpired previous to my appointment as sub-agent, between the Seminoles and Creeks, relative to some negroes and claims. On this point I refer you to the letter of the chief and headmen of the Seminoles to the President of the United States. Some interference on the part of the government of the United States in this matter, may prevent future dissensions.

I regret to say that whiskey continues to do its degrading office among the Seminoles. It is utterly beyond the power of an agent, in any great degree, to prevent the evil. By the intercourse laws, whiskey is made contraband. To the Indians this acts as a charm, rather than a hindrance to its introduction. Strong excitement and the introduction of spirits into the Indian country partaking of a smuggling and dangerous nature, the Indians are led to its purchase as much from that arousing motive, as from the love of the whiskey.

Through a long acquaintance with this phase of Indian character I derive the opinion that the intercourse laws, in relation to the restriction of liquors, either should be entirely abolished, so as to make whiskey of no value, or enforced east of the line. As yet, the Seminoles have themselves made no efforts to restrain the introduction of whiskey, but I am not devoid of hope that they will soon do something to remedy the evils which the whiskey traffic and drinking entail.

The Seminoles are very much in need of a blacksmith and iron. They cannot cultivate their fields without them. They are urgent in their complaints that other tribes are allowed blacksmiths and iron, and they cannot understand why they should be excluded. They have, for one year, employed one, and purchased iron, out of their small annuity; but consider, and I believe justly, that it is hard for them to bear such expense. I respectfully suggest that they be supplied.

The chief and headmen of the Seminoles have, in a letter to the President of the United States, to which I refer you, complained of the provisions of the treaty of 1845, as operating unjustly upon them, and giving rise to what they consider as unwarrantable acts on the

part of the Creeks. They also assert, as the reason of the defection of many of their tribe, that they receive a greater annuity as Creeks. Perhaps the least expensive and most satisfactory course to all parties to pursue, to settle all differences, supply all wants, and stop all complaints, would be to enter into a new treaty with them, on the part of the United States, and definitely, finally, and forever settle all matters of dispute, want, or complaint.

Regarding the distribution of Seminole annuity goods, the Seminoles complain that they are incapable of equal division, and of course give cause to much discontent. That amount paid in money could be fairly divided more satisfactorily to the Seminoles, and at less expense to the United States. An abundance of goods coming at one time makes the Indians careless and wasteful, and they soon part with all, or nearly all, for whiskey. In truth, I believe that they are more apt to give goods for whiskey than money. Should they draw money, they will spend considerably the greater part of it for such goods as they indispensably need at various times of the year.

The agency buildings are in a ruinous condition. An appropriation of $250 is necessary to render them permanently comfortable to the Indians, or agent, and I respectfully request that that amount may be allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WASHBOURNE,
Seminole Sub-Agent.

THOS. S. DREW, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 55.

OAK RIDGE, *October* 10, 1854.

DEAR SIR: As you desire some account of the Seminole mission, I will endeavor to give you a few particulars of our labors at this station.

The school closed on the last day of June, a little earlier than we would have ended the session had it not been for my eyes, which have been sore for about a year.

When the children left us, they were all well. All had improved; some of them considerably. The whole school were reading, except three little boys, who had not been with us long. Some of the pupils could read quite intelligibly, write a tolerably fair hand, and have made some progress in arithmetic—perhaps as much as could be expected, as they are not acquainted with the English language. It is exceedingly difficult to impart a knowledge of figures when the pupil speaks in a foreign tongue. At the closing of the school we had twenty-six pupils; nineteen were Seminoles, nine boys and ten girls; two Creeks, two Cherokees, and three of our own children.

The Creeks and Cherokees pay boarding, and furnish their own clothes. The Seminoles are supported by Christian benevolence, having no school fund for purposes of education.

The girls sew, knit, wash, cook, &c., when not in school. The

boys work on the farm and garden, chop wood, grind meal, &c. We have about twenty acres under cultivation.

Much greater interest is felt in education than formerly. Parents and children are both anxious to secure a place in the school. Several of the latter ran away from home, and came to us to get us to take them into the school. Some cases are so urgent that it is difficult to refuse the applicant. We think we have much to encourage us.

With warmest regard, yours, truly,

JOHN SILLEY.

Mr. WASHBURN.

No. 56.

CHOCTAW AGENCY,
Fort Towson, September 20, 1854.

SIR: Since my last annual report no material change has taken place in the condition of the Choctaw people. The reports, herewith inclosed, from superintendents of schools and missionaries, show steady educational, industrial, and religious progress. I would especially call attention to the interesting report from Rev. Cyrus Byington, a missionary of long standing among the Choctaws, who has labored constantly and successfully in his vocation.

The various Choctaw schools and academies in the nation have been well attended, with a single exception.

The Koonsha Female Academy at Goodwater, in the forks of Red river and Kaiamichi, under the superintendence of Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin, I learn has been suspended during the past year. The pupils at the schools and academies have enjoyed unusual good health; while many portions of the Union have been visited by that scourge of the human race, cholera, the southwestern Indian country has been almost entirely exempt from its ravages. A few cases only occurred, and those among a party of emigrants from the old Choctaw country east, who contracted the disease on the river in July last. These cases occurred on the Arkansas, at the old agency; but, by camping the Indians in the woods in small detachments, and by the use of proper remedial agents, the progress of the disease was arrested. Only one death from cholera took place after their arrival. Fourteen out of eighty-three died on the river.

During the last spring and summer over three hundred emigrant Choctaws have arrived in this country. Two-thirds of them have permanently settled. The others, though they settled, made improvements, and in most cases planted corn, and expressed to me a fixed determination to remain, have gone back. The unprecedented drought which blasted the prospects for a crop of corn, especially late planting, discouraged and disgusted them with the country. Added to this, I have reason to think there were evil-disposed persons who exerted their influence over these ignorant, uninformed people, to alarm them and drive them back to Mississippi.

Every effort was made on my part, and by those acting under my

orders, to induce them to remain, but without effect. Some, however, of those who returned, did so in order to bring out portions of their families who had remained back, and to induce emigration by their friends east. I entertain strong hopes that those who may emigrate hereafter will permently settle in the west, as I have instructed those persons engaged in conducting parties to this country not to remove any who do not agree, before leaving Mississippi, to permanently settle in the nation west. It would greatly facilitate the removal of the remaining Choctaws in Mississippi, if Congress would allow them to relinquish to the government the lands they hold in Mississippi, and receive payment for them here.

The expense of subsisting immigrant Choctaws has increased more than one-third. The lowest price at which the contract for feeding them could be made, was nine cents and four mills per ration, consisting of one pound of beef, three-quarters of a quart of corn or cornmeal, and four quarts of salt to every hundred rations. The previous contract was filled at six cents per ration. The short crop of corn, and the demand for beef to supply the California market, have increased greatly the price of provisions in this country; and I fear in some localities there will be less corn made than will supply home consumption.

The culture of cotton and of wheat has increased in the Choctaw districts; and I find very many more of the people, particularly in Arkansas district, are desirous to sow wheat. The natural advantages and resources of the Choctaw country are great, and it is hoped will ere long be developed, by having the means of speedy and cheap transportation afforded by railroads in contemplation, tapping the upper Red River valley.

The political relations between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes remain unchanged, with one important difference, viz: the reference of all matters in dispute between them, arising out of the construction and meaning of the convention of 1837, to the Choctaw agent for decision, subject to appeal to the President of the United States; whose decision, when made, will be final and conclusive upon both parties.

Commissioners on the part of each tribe have been appointed to correspond upon the subject of separate and distinct jurisdiction over the Chickasaw district, which is desired on the part of the Chickasaws. They will meet in October.

The fruitful source of difficulty between the two tribes heretofore, has been the uncertainty as to the boundary line between the Chickasaw district and other districts of the Choctaw nation, giving rise to conflict of jurisdiction between chiefs. Under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have employed Captain Hunter to make a *reconnaissance* of the line described in the convention of 1837, to furnish a map and report for the information of the commissioners on the part of the two tribes.

If, as is believed to be the case, no line can be established fulfilling all the conditions of that described in said convention, doubtless the commissioners will agree upon a new and more convenient boundary; which, when run out and marked by permanent monuments along its

course, will prevent future difficulties arising from conflicting jurisdiction.

I am unable to hazard an opinion as to the result of the pending negotiations between the two tribes upon the main question of interest, but hope a spirit of friendship and brotherly feeling will characterize the correspondence of the commissioners, and that, let the result be as it may, no hostility will be engendered between the members of the two tribes, allied as they are by extensive intermarriage and a community of government and language.

During the past year the Indian mind has been greatly excited by the progress of events in Kansas and Nebraska, and by the proposition introduced by Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, into Congress, to erect the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw countries into qualified Territories of the United States.

The better informed, thinking portion of the Choctaw people are fully alive to the fact that no mere parchment barriers, backed by the whole power of the federal government, can withstand the irresistible expansive force of the teeming millions who inhabit the United States. They realize that "coming events cast their shadows before," and wisely desire to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and prepare their ruder, less informed brethren for the change which must inevitably take place in their social and political condition.

Referring to accompanying reports for information in detail, I am, very respectfully, &c.,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
U. S. Agent for Choctaws.

Hon. T. S. DREW,
Sup't. Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 57.

(STOCKBRIDGE,) EAGLETOWN P. O.,
Choctaw Nation, August 31, 1854.

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting to you a report of my labors as a missionary to the Choctaws, and of making some statements relative to their improvements and condition. My last report was dated August 23, 1853.

The part of this nation assigned to me as a field of labor was large. The Rev. Elias L. Boing, a missionary under the direction of the American board, has been assigned to that portion which lies west of the Mountain fork. He has selected a site for a station on the Yashu creek, about two and a half miles east of the depot on Lukfata creek.

There are five different places where I have regular appointments for preaching. At four of them the services are all conducted in Choctaw; at this place they are conducted in Choctaw and English, which increases the labor of the preacher, who speaks in the two languages himself. We are enouraged in our labors. Since the date of my last, twenty-seven have been received to this church on examination, and four by letters.

Besides these labors I have revised the last edition of our Choctaw hymn-book for the press, and forwarded the same to Boston, where a new edition will be printed, as we hope, and forwarded next winter. I have devoted a good deal of time to the Choctaw grammar and lexicon: but this is a great labor. If my life is spared, I hope to do a little more in preparing useful books for those Choctaws who may never learn English. The grammar and lexicon might be useful in our English schools.

Schools.—Within a few miles of me the Choctaws have got up two Saturday and Sunday schools, in which they are much interested. At one of them about twenty-five names are enrolled; at the other more than fifty are on the roll. In another neighborhood, fifteen miles south of me, they are commencing an English day-school, and are aided by public funds. These schools are useful. The effort on the part of the Choctaws to get them up, build the houses, procure books, paper, slates, and a teacher, gives a little more sinew to their character; while all that is actually learned is so much gained upon the regions of darkness. The effect is obvious, even in the new expression of countenance thereby acquired. These scholars can read any of the Choctaw books; can read their laws, and write letters, and cipher some; and thus they can prepare to enter some of the boarding-schools.

Industry.—There is much more labor performed by the Choctaws in their own fields than formerly. In "crop time" it is often difficult to hire a good hand. After their own crops are completed, then they seek labor, that they may earn something instead of going off to hunt. Their dwellings, farms, fences, tools, and garments, as well as their "stock" in cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and poultry, indicate an advanced state in their earthly condition and hopes. If a young man with a family has no house and field of his own, he is made a subject of remark—this circumstance gives him a *name.*

Temperance.—There has been a good and faithful regard to temperance among our best people, white and red; but there are others who still go over the "line" to the Arkansas grog-shops, where they get drunk and fight. Several have thus lost their lives within a year. This renders it difficult to prosecute the murderers, as it must be done in the courts of Arkansas. I need not say to you how injurious is this long line of grog-shops, bordering on the Indian Territory.

I am happy to say that the officers of this district are faithful and prompt in the execution of their own anti-whiskey laws.

Season and crops.—The fore-part of the season was wet till about the 20th of June; since then there has been much dry weather. Some crops on bottom-land, and well worked, are good; but those who planted late and worked but little have poor crops. Some who worked hard have also failed. We apprehend that there will be suffering before corn ripens next year.

General improvement.—I feel a peculiar pleasure in looking at the various indications of improvement which have become manifest since I came to the Choctaws in 1821. But I have no room to enumerate them all, nor a claim on your time to read what might be written; but I wish to mention, that about eight miles from me there is a saw

and a grist-mill, and within that distance there are four mills for grinding grain by horse-power. There is a good ferry-boat on Little river, and another on Mountain fork, at Eagletown. There is a store at Eagletown. There are three cotton-gins within six miles of this place. Last winter and spring about two hundred bales of cotton were ginned at these gins. I wish also to mention that while all the stores in the nation are obliged to be temperance stores, there is one of the same character over the "line" at Ultima Thule. It is kept by William K. McKean & Co. I feel a pleasure in mentioning to you the fact that there is such a store near us. Much yet remains to be done. One great object is to teach the people how to improve the powers and the advantages the God of nature and providence has given them. That they are more industrious, temperate, intelligent, moral and religious, than when I came to them is very plain, and calls for devout thanks to their Father in heaven. Mr. Jason D. Chamberlain informed me that he had sent you his report of the Iyanubbi Female Seminary.

Before I close I wish to mention to you that the Arkansas synod will meet at Doaksville on the 21st of September next. Perhaps you may be called there about that time. It is pleasant to have such a meeting appointed in an Indian country. This was done once before, in the old nation, at Mayhew, November, 1829.

May your life and health be preserved.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
CYRUS BYINGTON.

Col. DOUGLAS H. COOPER.

No. 58.

MOUNT PLEASANT, C. N., *September*, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I now sit down to write you a brief report of the state of things among the people where I labor; and as my report must be brief, I shall confine my remarks to the following particulars, viz:

First, industry; second, education; third, temperance; fourth, religion.

1st. The people are beginning to feel the necessity of more vigorous and systematic efforts. They are becoming satisfied that without industry, they must ever be poor, with few comforts and no luxuries.

The evidences of improvement in regard to industry are seen in more comfortable dwellings, better fences, larger fields, cultivated in an improved manner, more costly and comfortable clothing, and in surrounding themselves with more of the common comforts of life. All these, in a majority of cases, are the result of their own industry.

2d. The desire for knowledge among the masses was probably never greater than at present. However great the variety of opinion in regard to the character of the schools best adapted to the wants of the nation, all are agreed to this—"Give us schools."

So far as my knowledge extends, the various efforts made in the cause of education have been attended with a good degree of success.

The native schools—those sustained by national funds and those sustained by private donations—have been eminently successful, producing quite as great benefits as the same amount of money expended on English schools.

More applications have been made for the establishment of native schools than I have been able to supply. Many have learned to read the Choctaw language during the last year. Much has also been done in our Sabbath-schools.

3d. The cause of temperance has evidently made some progress during the last year. The authorities have been active and vigilant in executing the laws on this subject. Quite a number have been induced to sign the temperance pledge, or perhaps I should say the total abstinence pledge, for "teetotalism" is the only alternative with this people. In some neighborhoods there has been an entire reformation in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, with the exception of a very few persons.

But after all that may be done, so long as ardent spirits are brought to the line and inducements held out to our people, just so long more or less of them will indulge in intoxicating drinks, and we shall be interrupted in a greater or less degree in our labors. We have been greatly encouraged, by recent movements in the State of Texas, to hope that the sale of liquor to the Indians along Red river will be entirely suppressed.

4th. In my efforts to spread the knowledge of the word of God, I have been associated with the Rev. C. Kingsbury, and Messrs. A. G. Lansing and W. S. Potter. We have also employed several natives of acknowledged intelligence and devoted piety. Mr. Potter, however, was called to his rest on the 31st of August last.

The whole number of places where the gospel has been preached regularly, is fifteen. Our congregations have been various, from 30 individuals to 200 and 300. Good attention has invariably been given when the gospel has been preached. There has been quite a regular attendance upon all the means of grace. Prayer-meetings and Sunday-schools are well attended at many places; and although there has not been all that progress visible which we have desired, still there has been nothing apparent which we could consider as positive or permanent discouragement. On the whole, I feel that there has been positive progress during the year in civilization and Christianity.

Respectfully yours,

C. C. COPELAND.

Col. D. H. Cooper,
U. S. Agent Choctaws.

No. 59.

Good Land, Choctaw Nation,
October 3, 1854.

Dear Sir: It is under circumstances of the most painful character that we are called upon to frame a report of our station and school for

the past year. Thrice within one short month has death entered our abode, and borne off its victims. On the 31st of August, after an illness of a few days, Mr. William Potter, a member of this mission, closed his earthly career at this place. Mr. Potter was associated in missionary labor with Rev. C. C. Copeland, and during the past year was engaged in teaching the neighborhood school at Benington. He was tarrying with us for a day, expecting soon to return to the scene of his labors; but the Master had otherwise ordered. On the 15th of September, after an illness of a few hours, I was called to part with my own dear wife. In her death we have sustained an irreparable loss. She was an affectionate wife and mother, and a most devoted missionary. Mrs. S. was the daughter of the late Matthew Selfridge, of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. In the year 1847, at the age of twenty, she left the pleasures of home, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to devote herself to the service of Christ among this people. Her work was soon done, but it was well done. Her record will long live in the hearts of very many of those she came to benefit.

Again, on the 30th of September, we were called to bury an infant daughter. We feel bereaved and desolate; cast down, but not dismayed. The hand of a wise and benevolent God is in all these events, and we are sure he makes no mistakes, but doeth all things well.

In our labors during the past year we have been much encouraged. We have seen no abatement of the interest heretofore manifested by these Indians in matters affecting their prosperity, both temporal and spiritual. On the other hand, we believe there is increased desire for improvement, arising from a conviction, which is deepening, of their inferiority, which nothing but improvement in morals, intelligence, and increased spirit of industry, can overcome.

This station embraces five neighborhoods—some larger and some smaller—at all of which preaching, and religious instruction on the Sabbath, are regularly maintained. At four of these places Saturday and Sabbath schools exist, embracing in the aggregate one hundred children and youths. Of this number, more than one-half are able to read in Choctaw or English. These schools would be much more efficient for good if some provision could be made for supplying them with books, stationery, &c. Many could be prevailed upon to make an effort to learn to read and write if the necessary books were provided at hand, who will not take the pains, or are unwilling to provide for themselves.

The Good Land church numbers two hundred and forty members. As large a number has not been received upon profession as during previous years. This will not seem strange, when the fact is considered that the great majority of those around us have professedly embraced the gospel. Of the above number, all, with the exception of a very few, are persons in regular standing, who give credible evidence of conversion, and by their daily walk honor their profession. The fruits which have attended, and do still attend, the preaching of the gospel, and our efforts in behalf of this people, are such as to greatly encourage our hearts, and confirm us in the belief that this is the only

efficient instrumentality for their present and future salvation. The ultimate design of the gospel is to save men; this is not more true, however, than that the effect of its being faithfully preached and sincerely believed is to promote virtue, knowledge, and industry. No one acquainted with the history of the Choctaws will deny that in these respects a very great advance has been made; sufficient to exalt above all human agencies for reforming men, the power of God's truth; sufficient to justify all the expense, toil, and sacrifice that have been made; and sufficient, too, to satisfy the most skeptical that the day is not far distant when these red men will be prepared to take their place on a level with the more highly favored of our own land.

In this neighborhood, and also at Bok Chito, there are regular day schools, embracing about seventy pupils. This is the fifth year since the commencement of the school at this place. That it has been the means of accomplishing much good, there can be no doubt. The fruits of it are apparent all around us. It has been taught the past year by Miss Harriet McCermie, formerly of Mount Pleasant. There are discouragements peculiar to neighborhood schools, such as more or less irregularity in the attendance, ignorance of the English language on the part of the pupils, want of a disposition among parents to supply their children with books, &c. These are difficulties, and such as we would expect to meet with; but time and perseverance will overcome them. Of this we are satisfied from experience. The average attendance during the year has been twenty; the whole number thirty-one. All with the exception of four are able to read in the Testament. Six study arithmetic, eight attend to geography, and eighteen to writing. All that are able to read study the Westminster Shorter Catechism. Our prospects for the future are more encouraging, we think, than they have been. The number of scholars the coming year, we have reason to believe, will be larger. The school at Bok Chito was opened last spring, and is taught by the Rev. J. E. Dwight, a native licentiate preacher. Mr. Dwight is a liberally educated man, and has had no little experience in teaching.

In habits of industry and temperance, our people have made decided improvement. Drunkenness is a thing almost unknown in our immediate neighborhood. I do not recollect to have *seen* a drunken Indian at Good Land within the space of two years. I do not mean that there are no drunkards among us, but I do mean that they are rare birds.

The proof of an increased spirit of industry is shown by the appearance of the fields and crops. These are being enlarged from year to year. It is true that there is still great room for improvement. Very many still live in great destitution and discomfort, who by a little exertion and hard labor might have abundance. This class, however, are diminishing, and will continue to diminish in proportion as virtue and intelligence increase.

O. P. STARK.

Colonel COOPER, *Choctaw Agent*.

No. 60.

STOCKBRIDGE, CHOCTAW NATION,
July 31, 1854.

DEAR SIR: As another year has closed, I respectfully submit the following report of Iyanubbi Female Seminary:

The following persons are engaged in labor in connexion with the school: J. D. Chamberlain and Mrs. E. G. Chamberlain; Miss Priscilla G. Child, teacher. Miss Frances W. Sawyer has charge of girls out of school.

The school was in successful operation from October 5th to July 14th. The whole number of scholars admitted to the school was forty-one. Of this number thirty-two have been boarded a part, or all of the time at the expense of the school fund; the other nine attended as day pupils, and spent the time when out of school with their parents.

The progress and deportment of the children has generally been commendable. With good success they have given attention to the following studies: Reading, 39; spelling, 34; Choctaw Definer, 2; Bible, of which from three to nine chapters were committed to memory by each, 30; writing, 25; Historical and Assembly's Catechism, 9, seven of whom went through; geography, 1; Brewer's Guide to Science, 2; History of the United States, 2; philosophy, chemistry, and Watts on the Mind, 1; drawing, 3; music, 2.

We feel it a cause of grateful acknowledgment to God, that those laboring for the good of this school, although in a foreign climate, have been able to discharge the arduous duties devolving on them. The health of our entire family has been good during the year.

Since my connexion with the school, I have aimed to throw the burden of sustaining it, as much as might be, on the Choctaws themselves. I have been able to buy corn of them, delivered at my house, as cheap or cheaper than I can raise it. The various products of the soil and their labor they gladly sell us. During their leisure they will chop our fire-wood, of which we use more than one hundred cords yearly, at a given price per cord, boarding at their own homes. I have been able to hire as many Choctaw men as I have wished at fifty cents per day. They understand their work, which is always performed in a faithful, business-like manner. Being pleased with the operation of their plan, and believing that it will result in good to the Choctaws, for whom the school was established, I have reduced the number laboring in connexion with me to the persons before named.

Yours, very respectfully,
JASON D. CHAMBERLAIN,
Superintendent Iyanubbi School.

D. H. COOOPER, Esq., *Choctaw Agent.*

No. 61.

GOODWATER, *September*, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with my duty, I take this opportunity to forward my annual report of this school and station for the year ending July, 1854.

First, the school, Koonsha Female Seminary: this was suspended in the autumn of 1853, and it has not yet commenced operations. The effect of this suspension has not been salutary to the cause of education, and many warm and strong friends of the Choctaws, both in the nation and out of it, were grieved, chagrined and disappointed. Great efforts for a long time had been made to raise the school to the point it had attained when it was suspended. Competent teachers had been procured; text-books that are taught in the highest seminaries of the United States had been purchased and brought on to the school; and, what was still more gratifying to the friends of the school, actual commencement had been made in these higher branches, and commendable and satisfactory advancement had been attained. At the examination of the school in July, 1853, the chairman of the trustees, Colonel P. P. Pitchlynn, said: "My expectations in regard to this school are more than realized. The attainments of the young ladies are beyond my expectations." Captain M. M. Grant, a gentleman formerly from Pennsylvania, now a resident of Texas, said: "I have often attended examinations of high schools and academies in my native State, but I have never seen one that excelled this."

Putting aside all prepossessions that might arise in my own mind from twenty-five years' labor of the best part of my life for the advancement of the Choctaws, and the best energies of soul and body for the last ten years, for this school in particular, I say, with all candor, that this school stood as high as I could have expected it to stand, at the close of the term of 1853. For myself or my family I see no cause for regret, for we are relieved from a burden that we could scarcely sustain; but for the poor Choctaws I exceedingly lament it. The fountain designed to water the fairest portions of this nation is stopped; the source from which many parents expected to draw teachers for their younger children, is cut off. One of our teachers has already left the nation, and the other will probably soon go. The whole tendency of this suspension will be decidedly against the prosperity of the Choctaws. The former difficulties in obtaining qualified and efficient teachers, and other helpers, will be greatly augmented.

A Saturday and Sabbath school is well sustained in this neighborhood by the people, and is taught by one of the elders of this church. My labors as a minister have been mostly confined to this church during this year. Several persons have been added to this church, but there has not been that marked attention to religion we have seen in former years.

The temperance cause has not been neglected, but I am sorry to say that some of our young men have drank this year, who have been temperate in former years. This I think was brought about by some doggery keepers, who have lately commenced the sale of spirits at

Pine Bluffs, near this place. There has been strong rivalry between them for a long time, and I have just heard, by a neighbor who was present at the time, that Mr. St. Clair was almost instantly killed to-day by a rifle-ball shot from the window or door of his opponent in the liquor trade. While dealing out death to others, they will meet the vengeance of insulted justice themselves.

We have suffered much from drought this summer. The corn is much shortened; yet I think, with the overplus of last year's crop and what is made this year, there will be a supply, if strict economy is observed. My neighbors are almost all preparing to sow wheat; should they be successful in this crop, it will help much next summer. If the season had been good, considerable cotton would have been made. Almost every family have planted more or less—say from one to ten acres; and as it was a test work, to see if they could raise it, I am sorry that they have no better prospect before them. They have this encouragement—if they can raise it in a bad season, they might in a good one.

With these remarks I submit this report, hoping that God will bless and prosper the efforts that may yet be made to advance the Choctaw people.

Yours respectfully,
EBENEZER HOTCHKIN.

Colonel D. H. COOPER, *U. S. Agent.*

No. 62.

SPENCER ACADEMY,
September 1, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I with pleasure send you a brief report of the institution under my care, for the year ending July 10, 1854.

The whole number of students connected with Spencer Academy during the last session was one hundred and ten; of these, thirty-three entered this session for the first time.

Our pupils enjoyed excellent health during the whole session. The students suffered less from sickness last year than during any previous year since the commencement of the institution.

The plan of instruction and government adopted five years ago, continues unchanged. The branches of study pursued by the various classes were substantially the same as those mentioned in my last report.

Captain Noel Gardiner attended the examination at the close of the session, and expressed himself well pleased with the attainments of the students, and with the general state of the institution.

The same attention has been paid to manual labor as heretofore.

Several of our buildings have been thoroughly repaired during the past year, and are now in good order.

Two wells, with chain-pumps, have been added to the conveniences

of the institution; one at the kitchen, the other in the centre of the campus.

Three Saturday and Sunday schools are kept up among the people in our neighborhood. These are well attended, not only by youth and children, but also by adults of both sexes. The people, generally, are quite anxious to learn to read.

Intemperance does not exist, to any extent, in our vicinity; many of the people are members of the temperance society.

During the past year the gospel has been regularly preached on the Sabbath at a school-house about four miles distant from the academy. Many persons of all ages have been affected with serious concern for the salvation of their souls; between seventy and eighty persons have already publicly professed their faith in Christ.

Very truly, yours,
A. REED.

Col. D. H. COOPER,
U. S. Agent for the Choctows.

No. 63.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR: As we have no regular superintendent at present, it devolves on me, now acting in that capacity, by the request of the national school trustees, to transmit for your consideration this our annual report.

Since our last some changes have taken place. Rev. R. D. Potts, who labored long and faithfully for the improvement of the red race, retired last March. Rev. A. S. Dennison was appointed, by the board of the American Indian Mission Association, to fill the vacancy, who, together with his lady, arrived here about one week after Mr. Potts left, and entered immediately on his labors. His constitution proving too delicate, however, for a southern climate, his health soon failed, and he was unable to conduct the affairs of the institution as desirable. He resigned the charge into my hands, and retired on the 15th of August.

At present the mission family consists of myself and wife, and Miss Tabitha Chenowith. Miss Chenowith attends to the sewing department of the academy. The literary department has been under the direction of myself and Mrs. Eliza B. Moffat. The number of pupils boarded, clothed, and educated, the past year, was forty-six; five others attended from the neighborhood. Their advancement in moral, intellectual, and physical improvement, gave entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The studies pursued by those under my own immediate direction were as follows: the first class finished and reviewed algebra; studied English grammar, writing, spelling and composition. Second class studied arithmetic, English grammar, Mitchel's Geography, (third part,) writing, and spelling. Third class: arithmetic, Mitchel's

Geography, (second part,) reading select pieces, writing, and spelling. Fourth class studied arithmetic, Mitchel's Geography, (first part,) writing, and spelling.

The classes under the direction of Mrs. E. B. Moffat studied as follows: first class, Mitchel's Geography, (first part,) reading in philosophy, (for the want of more suitable books,) writing, and spelling. Second class: Mitchel's Geography, (first part,) McGuffey's Fourth Reader, writing, and spelling. Third class: Mitchel's Geography, (first part,) McGuffey's Third Reader, arithmetic, (first part,) spelling, both in and from the spelling-book, and writing. Fourth class: McGuffey's Second Reader, spelling, both in and from the Union spelling-book. Fifth class: read and spell from McGuffey's First Reader.

Religious exercises were kept up throughout the session for the benefit of the pupils. Everything has been done which, in the judgment of the mission family, was calculated to raise up those committed to their care in the scale of moral and intellectual being.

In addition to the studies pursued in school, the pupils labored a part of each day on the farm; but owing partly to the unfavorable season, but very little proceeds have been realized. A part of the time the farming operations were under the direction of E. E. Jones, from Texas. As one-half of the wheat was given to have it cut, and as a part was left standing, and other casualties, we have only about forty-eight bushels left for consumption and seed. Owing to the bad condition of the fences, I have been under the necessity of gathering one field of twenty-five acres of corn; and from what has already been gathered, I do not think that we will have over six hundred bushels, which is over one-half less than we have had in former years. We shall have no potatoes, or peas, or anything else.

The farm, farming utensils, and buildings, are in bad order; scarcely any new rails have been made on the place for four years, so that the fences are far from being adequate to keep out stock. The buildings used for our evening school, and bed-rooms for the pupils, teachers' room, and also Miss Chenowith's house, are very much dilapidated, and will not turn water. It will not take less than 1,500 or 2,000 dollars to put the place in proper order. I feel anxious that the nation would appoint some of their most knowing men to examine the condition of things and report accordingly.

In addition to our labors at the institution, we have tried to impart religious instruction to the people within our reach; since our last report forty-four have been baptized into the church on a profession of their faith in the Saviour of sinners. Two new churches have been constituted. Our meetings are well attended and the people are very orderly and attentive. We have the pleasure of seeing the despised and too much neglected red men rising in the scale of moral and intellectual being. The desire to have their children educated, to improve and become like the white man, is greatly on the increase among the people of our charge. But very few cases of intemperance have come under my notice. Although their crops have been cut short by the rain in the fore-part of the season, and the drought which suc-

ceeded, yet we trust that, by strict economy, they will have enough for consumption.

Trusting, my dear sir, that your efforts and influence will be exerted in the good cause of Indian reform, I remain your obedient servant,

A. G. MOFFAT, *Teacher.*

Col. D. H. COOPER,
Agent for Choctaws.

No. 64.

PINE RIDGE, *September* 11, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith enclose the report of the Chuahla female boarding-school for the year ending July, 1854.

The persons employed at the school are the same as those reported last year, with the addition of Miss Laura M. Aiken, from Saratoga Springs, New York, who has assisted in the domestic labors of the family.

The whole number of scholars the past term was forty-six; average number about thirty-five; about thirty of these boarded in our family, and were under our constant care and instruction. Eight commenced the alphabet the past term; all but two can now read in the New Testament.

Studies: In geography, twenty-four; grammar, nine; arithmetic, twenty-eight; History of the United States, nine; philosophy, nine; twenty-two have been through the Assembly's Catechism; eighteen wrote; eight have occasionally written short pieces of their own composition. When out of school one of the larger girls, for whose board and tuition no pay was received, assisted in the kitchen and dining-room; others alternately assisted in the same labors. The larger portion of the girls when out of school have been employed under the direction of Miss Bennett in cutting and making their own clothes, and in making pantaloons, shirts, vests, coats and roundabouts for men's wear. A few of the larger girls were instructed in cutting some of the above garments. Their improvement with the needle and in knitting, &c., has been good. The training of these children to habits of industry, and to a knowledge of those labors that will be permanently useful to them, has with us been an object of particular attention.

The examination of the school was on the 6th of July, and I believe gave general satisfaction. Miss Bennett and Miss Goulding have been unremitting in their labors in their respective departments; and the pupils generally have been cheerful in obeying, and have made commendable improvement.

The state of the two churches under my care has been similar to what was reported last year, except that the congregation at Doaksville has been diminished by the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Towson, and by the removal of some of the families from Doaksville. The new Presbyterian church at the latter place has been finished,

and is an honor to this part of the nation; it is not often that so neat and comfortable a church is to be found in the western country.

The removal of the troops from the fort was not followed by the least disturbance. There has been very little drinking the year past in this part of the nation. The crops in the nation, as in Texas and Arkansas, have been shortened by a severe drought. In this neighborhood it is believed there will be a sufficiency of corn to meet the demand, and some of the cotton crops are promising. Preparations are making for sowing a much larger quantity of wheat than has before been done. Flour is now selling in this neighborhood at seven dollars per hundred pounds.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

C. KINGSBURY,
Superintendent Chuahla Female Seminary.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,
Choctaw Agent.

No. 65.

WHEELOCK, C. N., *September* 21, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I herewith present you the report of the Wheelock Female Seminary for the term beginning October 5, 1853, and ending July 12, 1854.

The attendance has been as follows:

Boarding scholars	31
Day scholars	9
Whole number	40
Average attendance	36

The studies have been about the same as heretofore.

The instruction in school-hours has been given by Miss Elizabeth Bachus. Under her efficient management, very good progress was made by most of the scholars.

As heretofore the pupils have boarded part in the family of Mr. H. K. Copeland, part in mine, the charge of the former devolving upon Mrs. Copeland, and of the latter upon Miss Sarah Kerr. Less attention has been given to fancy work than heretofore, but a considerable amount of plain, useful sewing has been done.

Instruction in housewifery to some extent has also been given to all.

Special pains have been taken, as heretofore, to give religious instruction. We hope that the fruit of the labor thus bestowed will be seen in after years, in families, schools, and among the people generally, and also in the future world.

Four of the pupils have died within the year—one of them at the school, the others among their friends. In these deaths we would recognise the hand of God dealing with us. We hope that though

in themselves afflictive, they may prove to be a means of good to the other pupils. The general health of the school has been good.

One has been here six years, and three others five years; thus completing the time allowed according to the "rules and regulations for the government of Wheelock Female Seminary," recommended by the speaker and trustee in the year 1843.

My connexion with this station commenced last October. My principal labors are preaching the gospel to the Wheelock Presbyterian church. This church has been much blessed of God in past years, under the faithful labors of the Rev. Alfred Wright, whom I succeed, who was taken away by death more than a year ago. The seed sown by him and others is still bringing forth much fruit. Within the year past, thirty-five have been added to this church. Most of the members of this church live within a circuit of twelve miles from Wheelock.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EDWARDS,
Superintendent W. F. S.

Hon. D. H. COOPER,
U. S. Agent for the Choctaws.

No. 66.

WHEELOCK, C. N., *September* 21, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I herewith present you the report of Norwalk boarding-school for the year ending July 3, 1854.

The number of scholars in attendance has been above twenty.

The studies have been the same as heretofore, special pains being taken to give a correct knowledge of the English language, and with good success.

Mr. John K. Harris, a graduate of Williams College, Mass., was the teacher. Mr. Edwin Lathrop had the immediate care of the station, and the charge of the boys out of school.

The funds by which this school has been sustained were $833 33 annually from the United States government, $300 annually from the Choctaw government, and $400 annually from the A. B. C. F. M. Last winter $1,250 were received from the United States government, through yourself, to pay for the school from July 1, 1852, to December 31, 1853, which we were informed was the last sum due under the treaty. The school was therefore closed, and the station dissolved last July. But, through the excellent management of Mr. Lathrop, the school has been sustained a year and a half beyond the time for which funds were furnished by the United States government, and that without the necessity of calling upon the general council for the $300 due for the last year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EDWARDS.

Hon. D. H. COOPER,
U. S. Agent for the Choctaws.

No. 67.

NEW HOPE ACADEMY, *September* 22, 1854.

SIR: I take great pleasure in making my report to you of New Hope Seminary for the session commencing the first Wednesday in October, 1853, and which closed July 6, 1854.

The number of students during the session was fifty-four, but only forty-two were with us at the close of the session. The health of the school generally was good; yet the destroyers, disease and death, intruded among our ranks, and during the course of our session carried off seven of our beloved girls. Three of this number died of consumption, having been in very delicate health when they entered our school. One died of dropsy, two of typhoid fever, and one of congestion of the brain. Several of the girls were taken home on account of feeble health, and did not return before the close of the school.

Miss Ellen Steel, Miss E. Foster, and Miss E. Sorrells, were the teachers employed during the year. Books used in the school were those of schools generally. The girls acquitted themselves well at the examination in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and natural philosophy. The compositions of the most advanced of the girls did them honor.

Great care was bestowed in instructing the girls in domestic duties. Miss Sorrells taught the sewing department, and the girls spent a portion of each day in making quilts, men's clothes, &c. Classes were made out weekly for attending to the various duties of cooking, washing, ironing, &c.

Miss Steel and Miss Sorrells both deserve great praise for their unceasing endeavors to advance the girls, and for their industrious and pious example.

I take pleasure in saying there were many intelligent natives, besides whites, who expressed themselves highly pleased at the marked improvement of many of the pupils. It is true, however, a few self-conceited persons, who think nothing is well done unless they do it, or it is done according to their whims, were disposed to murmur; but fault-finding, discontented poor souls are found everywhere.

Rev. John Page, your interpreter, visited the school almost weekly; and as you know he is a reliable man, you can get any information you may desire in regard to the school. It may not be amiss for me to say I shall leave the school for others to manage, as I desire to be where I can have greater privileges in preaching the gospel, and my family have more comfort in retired life.

I remain yours, in the best of bonds,

NATHL. M. TALBOTT.

GENERAL COOPER.

No. 68.

FORT COFFEE ACADEMY, *October* 25, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Our school at Fort Coffee passed its regular examination 5th of July. The students are but beginners, and for the most part

are small. Some, however, are sprightly, and, should they be continued long enough, may make very respectable scholars. They were spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering. Some class or two were examined in grammar and geography. Well, sir, had you been present, from the interest you manifest in the well-being of this people, certainly you would have been pleased. A goodly number of the sovereigns, parents and others, were in attendance; and as far as ascertained, it was generally believed the boys were destined to make men good and true, such as would be useful to their people.

It is believed by some that the means employed would serve a better purpose to reduce the number of students to one half, and employ the overplus in neighborhood schools as preparatory branches of this and the New Hope academies; and not burden these academies with little boys and girls that you are compelled to *nurse* almost literally for a long time before they are anything like prepared to enter an academy. In view of this, a proposition will be made to the general council and the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to make this change. Of this, however, you are apprized. Please accept our thanks for your readiness to assist in forwarding education in the land.

Your most obedient,

W. L. McALISTER.

Colonel D. H. COOPER, *Choctaw Agent.*

No. 69.

CHICKASAW AGENCY, *September* 10, 1854.

SIR: Another year has rolled around, and it becomes my duty to advise the department of the condition of affairs in this nation.

There is very little of incident or vicissitude to record. The lives of people in a country like this, far removed from the conflicts of fortune, the busy scenes of commerce, and the troubled sea of speculation, pass off without perceptible change, unless it is in the increase and decay of families. The seasons have not been so propitious during the present year as they were the last, although it is believed a sufficient amount of agricultural products will be garnered to supply the wants of the people. The contracts for supplying the garrisons in this vicinity with corn, has been the means of an artificial value on the products of the country, which it is believed is not warranted by the exigencies of the times; oats at 85 cents per bushel, and corn ranging from $1 50 to $1 98 per bushel.

I did not return from Washington in time to visit the schools before vacation day, which is about the 1st of July, and can, therefore, only speak of them from report. A change has taken place in the superintendency of the Colbert institute, the Rev. Mr. Collins being removed, and the Rev. Mr. Couch appointed in his place. The charges against Mr. Collins were, according to some, very grave; and according to others, frivolous. The change, at all events, will be for the best, as Mr. Couch has been, for a long time, a great favorite with the Chickasaws, and I think deservedly so.

I transmit herewith Mr. Carr's report of the Bloomfield Academy, marked A, which gives a promising account of the institution under his charge. Much praise is due the Methodist missionaries for their untiring assiduity in the cause of education in the Indian country; and their high-pressure sermons seem better adapted to the understanding of the Indians than the more learned (perhaps?) but cold emanations of others.

The question of separation is still open; it is to be hoped, however, that a finality will be accomplished at the meeting to be held on the second Monday of October next, as both the Choctaws and Chickasaws are getting tired of the unsettled state of things. The fact is, the separation must take place—there can be no peace without it.

There are several persons, now at large in the nation, charged with the murder of white men in this and the Choctaw nation; but owing to the inefficiency of the police, nothing can be done to arrest them, as there are no troops at Fort Washita fit for that service, there being nothing but light artillery. To be sure, the officers and men would be first-rate for such service if they had the right sort of arms, but they have nothing, I believe, but cannon and swords—the one too heavy, and the other too light, for scouting.

During the summer an Indian, named Jefferson Pettigrove, killed a man supposed to be Henry Dawson, from Donegal, in Ireland, a trader from Texas, who was here in the country, without leave, buying ponies, and took from him five hundred and two dollars, which money was found by the light-horse with the said Pettigrove, and delivered to the chief, Col. Pickens, who gave it to me and took my receipt for the same, there being no regulation touching the manner of disposing of deceased white persons' effects. I addressed a letter to the superintendent, asking information on the subject, but have as yet received no answer. The matter requires some consideration, as frequently white people die in the Indian country and no person to take charge of their effects. It should be made the agent's duty, by law, to take care of such effects, and account to the government. Another duty should devolve on agents. White people sometimes feel like getting married in the Indian country, but there is no law or authority in the agent to perform the ceremony; and the consequence is, that people suffer inconvenience for what might be easily remedied. The chaplains and missionaries answer the purpose when they can be had, but they act on ecclesiastical law, which is not recognised by the government.

Captain Hunter, the gentleman employed by General Cooper, the Choctaw agent, to make a survey of the line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, has traced the line from the Canadian to the Blue river. He says that the old roads are almost obliterated, and he met with great difficulty in finding some parts of them at all. The line will be completed in another week. I will make a special report on this subject after the meeting of the delegates of the two tribes in October next.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. J. SMITH, *Agent.*

Governor DREW,
Superintendent, &c., Fort Smith.

No. 70.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY, C. N.,
July 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with my duty, as well as common usage, I would submit to you the following report of Bloomfield Academy for its first regular term, which closed on the 16th instant. Mrs. A. H. Carr, matron and teacher of domestic work, ornamental needle-work, and vocal music; Miss S. J. Johnson, teacher.

The most advanced of the children of this school were scarcely able to read intelligibly at the commencement of the term, and about half of them commenced in the alphabet.

The amount appropriated to this institution anticipates the boarding and tuition of forty-five scholars; but as yet we have not been prepared to take but twenty-five, and this number has not been full at all times. The school closed with twenty-three in attendance. Their studies were as follows: reading and spelling, 22; in the alphabet, 1, (had been in school but a short time;) philosophy, (Miss Swift,) 9; mental arithmetic, (Collum's First Lessons,) 14; Adams's New Arithmetic, 4; geography, 8; writing, 11; botany, 4.

The examination was well attended by the people of the neighborhood, all of whom, so far as I know, left with favorable impressions in relation to the progress made by the children, not only in their ordinary studies, but also in music, needle-work, and the more substantial branches of domestic work.

It will be remembered that this school is of the industrial order, and that the girls are here practically instructed in the various branches of house-work calculated to constitute them good and complete housekeepers.

Our location is one of perhaps unsurpassed beauty in all these lands; about three miles from Red river, in Penola county, C. N., surrounded by a very rich and flourishing country. The people of this neighborhood, all of them, cultivate the soil to a greater or less extent, and many of them are farmers of the first order, raising not only an abundant supply but a considerable surplus, every year, of all the ordinary productions of the country.

Minerals here, as well as in almost every other part of the western country, abound to a greater or less extent. Coal has been discovered within half a mile of this, which, from some experiments made by Mr. Jackson Kemp, it is thought may be made profitable.

Respectfully yours, &c., &c.,

J. H. CARR,
Superintendent Bloomfield Academy.

Col. A. J. SMITH,
Agent for the Chickasaw people.

No. 71.

CHICKASAW M. L. ACADEMY,
September 20, 1854.

SIR: Through the protection of a kind Providence we have passed through another year, and I would thankfully acknowledge that with us it has been a year of general prosperity.

We have enjoyed in a high degree the blessing of good health, both in our family and school. Two, however, of our youth have died; the one, as reported in my report of the first quarter, was found dead in bed in the morning, (cause unknown,) and the other died at home of consumption, but died in the hope of immortality through a Redeemer. I will also mention the death of a sweet little girl, four years old, the daughter of a member of our mission family, of inflammation of the lungs.

Our school, which numbers 120 scholars, was well attended during the session. The course of the pupils was steadily onward; they made good proficiency in their studies, were orderly in their conduct, and did well in their industrial employments. Our examination, both before the trustees, ten days before the close of the session, and before the people at large on the last day, gave entire satisfaction, at least so far as we know.

It was with us a matter of regret that your absence at Washington at the time precluded your attendance. As yet our scholars have not progressed beyond the common English branches, but in them a large proportion are well instructed, and are now well prepared to go up higher. Some have become interested in religion, (the only permanent foundation of their improvement and advancement,) and have united with the church.

The past season, as you know, has been unfavorable to agriculture; yet in that respect we have done reasonably well, but not so as to raise a sufficiency for our use.

Our improvements of various kinds have slowly progressed, but quite as fast as our means and other circumstances would admit. The chief are the enlargement of the farm, and the brick addition to our building, mentioned as commenced in my report of last year. It has progressed slowly from causes not necessary to mention, save only such as are incident to all situations of this kind, where men and materials are difficult to obtain, if they can be at all. It is now completed to the square and ready for the roof. Numerous other improvements are in progress, but as they are not finished we omit them at present.

I will close this brief statement by saying, I have not at any period heretofore been as well satisfied with our prospects of the future as now, nor have I been more encouraged to labor for the good of this people.

I am, sir, with high respect, yours truly,

J. C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Chickasaw M. L. Academy.

Col. A. J. SMITH,
U. S. Agent for the Chickasaws.

No. 72.

TUCKAHATCHEE, *July* 11, 1854.

SIR: The government day school at this place closed July 7, after a session of ten months, with 28 scholars. The pupils have generally made commendable progress. No new studies were commenced through the year. The classes in arithmetic and geography have gone through their text-books, and the classes in grammar and history were within a few pages of completing theirs. Arithmetic with Indian boys is a favorite study, and greater progress is therefore made in it than in anything else; they are also very fond of writing, and it is not uncommon to see good specimens of penmanship by small scholars.

Where the English language is not understood, the instructor labors under the greatest disadvantage in teaching geography, grammar, history, &c. It is of the utmost importance in teaching Indian youth, to induce them to speak English. It may be asked, how is this practicable if they do not understand it? But as there are generally some in all the schools who talk English very well, the others, if ambitious to acquire it, can soon do so. But their attachment to their own tongue is so great, that sometimes a teacher may labor for years with but little success. The consideration is, how can they be induced to speak English without coercion? Would it not be well for the chiefs in council to impress upon Indian youth the importance of acquiring and using the language in which their text-books are published, and a knowledge of which is rendered absolutely indispensable from their increasing intercourse with white people? Let it not be supposed that by making the English language the medium of communication, the children will grow up less national in their feelings or attachments. In proportion only as they understand English can the instructor inculcate patriotism, advance them in their studies, and fit them for business. And so far as one instructor can cultivate national feeling in the hearts of the youth of this nation, I ever have done and will do all I can. I would have them patriots, and love no nation as well as their own. Some may deem the cultivation of national feeling in the hearts of the youth of this nation, from the relation they must ever sustain to the United States, as unwise; but let their patriotism become extinguished, they are degraded, and the chance of elevating them small.

I have felt, from the time of first teaching here, that the Indians much need a series of school-books prepared by instructors who have long lived among them, adapted to their wants, inculcating patriotism, teaching them their past history and present relations, and thus preparing them to understand all proposals that shall be made to them hereafter by our government, and, with enlightened minds, act as will be the best for their welfare.

There has been no change during the scholastic year. Almost all the scholars have been at school two or more years. Some of the former scholars are now about grown, and are usefully employed in store on their own farms, and are, I can say, free from evil habits. From the beginning the school has been conducted as a mission school, the Bible

being a book of daily recitation, while each day the closing exercise is, for each pupil that reads, to repeat a verse from memory.

A. L. HAY.

Col. W. H. GARRETT.

No. 73.

HILLABEE, CREEK NATION, *July* 12, 1854.

SIR: I present the following as my report of the Hillabee school.

Commenced March 5, with 12 scholars. Entered throughout the four months, 30. Average attendance, 20. I find my scholars more willing to commit to memory than to exercise their thinking faculties. In these simple exercises, namely, spelling, reading, defining, geography and writing, they have made probably as much progress as is usual; also in arithmetic; but if it was commensurate with my wishes it would be much greater.

Taking into consideration the shortness of the session and the difficulty of conveying oral instruction through an interpreter, I can say they are progressing as fast as can be expected. If my relation of teacher to these children continues long enough to instil into their minds the elevating principles of Christianity, a love of intellectual acquirements, and the energetic and proper use of all their faculties, which is the end proposed by me in entering on my duties here, the recollection of having conduced to their happiness by so doing will be a great and lasting reward.

Yours respectfully,

MARY BROWN.

W. H. GARRETT, Esq.,
Creek Agent.

No. 74.

CREEK NATION, *July* 20, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The Hichita school, taught by my wife, opened the 1st of April with thirty-six scholars, which soon increased to over forty, and continued a very good attendance to the close, the second week in July. With the exception of three, the children all commenced in their letters.

First class read in Testament well, and spell well in difficult spelling.

Second class commenced in the letters; have read Ray's First Reader through, and spell well.

Third class commenced in the letters; read in Ray's Reader.

Fourth class commenced in the letters; would have been reading, but had no books; spell well.

Fifth class commenced in the letters; spell in two letters—irregular

little fellows—besides exercises to learn them English, counting, multiplication table, and singing.

Our examination exceeded my expectations; was well attended, and those present were highly pleased with the advancement of the children. We labored under some disadvantages, which I hope will be remedied in future, of living too far from the school-house. Having no house for the teacher, we occupied one of Mr. Harrison's houses, and walked half a mile. The school was commenced in the O. S. meeting-house part of the session, but the new one is now completed, but lacks a good brick chimney and pointing for the winter. The absence of these improvements, and other considerations, make it impracticable for my wife to continue in the school.

In resigning our place, it is with the hope it may be filled with an incumbent devoted to the spiritual and intellectual improvement of these children.

I am, very respectfully, your sincere friend,

E. B. DUNCAN.

WM. H. GARRETT, Esq.,
Creek Agent.

No. 75.

ASBURY M. L. SCHOOL,
August 1, 1854.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you my report of the Asbury M. L. school for the regular annual session, which closed on the 4th of July of this year.

The entire number of children admitted during the session was one hundred and twelve—thirty-two over the required number, which is eighty. This number, however, was mostly new scholars, many of whom did not remain long—some running away, and others going home on a visit and not returning again, which is too often the case, especially with new scholars of the raw material. After making the necessary deductions for the above-named delinquencies, the average number in actual attendance for the first and second quarters ranged along from eighty to ninety-five, in the third quarter from seventy to eighty, and closing the session with seventy-nine, showing an average of at least, for the year, of the required number.

The school, since its commencement, has undergone several changes, which time and experience have suggested and made necessary. At first we admitted many large boys and girls, but soon found them quite unmanageable, and with but little disposition to study; so we have endeavored to slip out of this blunder as easily as possible, retaining only those of this class that we could approve. It may not be amiss to make favorable mention of a few who are still doing well. Of this number are Priscilla Harrison, Nancy Berryhill, Mila Bosan, Polly Monack, Louisa English, Elizabeth Johnson. Of the boys, Charles West, James Yargee, Richard Fisher, Eli Danly, Caddo Wadsworth. A few others, we believe, who did not sustain them-

selves well in the school, have since married and are doing well. Some others we cannot allude to so favorably—wish we could: still, so far as the matter of education is concerned, they have been benefited, and I do not now know of one who may be said to be the worse for having been in school. That they would have been better without any education, we consider naked assertion of dangerous tendency. We have in the school quite a number of small boys and girls that promise well, and that are both industrious and studious. But even these are often thrown back much by too frequent and too long visits home and among their old associates—a drawback on us not easily avoided. Time, perhaps, may measurably correct it. But in this, also, we have had a gradual and steady change for the better. The school suffered less from it the last session than formerly.

Miss R. J. Crawford and Miss M. I. Ish were the principal teachers, and had the general oversight of the girls out of school. The several branches of study pursued were spelling, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, English grammar, physiology, natural philosophy, and one small class in algebra. Some portion of the Scriptures was daily read in school, and a Sabbath Bible-class and catechetical instruction were regularly attended to, with other Sabbath-school duties. We have sold and distributed through the school and otherwise, during the past year, about one hundred and fifty copies of Bibles and Testaments.

Our farm is in good repair. We have two young men employed, who, with the boys, have tended about sixty acres in corn, which still promises a pretty fair yield, notwithstanding the long and severe drought. The farm is now pretty well supplied with teams, tools, &c. The wagon and blacksmith shops are again in operation, and promise favorably.

Notwithstanding the school, in its progress, has had many difficulties to overcome, and much opposition to encounter from various sources, it has been gradually gaining ground, and now stands high in the estimation of the Indians and the friends of improvement generally. We see no good ground to doubt the success of the manual-labor plan, for most certainly it is the one best calculated to meet the immediate wants of the Indians.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. B. RUBLE,
Superintendent.

Col. W. H. GARRETT,
U. S. Agent for Creek Indians.

No. 76.

PRESBYTERIAN M. L. SCHOOL,
August 9, 1854.

SIR: The close of another scholastic year reminds me of my duty to report to you concerning our missionary labors among the Creeks. With grateful acknowledgments for the goodness of God during the

past year, I would inform you of the continued prosperity of this institution. The health of the children has been unusually good, and their improvement very encouraging.

Our prescribed number of eighty pupils has generally been complete. The session closed on the 6th ultimo, but owing to the ill health of the principal teacher at the time, the public examination of the school was dispensed with. This we regretted very much, because we feel that public examinations are of great importance, both to pupils and teachers, and are justly due to the patrons of the school. The trustees, however, were requested to meet and examine the children. The school is divided into twenty-two classes: the studies and number of pupils of each are as follows:

In the alphabet		1	pupil.
Eight reading classes, viz:			
First class, Analytical Reader	with	4	pupils.
Second class, Gradual and Third Reader	"	22	"
Third class, Gradual and Third Reader	"	17	"
Fourth class, McGuffey's Second Eclectic Reader	"	8	"
Fifth class, McGuffey's Second Eclectic Reader	"	15	"
Sixth class, Russell's Introduction	"	8	"
Seventh class, Primer and First Eclectic Reader	"	6	"
Eighth class, Primer	"	10	"
In geography five classes:			
First class, large geography finished	"	6	"
Second class, finished small and entered large	"	13	"
Third class, small geography to page 120	"	17	"
Fourth class, small geography to page 90	"	16	"
Fifth class, small geography to page 60	"	13	"
In arithmetic four classes:			
First class, arithmetic to cube root	"	8	"
Second class, arithmetic through fractions	"	10	"
Third class, arithmetic to fractions	"	17	"
Fourth class, arithmetic to division	"	28	"
In natural philosophy two classes:			
First class, Comstock's small philosophy	"	3	"
Second class, Swift's Child's philosophy	"	30	"
In English grammar, one class	"	8	"
In algebra, one class	"	2	"
In writing		34	"
Writing compositions		26	"

A Sabbath-school has been kept up regularly during the session. As usual, the pupils have been employed two or three hours daily through the week at some manual labor, in which, generally, they engage cheerfully. We have twenty acres planted in corn, one and three-fourths in potatoes, together with a good supply of garden vegetables. In common, however, with all this region of country, our crop has been very seriously injured by the present severe drought.

My ministerial labors have been about the same as last year, having preached about three-fourths of my time at the mission, and the rest at Choska and elsewhere. The people seem a good deal interested, but no additions have been made to the church during the year.

In regard to the cause of temperance, I am sorry that I am unable to report so favorably as last year. While most of the members of the temperance society appear to stand firm, and a good many new names have been added, yet the love of many has waxed cold, and some have gone back to their poisoned bowls. In defiance of the laws of the nation, and of the government too, whiskey is brought in and retailed in almost every part of our district, so that we have been almost nightly saluted with the ribald song and wild whoop of the drunken Indian. So long as this state of things continues, it is in vain to look for much success in our labors. I am glad, however, to learn that some of the chiefs have expressed their determination to have the whiskey laws faithfully enforced. I hope, therefore, that their efforts, supported by the timely and energetic co-operation of our excellent agent, will soon quench, or at least divert this river of fire, which is burning up the vitals of the nation.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention and the attention of the department to the great importance of an ther manual-labor boarding-school. In former reports I have frequently expressed my views, showing the *necessity* of such schools at the *present time*. My opinion remains unchanged; and I think every year's experience demonstrates the correctness of the position.

With much respect, yours truly,

R. M. LOUGHRIDGE.

Col. W. H. GARRETT,
United States Agent.

No. 77.

CHEHAW, CREEK NATION, *August* 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your office as agent for the Creeks requires that I shall furnish you with the report of the government day school located at this place, and in my charge. The first session of this school commenced the first Monday in January, 1854, and closed the first day of August, having been in session seven months; during which time it is gratifying that I can say myself and the scholars have had good health, for which we are thankful to the Giver of all good. The whole number of scholars, regular and irregular, in attendance, was thirty-two; the number in regular attendance was sixteen. This being a new school, the scholars all commenced in their letters except two or three, and those who attended regularly advanced to spell in three, four, and five syllables. On the day of our examination the scholars gave universal satisfaction. It is also gratifying that I can say, civilization and religion are advancing among the natives.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORRIS R. MITCHELL.

W. H. GARRETT, Esq.,
Creek Agent.

No. 78.

CUSETA, CREEK NATION, *September* 1, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following as a report of the school under my charge at Cane Creek. Owing to my illness of the winter fever during February last, my school did not commence until on the first Monday, the 6th of March, and was dismissed on the 14th of August, to commence on the 18th instant. I have had 30 pupils during the session; five pupils attended at intervals—all the rest attended regularly through the session, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and made fine progress in their studies. The decrease of five pupils from my former report resulted from my consenting to their being withdrawn from my school to be sent to Mrs. Duncan's school, which was to have been located somewhere above the general council-ground on Deep Fork, where there is a large settlement of Cusetas. Mrs. Duncan's school has been located in the Hitchabee town, and is of course inconvenient to the Cusetas on Deep Fork. I have a prospect of some addition to my school by the addition of two more families to my settlement during this winter. My new school-house of hewed logs, twenty feet square, is being erected in the centre of the settlement, which will not be completed until about the last of November next. From the scarcity of timber, and the difficulty of getting a mechanic for this building, I have been deprived the benefit of a suitable house to teach in up to this time.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

THOMAS C. CARR.

Col. W. H. GARRETT.

No. 79.

September 14, 1854.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the government school located at this place. The last session commenced on the second Monday in September, and closed on the 7th of July with seventeen pupils in attendance, which has been the usual number since my last report.

The studies which have been pursued were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The most of the scholars were very regular in their attendance, and made considerable progress in their studies.

Very respectfully,

M. J. LEWIS.

WM. H. GARRETT, Esq.,
U. S. Agent for the Creek Indians.

No. 80.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *September* 16, 1854.

SIR: As the time has arrived at which each agent is required, by the regulations of your bureau, to submit his annual report, I have the honor to forward, for your consideration, the following report of the condition, disposition, &c., of the Indians of Texas.

Since the date of my last annual report, there have been no serious changes in the condition of our Indian relations. The tribes then friendly are still so, although there has been more or less difficulties with individual members of each tribe during the year, which have been regularly reported to the department.

Those reports show that, at the same time that the main body of each tribe on our borders profess friendship, there has been considerable damage done on our frontier settlements, and in several cases the depredations have been traced home to the parties; but the indefinite state of our Indian relations is still such, that they in but few cases have received merited chastisement. I advised you during the spring of the serious depredations committed at that time; during the summer the depredations on our western borders have been almost entirely confined to the Comanches. In my report of November last I called your attention particularly to their condition, and made such suggestions as were deemed proper; I would again respectfully refer you to that report, as they are in the same condition now as then, and I am fully convinced that the action then urged on the department is still necessary. They have during the year made frequent forages into Mexico, and brought back a large number of captives and horses, and on several occasions depredated on our Rio Grande settlements, and at the present time have in their possession many unfortunate captives, that should at once be released by the interference of the government. During my sojourn among the Indians the past summer, I learned from the southern Comanche chiefs, that about the 1st of August very large bodies of southern Comanches, Kiowas, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, &c., about four or five hundred, crossed the headwaters of the Brazos and Colorado on a forage to Mexico. At the same time those Indians profess friendship to us, and show clearly that they are not disposed to attack directly our settlements, they commit many depredations to and from Mexico, and render all our roads leading towards the Rio Grande unsafe to travellers, and the military force on our northern and western frontier, under the indefinite instructions and regulations for the government of Indians, and the regulation of our Indian affairs, has proved inadequate to afford that protection that our frontier requires. For the condition of the Indians on our western frontier, I would respectfully refer you to special agent Howard's report, accompanying.

The Indians in Texas on our northern frontier, under charge of special agent Hill, are all friendly, and, as far as I can learn, have committed no depredations. In connexion with Indian depredations, I would call the attention of the department to the serious depredations committed by Indians residing east of Red river, in the United States Indian reserve. There now reside on our border in the Choc-

taw and Chickasaw reserve, the Wichitas, Wacoes, Tahwacconas, Keechies, small bands of Ionias, and a considerable band of Kickapoos. They have from time to time crossed into Texas, and have during the year stolen large numbers of horses, and committed other serious depredations on our citizens.

The Kickapoos, in one of their forages last spring, murdered late special agent Stein, and a Mr. Lepperman, from Ohio, near Fort Belknap, and although they were pursued and the murderers punished, it gives us no guarantee for the future. Subsequently those Indians in July last came back into Texas, and stole a considerable number of horses near the same post. They, I believe, are not under the charge of the Choctaw agent, but exist as renegades, and are under no control. The serious depredations committed on the citizens of Texas by those Indians requires your action, and should commend this subject, and the condition of those Indians, to your consideration; and I would respectfully refer you to my and special agent Hill's former reports on this subject.

The most important step in relation to the Indian affairs of this State, and one that must commend itself to the fostering care of the Indian Bureau, is the contemplated settlement of the Indians of Texas, for which Congress at its past session has made provisions. Under the instructions of the department, I found Capt. R. B. Marcy, United States Army, at Fort Belknap on the 15th of July, and we have selected the twelve leagues of land set apart by the State for Indian settlement. The particulars of our action you will find in our joint report on that subject. I very much regret that it has been impossible to complete the surveys, and remove the Indians on to the lands in time to furnish the bureau with a correct list of those that will settle down at once. There were with us at the time that the lands were selected the principal chiefs of the Caddoes, Ionias, Annadahkoes, and southern Comanches; and from the favor that the measure meets with by all, I feel assured that the number of settlers will equal if not exceed the number estimated for; and special agent Howard represents the Indians of his agency on the western frontier as equally friendly to that measure, and I feel assured that the result will equal our expectations, and afford permanent relief to our frontier. I find that the measure meets with the approbation of, and will be sustained by, our frontier settlers; at the same time this will relieve us on our immediate borders. I would respectfully urge upon the general government some more definite action in regard to the large bodies of northern Comanches, Kiowas, and the Indians residing east of Red river, heretofore referred to, as they cannot possibly be embraced in the contemplated settlement. And I would most respectfully refer you to Capt. R. B. Marcy, United States Army, who this summer has had an opportunity of making himself familiar with the exact condition of our Indian affairs, for suggestions in regard to them, and would commend his suggestions, as he will visit Washington in person, to your most favorable consideration. In order to carry out more fully the policy of settlement, I have prepared, with the assistance of the other special agents, the following estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, which, without specifications, is the same as last year; as it is

presumed that the same amount will be necessary until such definite action, that the exact number of settlers can be ascertained, which I would respectfully commend to your favor.

The estimates are as follows:

For provisions, farming purposes, &c. &c., for Comanche settlement	$28,810
For pay of special agents, interpreters, contingencies, &c.	5,000
For Ionias, Caddoes, Annadahkoes, &c., special agent Hill's agency	28,810
For pay of special agents, interpreters, &c.	5,000
For Tonkawas, Lipans, and special agent Howard's estimate enclosed	62,200
Total	129,820

It is hoped that previous to the adjournment of Congress, I will be able to furnish the department with a correct register of the exact number of each tribe composing the settlements, which cannot be done until they are removed on to their lands.

Submitting this, with special agent Howard's report of this date, to your consideration,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. S. NEIGHBORS,
United States Special Indian Agent, &c.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 81.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
October 30, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a communication from special agent Hill, dated Fort Belknap, September 30, 1854; also, a copy of the reply of the commanding officer of that post, in reply to a requisition made on him for an escort to visit the Wichita, Wacoes, and Sahwaccarios villages, which I commend to your serious consideration, and request such instructions as you may deem proper.

It was well ascertained that those Indians had stolen a large number of horses from our settlements, and committed serious depredations, positive proof of which was in the possession of the special agent. I gave him instructions, on the 17th of September, to make a requisition on the commanding officer of Fort Belknap for a sufficient escort, and proceed to the villages and reclaim the stolen property, and to endeavor to come to some understanding with those bands that would prevent them from continuing their depredations.

I have also to transmit annual and quarterly estimates from special agent Hill, which he wishes to substitute for those forwarded by

me last week; also, his statement of property on hand. Hoping that you will duly consider the enclosed documents,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. NEIGHBORS,
United States Special Agent, &c.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,
Acting Commmissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

FORT BELKNAP, TEXAS, *September* 30, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of September 17th, and received by me September 27th instant, I on the 28th sent a communication to the officer commanding this post, containing an extract from your letter, and asking for the necessary escort. I herewith send you a copy of his reply of same date, from which you will perceive that the proper assistance for the execution of your instructions in the manner indicated cannot, at present, be procured at this post.

I have heretofore been led into error in reference to the effective force of the military command here, of two companies of dragoons and one company of infantry. It appears from the accompanying letter from Major Steen, that there are sixty men for duty: deduct from this strength the ordinary details for post duty, express-men, certain escorts, &c., and you will readily form an estimate of the ability to render the necessary military aid in the discharge of my duties on this frontier.

I should proceed at once to Fort Arbuckle, but am informed that the entire military force at that post is infantry, and could not render the necessary assistance in the discharge of the desired duties, and I do not feel authorized to attempt the execution of your instructions without a prospect of the ability to carry them into effect in the manner so properly and unmistakably directed. I have therefore determined to remain here until I can hear from you by return express; and should you indicate your desire (which I would suggest under the circumstances) that I should proceed to Fort Arbuckle, redeem the promise made the Wacoes and Tawaccomos, and execute your instructions, as far as possible, with such aid as I may there procure, (if any) I will do so at once, taking with me a few Indians; or shall I wait a reply from Brevet Major General Smith, to whom my application has been forwarded?

If the commanding general of the department is to be consulted in each case before a suitable escort can be furnished to those villages, or they be visited by the military as indicated, ample time will always intervene between a theft and visit to allow those tribes to make such disposition as they may choose of any horses stolen from our settlements, rendering it almost certain that they would not be found in their possession.

Desiring to hear from you by return express,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HILL, *Special Agent Texas Indians.*

R. S. NEIGHBORS, Esq.,
Special and Supervising Agent, &c., San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT BELKNAP, TEXAS,
September 28, 1854.

SIR: I have received your communication of this date, giving me an extract of the instructions to you from Robert S. Neighbors, esq., special and supervising Indian agent for Texas; in which instructions you are directed to visit certain Indian tribes in the vicinity of the Wichita mountains for the procuring of property supposed to have been stolen by them, and authorizing you to make a requisition on the commanding officer at Fort Belknap for a sufficient escort, and proceed to the villages of those Indians. Should you be able to procure the necessary assistance from the military, bring them to account for the numerous depredations committed on our settlements, and use every necessary means to recover and restore the large number of horses stolen, &c.

In your communication you express the opinion that to effect the objects indicated will require a military force adequate for the enforcement of all reasonable requirements made of those people. In reply, I regret to say that the troops at present at this post being so limited, it would not even, if all were detailed for this purpose, be, in my opinion, adequate to carry out the objects designed, and would at the same time leave this post defenceless, and afford no protection to the frontier settlements, nor would the post commander have the means to pursue and punish any depredators should the Indians have the temerity to pass down to the settlements during the absence of the troops from the post; and, by a recent order from the headquarters of this department, I am instructed to keep constantly in motion one of the companies of dragoons within suitable limits; and by this order of Brevet Major General Smith I do not deem myself justified in appropriating the dragoons under my command to any other service, unless under urgent necessity. At present my whole strength for duty numbers but sixty, including the infantry company; so that you can readily perceive my force to be inadequate to assist you in carrying out your objects, as I consider a force less than a hundred men insufficient to make those Indian tribes deliver up the stolen property, and punish them if necessary, and give them a proper lesson for their future guidance. In addition, I will add that I do not consider myself authorized to fit out an expedition against those Indian villages without consulting the commander of this department, and receive his orders and instructions thereon, as the Indians reside in another military department.

I will take great pleasure in submitting your application to Brevet Major General Smith, commanding this department, together with a copy of this communication. Should you desire a small escort to proceed to Fort Arbuckle, the nearest military post to those Indians, it will be furnished you cheerfully; and it will at all times be a pleasure in assisting you, as far as my means will allow, in carrying out your objects.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEEN,
Major Second Dragoons, Commanding Post.

G. W. HILL, Esq.,
Agent Texas Indians, Fort Belknap, Texas.

No. 82.

SAN ANTONIO, *September* 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this please find quarterly papers for the second quarter ending June 30, 1854; as also estimates for first and second quarters 1854, and estimate for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1856; all of which you will please receive, and dispose of as heretofore.

My Indians are now in the vicinity of Fort Clarke, awaiting the action of the government in regard to their removal. I have been compelled to subsist them in part, there not being sufficient game in the neighborhood.

I am happy to say that my tribes have conducted themselves well, rendering good service to the United States troops on the frontier in the capacity of trailers, spies, &c.

Should the government contemplate moving these Indians to their new home on the waters of the Brazos, I would earnestly recommend it being done before the setting in of cold weather, in order that arrangements may be made for building their huts and preparing their fields by fencing, &c., so that they can commence planting by the 15th of February. Should their removal be delayed until the winter months, you are aware another year will be lost, so far as their agricultural labors are concerned, as early planting in this country can alone be depended on.

On my return from Fort Clarke I will be enabled to give you a correct estimate of the number of my different tribes, but in no case will they fall short of 1,400 souls.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. T. HOWARD,
Special Agent.

Major R. S. NEIGHBORS,
Special Agent, &c., San Antonio, Texas.

No. 83.

FORT BELKNAP, TEXAS,
September 20, 1854.

SIR: I arrived at this post to-day, after an absence of twelve days in the Indian country below, and received your communication of the 4th instant, and hasten to forward this, my report, hoping it may reach you in due time.

The means at my disposal during the year have been only sufficient to enable me to hold such communication with the Indians under my charge, and resident on the Brazos river, as to foster their desire for permanent settlement and agricultural pursuits, which I am happy to be able to say has increased during the year, and I have every reason to be-

lieve that their friendship for the white people, and desire to know more of their institutions, has not abated. I allude to the Ionia, Annadahko, and Caddo bands. My disbursements for these people, in the absence of more specific instructions, have been made at such times and for such articles as their necessities seemed most to demand, and as circumstances by which they were surrounded convinced me would effect the greatest good with the limited means.

They will enter at once upon lands that may be pointed out to them as a home, (if in this portion of country,) and will receive in a proper spirit any aid, in beginning their agricultural pursuits, the government may be disposed to grant them, and they will realize that what they do themselves is for themselves, and I rely much upon this early assistance. I deem it very important that the present feeling on the part of a large majority of these people should be seized upon to consummate this most desirable object, as by delay circumstances might intervene to produce a change.

Their first planting of corn was destroyed by the grasshoppers in the early spring, and their second planting very much injured by a May freshet and subsequent drought, so that they raised but little, and that has already been entirely consumed.

Their hunting-grounds are so reduced by the continued settlement of the white people on one side, and bands of Comanche Indians (with whom they cannot mingle in safety) on the other, that they cannot longer subsist in their present locality by the chase.

You will therefore perceive that without speedy succor, hunger, and their proximity to our settlements, may drive them to hostile acts, and a state of feeling for which they evince no desire. A large portion of these bands have at all times during the year been engaged in hunting in small parties, in such manner as to aid the fund at my disposal, in procuring for them a scant subsistence.

I have not thought proper to incur the expense necessary to assemble them all in a general council, but have had such meetings as enable me to state their numbers with tolerable certainty. The three small bands spoken of, and now evincing so much anxiety to be located, will not vary materially from five hundred souls, as follows: about two hundred warriors, two hundred women, and one hundred children. The children do not number in proportion to the adults, which may in a great measure be attributed to a number of them having died from want of proper food, and increase of exposure, within the last three or four years.

Should those who have deserted these bands and gone north return, and be settled with them, they will exceed the number named by probably one hundred souls.

The Wacos, Tawaccamos, Keechies, and Wichitas, though considered in charge of this agency, have not, at any time during the year, been located within the limits of this State. A portion of the Waco and Tawaccamo bands have twice visited me in the vicinity of this post and held friendly talks. They profess to be friends, and desire to be settled on the Brazos river, though some of their young men do not hesitate to occasionally steal our horses. The Wacos, Keechies, and Tawaccamos, numbering about three hundred souls, have a claim

to be located in Texas, which I am of opinion may be done, and they controlled by exercising over them proper vigilance; but previous to which, I would earnestly recommend that they be visited at their present villages north of Red river, and all difficulties between them and the white people be there fully adjusted; and the longer a visit of this character is delayed, the greater will be the difficulties attending the settlement, as they will doubtless dispose of stolen horses now among them, and which might be obtained.

The Wichitas I have not met during the year; in fact, they may be considered in a state of open hostility with the people on this portion of the frontier. They commit depredations by stealing horses from time to time, as opportunities offer and prospects of escape will justify.

I have not been able to discover any well-founded claim for the settlement of these people in Texas, nor do I learn that they desire it; on the contrary, from the best information I have been able to obtain, they claim a home north of Red river, in the vicinity of the Wichita mountains, from early and long occupancy. Any attempt to remove them from that locality, and settle them among a people upon whom they have only looked for years as enemies, and yet do, could not fail to be attended with many and serious difficulties. A peremptory demand of suitable reparation, on account of recent thefts by these people on this portion of the frontier, made at their villages, with a military force adequate to the enforcement of a compliance in the event of refusal, I deem the mildest course calculated to check the evils growing out of the hostile feelings and conduct of these people. They number about one hundred and ninety warriors, as I am informed, and doubtless have now among them many stolen horses, which might be obtained by the course suggested, if early executed, but if delayed will give time to dispose of them to traders or more northern tribes of Indians.

Supposing that some specific treaty stipulations will be entered into with the tribes alluded to as so anxiously desiring to be permanently located, before their final settlement, by which provision may be made for certain character of presents, &c., I have not included in the accompanying estimate any sum for salary of agent, interpreter, or for presents of blankets, suitable stock, &c., but have taken my former estimate for the three bands (Ionia, Annadahko, and Caddo,) and made only for direct expenditure upon the location, in aid of the Indians for one year. To this I have appended the additional amount which will be required in aid of the Wacos, Tawaccamos, and Keechies, if located at the same time and in the same vicinity. For the Wichitas I have forwarded no estimate, for the reasons already stated.

To render the Indian service on this portion of the frontier efficient, the agent should be armed with a *fixed policy*, definite instructions, a suitable amount of funds, and the power to call to his aid at any time a military force sufficient to insure a compliance with his reasonable demands of any of the border tribes.

To give the greatest and most permanent safety to the frontier settlements, that the use of appropriate means on the part of the govern-

ment will secure, is, doubtless, the object sought. To effect this, the small bands of Indians in the vicinity of, and south of the military post, must have aid in procuring provisions, &c., while beginning agricultural pursuits, and the larger and more roving bands north must be made to know that we will use the necessary force to compel them to respect their promises of friendship.

The importance of a general council of Texas Indians, the establishment of friendly relations between the different bands, and stipulations whereby the intercourse between them and the United States may be fixed on a more permanent basis, I hope will not be overlooked.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. H. HILL,
Special Agent Texas Indians.

R. S. NEIGHBORS, Esq.,
Special and Supervising Agent, &c., San Antonio, Texas.

No. 84.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 1, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the Territory of New Mexico for the current year.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office on the 8th day of August, 1853, and soon found that my predecessor had made a compact with several bands of the Apache tribe of Indians, (a copy of which is hereunto attached, marked A,) which has caused much embarrassment and difficulty. By reference to the sixth and seventh articles of this compact, it will be found that my predecessor, on the part of the United States, contracted with the Indians that they, and all others who should join in it, should be supplied with food, to consist of corn, beef and salt, for that current year and the year 1854, and to give them a reasonable amount of food (of which the agent was to be the judge) for three years thereafter, and also brood-mares, &c., &c.

The thirteenth article stipulates that this compact shall have no validity until approved by the authority of the United States; but before any approval on the part of the United States, my predecessor proceeded to carry it into effect, by assembling and locating a large number of these Indians on two farms situated near Fort Webster and the town of Abiquin, employed farmers and laborers, and supplied all the Indians assembled with provisions. These steps so taken in compliance with the compact doubtless led the Indians to suppose that a ratification on the part of the United States had been received, nor am I informed of their having been undeceived previous to my arrival in the Territory. I found, too, that the entire amount of money appropriated for contingent expenses of Indian affairs in New Mexico had been expended, except about three thousand dollars, and that

there were also outstanding claims pending against this office amounting to about ten thousand dollars. I also find that from the 7th day of April, the date of this compact, to the 8th day of August, the day of my arrival, (four months) provisions had been issued to from five hundred to one thousand Indians, at a cost to the government of between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars.

Finding myself thus situated, without the necessary funds to carry out the policy of my predecessor, and the obligations contained in the compact made with the Indians by him, even if ratified by the government, and understanding that so far from this being the case, this compact had been disapproved by the government, I felt that no discretion was left me. Hence I caused these Indians to be informed of the disapproval of said compact, and ceased to supply them with food. The produce of the two farms alluded to was only sufficient to subsist the Indians a few weeks, and they then began to complain of bad faith on the part of the United States, and to insist upon a compliance with the stipulations of the compact, which it was literally impossible for me to do. This resulted in their resorting to theft and robbery upon the citizens of this Territory for a subsistence, which has continued up to this time; and indeed I may say, with truth, that these Indians have subsisted themselves for about one year by robbing and stealing from our citizens. These depredations have been continued from September of last year, growing more frequent from month to month up to the present time, and resulted in the loss, on the part of our people, of property to the aggregate value of between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars and many valuable lives. These thefts, robberies and murders on the part of the Indians grew to be matters of more frequent occurrence every week, until about the month of February last, when it became impossible to bear them any longer in peace. Hence General Garland, the commandant of this military department, very properly, I think, issued orders to pursue any Indian who in future should commit depredations upon our citizens.

Early in the month of March following, some stock was stolen in the vicinity of Fort Union by the Jicarilla Apaches, and the commanding officer of that post ordered Lieutenant Bell, with about thirty dragoons, to pursue the Indians and endeavor to recover the stolen property. Lieutenant Bell came up with them in a few days at the cañon of Red river, when a fight ensued, which resulted in the loss of two soldiers killed and several wounded. The Indians lost four men killed, besides several wounded, and between twenty and thirty head of horses captured by the soldiers.

A few days after this collision, these same Indians sent me word that they did not want to fight any more, acknowledged that they had stolen our property, and promised better conduct in future. But having strengthened themselves by collecting the disaffected portions of several bands in the mountains, near the village of Conequilla, they appear to have entirely forgotten the message of peace which they had sent to me, and continued their depredations. This conduct induced Major Blake, of the United States army, to send out Lieutenant Davidson, with a party of dragoons, to watch and restrain their movements. When this party was seen by the Indians,

the war-whoop was raised and every disposition manifested to attack our troops. A battle ensued, which resulted in the loss of twenty-four of the dragoons killed and twenty-three wounded. The loss on the part of the Indians has not been ascertained, but is supposed to have been considerable. Shortly after the date of this latter occurrence, the then acting governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in this Territory issued a proclamation, declaring that war existed between the United States and the Jicarilla band of the Apache tribe of Indians, and all their aiders and abettors. Shortly thereafter he also issued an order calling out a portion of the militia of the Territory, to assist in protecting the frontiers and prosecuting the war; and this decisive step, together with the bravery, energy, and promptness of the troops, assisted by the citizens, has distressed the Indians very much and caused them great loss.

On the 10th day of July last three Jicarillas arrived in this place bearing a white flag, and stated that their tribe was desirous of making peace; but the acting governor, anticipating my arrival in a few days, informed them that nothing would be done until I arrived, which occurred on the 22d of that month. It is due to these Indians that I should say, that the want of ability on my part to carry into effect the stipulations contained in the compact heretofore alluded to, left them in a destitute condition. Naturally indolent as they notoriously are, and relying upon this compact to furnish them with a subsistence, these Indians failed to provide during the proper season for the wants of winter, and hence were reduced to the necessity of either starving or stealing. Open war is the final result, and how long it may continue it is difficult to say; but as the commanding general has a respectable force in the field, both in the country of the Jicarillas and Mescaleros, and as the Indians have already sent in a delegation to sue for peace as before stated, I am in the daily expectation of hearing from them again. But should peace be made, it will be impossible for the Indians to refrain from stealing and subsisting themselves, without material assistance in provisions, such as corn and beef, on the part of the United States, until the next year.

Had the stipulations of this compact been continued to be faithfully carried out on the part of the United States, and the Indians permitted to remain in idleness, whilst they were fed and their farms were cultivated at the cost of the government, I feel confident that no hostilities would have occurred. But I feel equally confident that the great error (if error there be) on the part of my predecessor, consisted in making such an agreement with the Indians, and attempting to carry it into effect, without authority from his government, and at a time when it was morally impossible that our obligations could be complied with for the want of an appropriation adequate to the payment of the cost. I have found it difficult, if not impossible, to make the Indians comprehend how it is, that previous to my arrival in this country this compact was being executed on our part, and that their rations should be stopped so soon thereafter. When I explain the thirteenth article to them, and inform them that my government, so far from ratifying, had disapproved it entirely, they then ask how it was that their former Father could satisfy them with food and carry

the compact into effect, whilst their present Father could not. When I say to them that I had no money to purchase presents and provisions with, their reply is, how did their former Father get money for this purpose?

Having fully presented for your consideration the causes which, in my opinion, produced the unfortunate hostilities which have existed between a portion of the Indians of this Territory and the white population, and having more fully informed myself of the true condition of the various bands and tribes under the charge of this superintendency, I shall proceed to give such information in regard to the same as is in my possession.

In performing this duty it is highly probable that this report may be found to conflict with the one made last year on some minor points; and should this be found to be the case, it is hoped that my then recent arrival in the Territory, and consequent want of information, may prove a sufficient apology.

The Utahs of New Mexico are a portion of the tribe of the same name inhabiting the Territory of Utah; they speak the same language and have frequent intercourse with each other. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, that portion of this tribe properly under the charge of this superintendency numbers between five and six thousand souls; and they inhabit and claim all that region of country embracing the sources of the northwestern tributaries of the Arkansas river, above Bent's fort, up to the southern boundary of Utah Territory, and all the northern tributaries of the Rio Grande which lie within New Mexico and north of the 37th parallel of latitude. This country is estimated to cover a space equal to twenty thousand square miles, which would give about five square miles to each soul; but they often extend their wanderings beyond these limits. This is a highly warlike tribe of Indians, are well-armed with firearms, and have committed many depredations upon the unoffending inhabitants of New Mexico. They do not cultivate the soil, but depend upon the chase and robbery for a subsistence. A continued feud has existed between the Utahs on the one side, and the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes of the Arkansas on the other, for many years past; and latterly, the latter Indians, having been supplied with arms and ammunition by our Indian agents and traders, have proved more than a match for the former, and consequently the Utahs dare not visit the buffalo regions in search of food. This, together with the fact that game is becoming comparatively scarce in their country, has induced if not constrained the Utahs to keep up their ancient custom of theft and robbery.

The Utahs are probably the most difficult Indians to manage within the Territory. They are subdivided into several small bands under petty chiefs, who acknowledge no superior, and roam over a vast extent of country, having no permanent places of residence, and hence are often difficult to be found. Occasionally, parties will come into the settlements and labor for the citizens for a short time, particularly in threshing out the grain, which they are enabled to do with their own horses and mules; they then leave, and nothing more is heard of them for months. They have quite a number of good horses and mules,

and frequently, when hard pressed, kill them for food; but they have no other description of stock, and are always ready for mischief, and hard to overtake in a retreat. Many of this tribe are understood to have made common cause with the Jicarillas in their recent difficulties, and there is little doubt that a number were present and participated in the battle with Lieutenant Davidson's command near the Cieneguilla; and there is as little doubt that many more, and particularly Tamuche's band, were preparing to take sides against us, but were prevented by the prompt and energetic movements of the troops, both regulars and militia, together with the judicious management of agent Carson and special agent Head. They now profess to be friendly with us, but little confidence is to be placed in their professions at any time.

The Apaches of New Mexico number probably eight thousand souls, and, like the Utahs, are divided into numerous bands, each having its own chief, and acknowledging no common head or superior. Each band occupies extensive but different sections of the Territory, and act in concert or separately, as their interest or caprice may dictate; and hence I deem it expedient to notice some of these bands separately.

The Jicarilla Apaches formerly occupied the eastern portion of this Territory, extending from the Rio Grande eastward beyond the Red river, between the thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh parallels of north latitude, but were removed, and located by my predecessor west of the Rio Grande. A part of this band, under their chief, Chacon, were assembled and fed around a farm in the vicinity of Abiquin, during the spring and summer of 1853, under the compact heretofore alluded to, but the farm yielded but little produce. Hence, when the produce of the farm was consumed, and the supply of food stipulated to be furnished by the United States was withheld, these Indians resorted to theft and robbery for subsistence; and if murder was necessary to the accomplishment of the other objects, they did not hesitate to commit this crime. These depredations have resulted in open war, as you are informed in a former portion of this report. The Jicarillas now claim a region of country of indefinite space, lying west of the Rio Grande, and on the head of the Chama and Puerco rivers, but they roam over many other portions of the Territory. It is confidently believed that no other single band of Indians have committed an equal amount of depredations upon, and caused so much trouble and annoyance to the people of this Territory, as the Jicarillas. They are supposed to number about one hundred and fifty warriors, and probably five hundred souls; they own a large number of horses and mules, and whenever there is any mischief brewing, invariably have a hand in it. It is this band of Indians, assisted by a party of Utahs, to whom we are indebted for the murder of the party of Americans having charge of the United States mail in 1851, by which eleven valuable lives were lost, and the horrible murders of Mr. White, his wife, child and servant, in 1850, as well as many other murders committed since that time. They rely upon the chase for a subsistence; and when this fails, resort to depredations upon the flocks and herds of the inhabitants.

The Mescalero band of Apaches roam over a vast space of country,

embracing portions of the State of Texas, the province of Chihuahua, and the Territory of New Mexico, though their residence is about the White mountains, situated in the southern portion of this Territory. The country claimed by these Indians, as peculiarly their own, lies on the east side of the Rio Grande, and on both sides of the Pecos, extending up the latter river from the northern boundary of Texas, to about the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude. This will cover a space of about fifteen thousand square miles; and as they number about seven hundred and fifty souls, the country occupied by them will average, say twenty square miles to each Indian. This band of Apaches have committed many depredations upon the citizens of this Territory during the last and present years, notwithstanding the energetic opertions of the military to prevent them; but having a portion of Texas and the Mexican province of Chihuahua to forage upon, also, their depredations within this Territory have been less serious than might otherwise have been expected.

There is no doubt that many individuals of this band made common cause with the Jicarillas in their recent hostile movements; and there is great reason for believing that the whole of the former band would have joined the latter, had they been more successful.

Although that portion of the valley of the Pecos occupied by the Mescaleros contains some of the most desirable lands for agricultural purposes within New Mexico, still they cultivate the soil to a very limited extent. Game is comparatively scarce in their country; and hence these Indians subsist in a great measure by plundering the people of Texas, Chihuahua, and New Mexico, by which means they manage to supply themselves with horses and mules. It is a well-established fact that there is, and for a long time has been, a brisk trade in stolen property carried off between the Mescaleros and Jicarillas. One band will steal horses and mules in its own vicinity, which are driven some four hundred miles to the country of the other, to be exchanged for similar property, procured in like manner. The character of the country, and the remote distance of these two bands from each other, enables them to carry on this traffic in most instances without detection, since it is very practicable for the one to visit the other without passing through any portion of the settled country, or through the country of any other tribe of Indians.

The Gila Apaches consist of several bands of the same great tribe, and derive their name from that of the river upon which, and its tributaries, they mostly reside. They claim all that region lying within New Mexico which is watered by the Gila and its tributaries, but roam over a much larger extent of country, and commit great depredations in the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua. The facility and impunity with which these two provinces are plundered and robbed, has measurably saved our own people from like visitations during the last and present years. The country claimed by the several bands known by the general name of Gila Apaches will probably embrace an area of twenty-five thousand square miles; and these bands will probably number, in the aggregate, from three thousand five hundred to four thousand souls, which will give from six to seven square miles of land to each Indian.

They are understood to cultivate the soil to a very limited extent, and, like the Mescaleros and Utahs, have no permanent places of abode. From the best information within my reach, the Gila Apaches are subdivided into four separate bands, viz: Coyoteros, Mogogones, Tontos, and the Miembrenos, each having its separate chiefs, without acknowledging any common head. There are some other bands of Apaches within this Territory, such as the Garroteros, &c., &c., residing between the Gila and Colorado rivers, of which little is known; but from the best information I can obtain, their manners, habits, and condition are similar to those of the Gila Apaches. The whole of the Apache tribe of Indians residing within the limits of New Mexico are supposed to number from seven to ten thousand souls.

The Navajoes are another powerful tribe of Indians, residing on the tributaries of the river San Juan, west of the Rio Grande, and east of the Colorado, and between the thirty-fifth and thirty-seventh parallels of north latitude. They probably number eight thousand souls, and occupy and claim a country equal to twenty-five thousand square miles, which would give, say three square miles to each Indian. The Navajo country is represented to be one of the finest agricultural regions within New Mexico; and they certainly are very far in advance of any other wild tribe of Indians of this Territory in agriculture and manufactures. With very rude and primitive implements of their own construction, the Navajoes manage to raise an abundance of corn and wheat for their own subsistence. They have numerous herds of horses and sheep, and some horned cattle and mules, and, on the whole, live in a degree of comfort and plenty unknown to the other wild Indians of this section of the Union. They manufacture their own clothes principally from the wool of their sheep, and it is a rare thing to see a Navajo uncomfortably clothed. In the manufacturing of blankets they are believed to surpass any other Indians on this continent, and these blankets will compare favorably with any other manufactured by a civilized people. Those made for ordinary use are warm, strong, and durable; but occasionally fine ones are made with brilliant and durable colors handsomely blended, which will readily command in this market from twenty-five to fifty dollars each. When it is recollected that these articles are manufactured, and their farms cultivated, by the hands of Indians, with implements of their own construction, this people can but challenge our admiration.

Favorable as this picture is, it also has its dark side; and I am sorry that truth compels me to say, that the people of this Territory have many wrongs to charge to the account of the Navajoes. The bright side of the picture which I have drawn does not equally apply to all of this tribe; they have bad men among them, who cannot and will not be restrained. Such men pay but little regard to the eighth commandment, which enjoins upon us not to steal; on the contrary, they have heretofore often stolen the stock and cattle of their more civilized neighbors. But, under the judicious management of agent Dodge, who has taken up his abode among these Indians, we have had but little cause to complain of them during the present year.

There is one band of Navajoes who have separated themselves from the remainder of the tribe, and removed eastward to the neighborhood

of the Utahs and Jicarillas; and there is reason to fear that this association has been productive of no good to the first-named party. Around this band are collected most of the bad men of the whole tribe, and many of the depredations committed in that vicinity have been traced to them; but, on the whole, the Navajoes have during the present year conducted themselves with great propriety when compared with the Apaches.

The Pueblo or partially civilized Indians are a very interesting portion of the Indian population of this Territory, and richly deserve the fostering hand of government. They hold their lands under special grants from the governments of Spain and Mexico, many of which are of very ancient dates—one that I examined being dated in 1661—and they usually cover one league, or nine square miles. In no grant that has come under my notice is the fee-simple title conveyed to the Indians. They and their descendants are merely invested with the possession, use, and benefit of the land granted, so long as it shall be occupied by them. There are twenty pueblos scattered over the Territory and intermixed with the white settlements, and their aggregate population numbers from eight to ten thousand: some do not number over one or two hundred, whilst others reach twelve or fifteen hundred. Many of these grants cover some of the most desirable land to be found in New Mexico, and I am happy to have it in my power to say that some of them are in a flourishing condition, and I am sorry that the same remark is not applicable alike to all. But it is a lamentable fact, that some present a dilapidated appearance, and the inhabitants of such seem to be sharing the fate of most other communities of the red man who have come into contact with the whites. Many of these people are superstitious in the extreme, and are firm believers in witchcraft.

The pueblo of Nambe in March last actually executed several of their own people, who were charged with being witches; and it is probable that several others would have shared the same fate, but for my hastening to the vicinity with the United States marshal, and preventing it. Several were arrested, indicted for murder, tried, and acquitted, on account of the difficulty of proving in what county the crime was committed.

These Indians cultivate the soil mostly with rude implements of their own construction, except the spade and hoe, which have recently been introduced among them by the traders, and enough grain, vegetables and fruits are produced to sustain themselves in comfort and plenty. Indeed, these people will compare favorably, in their agricultural labors and productions, with the citizens generally of this Territory; and they have horses, mules, cattle, asses, sheep and goats, sufficient for ordinary purposes.

As a general rule they are a sober, industrious and frugal people. A few individuals among them can read and write in the Castilian language, but the remainder are destitute of education, though most of them speak that language. The Rev. Mr. Gorman, a baptist missionary, has established a school at the pueblo of Laguna, and the advancement of his pupils affords ample evidence of their capacity to receive instruction. Occasionally difficulties arise between the neigh-

boring pueblos, and between them and their neighbors of the white race, relative to the boundaries of their lands, and the distribution of water for irrigation, which are often found difficult of adjustment; but as a general rule they live in great peace and harmony with all their neighbors. Each pueblo elects annually a governor, war captain, and various other minor officers, and the people appear to submit quietly to the government of those chosen by themselves to rule over them. These Indians claim, and are generally supposed, to have descended from the ancient Aztec race, but the fact of their speaking three or four different languages would tend to cast a doubt upon this point. It has been contended that the Pueblo Indians were recognised as citizens by the Mexican government, and hence are citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; but on a full investigation I am clearly of opinion that this is not the case. Having visited several of these pueblos, or villages, and believing that these people differ in some respects from any other Indians to be found on this continent, I beg to be excused for giving a minute description of the pueblo of Taos, which I visited in the month of March last. This pueblo is situated in the valley of Taos, and about three miles from the town of San Fernandes de Taos, on a small stream which supplies water for irrigation and other purposes, and the number of inhabitants may be set down at something over twelve hundred. On my arrival I found that this Indian town contained but two dwelling-houses, situated upon opposite sides of the creek, and each sufficiently large to accommodate over six hundred people. They are built of adobes or sun-dried brick; each covers an area of about two acres at the foundation, and are five stories high, with but one entrance through the external walls and but one window, and both of these open into the chief's or governor's room. After ascending to the height of one story, there is an offset in the walls, and the size of the house is lessened around its entire circumference to the extent of the depth of the external tier of rooms, about fifteen feet, and this continues to be the case at the top of each story, until the summit is reached. The tops of these houses are flat, and the offset in the walls at the top of the first story affords a fine terrace or walk, about fifteen feet wide, extending entirely around the building, which would make it say four hundred yards in length; and the residents of each story have a similar promenade or walk, though lessened in length as you ascend nearer to the top. The entrance to these houses is from the top, which is effected by ladders resting on the ground in the first instance; but after ascending to the top of the first story, the ladders intended for the accommodation of those residing in the second story are placed upon the roof of the one below. Each family has its room or rooms partitioned off by walls, of sufficient strength and thickness to sustain the accumulated weight above, and through these partition walls are doors of communication with each room of the house, but there is no other means of ventilation except through small trap-doors in the roof. These strange buildings form perfect labyrinths; and as the interior apartments are quite dark, it might be difficult for a stranger to find his way out; but notwithstanding the want of ventilation, the inmates

appear to be quite healthy and vigorous, and the number of children swarming around was astonishing.

On the outside, but near at hand, were several estufas, or places where their sacred fire is kept burning. These are deep, circular pits, dug in the ground about ten feet deep, and the same in diameter, and covered with earth at the top, with the exception of a small circular hole in the centre, sufficiently large to admit a man descending by a ladder. Kidwah, the governor of this pueblo, informed me that this was the remains of the fire left to his people by Montezuma, and that it must be kept burning until his return; hence two or three men are detailed each week, whose duty it is to get wood, feed the fire, and keep it burning.

There is also a Catholic church at this, as there is at most of these pueblos, and almost the entire pueblo population worship God according to the forms of this church, though intermixed with their own ancient superstitious forms and ceremonies; and although it is believed that many of the Pueblo Indians are looking forward with hope and confidence to the time of meeting the Redeemer and Saviour of the world, yet it is to be feared that still a large portion are looking for the return of Montezuma with the same hope and confidence.

It is confidently believed that the several bands of Utahs, Apaches, and Navajoes, and the Pueblo Indians herein noticed, embrace all those having permanent residences within this Territory, and which come properly within the jurisdiction of this superintendency. But the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes claim hunting-grounds, and often extend their predatory incursions, within our borders, and inflict serious injuries upon our citizens. Indeed, the Cheyennes during the last spring visited the white settlements of San Miguel county, drove off a large amount of stock, and captured eleven herder boys who had charge of the same, whom they still hold in captivity. It is believed that my former estimate of the number of Indians residing within this Territory is too large; better information induces me to number them at from thirty-five to forty thousand souls, including Utahs, Apaches, Navajoes, and Pueblos.

The district court of the United States having decided that there is no Indian country within the Territory of New Mexico, the several acts of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians are without any binding force here. I would therefore respectfully suggest that Congress should pass an act prescribing what is and what is not to be considered as Indian country within the Territory, or that stipulations to the same purport be inserted in the several treaties recommended to be made. This is deemed to be an important matter, as the act of Congress referred to only imposes fines for offences committed in *the Indian country;* hence if there be no Indian country, no offence is committed under the law, even though whiskey may be sold, or trade may be carried on without license.

Should I presume to indicate a policy which, in my estimation, it would be proper to pursue towards the Indians of New Mexico, it would be but to reiterate many of the recommendations of last year; but as some of these were hastily written, and not fully understood, I

take the liberty of repeating them more fully, and adding such others as better information will authorize.

In the first place I would respectfully recommend that a treaty be made with the Utahs, reaffirming that of 1849, with alterations of the 7th and 8th articles, so as to specify the amount of implements and presents to be given to the Indians annually, and describing accurately the boundary of the country to be inhabited by them. I would also make treaties with the several bands of the Apaches, by which the Jicarillas should be removed from our border settlements to the country of the Gilas or Mescaleros, and the latter band should relinquish all claim to the valley of the Pecos above a given point. These treaties should also clearly define the boundaries of each tribe, with restrictions against their committing depredations, &c., &c., such as are contained in the Utah treaty, and specify the amount of agricultural implements, provisions, and other presents which they are to receive annually for a given number of years; and a similar treaty should be made with the Navajoes also. All these treaties should constrain the Indians to cultivate the soil; and to enable them properly to do so, practical farmers should be furnished by the United States to teach them, together with blacksmiths to make and repair their tools.

And I would also provide that the amount of depredations committed by any tribe or band should be deducted from the annuity stipulated to be paid to such tribe or band, as is provided by the 17th section of the intercourse act of 1834.

Should this policy be adopted, it will be necessary that our government should furnish liberal supplies of food and agricultural implements to the Indians during the first two years—say to the amount of $67,500 for the first year, $40,000 for the second, and $30,000 each year thereafter for several years. Such supplies are deemed absolutely necessary to enable the Indians to subsist themselves until their crops shall mature, and they are taught to cultivate the soil; otherwise they must either starve or steal. Particular care should be taken that the provisions furnished should be issued to the Indians as often as once a week, else their improvident and wasteful habits will cause them to want supplies before the year is half ended.

As regards the Pueblo Indians, I can but recommend them and their possessions to the protection and fostering hand of the government. They are a loyal people, and richly deserving our sympathy, but buried in ignorance and superstition. Hence I would most earnestly recommend the establishment of schools by the government in each pueblo, and that they be supplied with agricultural implements of American manufacture every spring for several years to come. Should it be deemed too much to ask for the establishment of a school in each pueblo, still it is hoped that several may be authorized.

Annexed hereto will be found a paper marked B, containing a statement of the injuries done by the Indians to the people of San Miguel county during the present year. This is made up by me from official information, and reports of the prefect of said county. No official reports have been received from either of the eight remaining counties of the Territory; but the injuries and losses are believed to be

equally great in several others. I have also annexed an estimate for contingent expenses for this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, marked C.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MERRIWETHER,

Governor and Supt. Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

No. 85.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY, DONA ANA, N. M.,
June 8, 1854.

SIR: Conceiving it my duty to submit to the Indian department, over which you preside, such information as will give you a just and proper understanding of the Indian relations of this Territory towards the general government, whether statistical or otherwise, embracing the names of tribes, their location, their manners, habits, disposition and feelings towards the citizens of this Territory and the government, induces me to submit the following facts, suggestions, and conclusions concerning an Indian policy for New Mexico derived from actual experience with the Indians of this Territory, and of travel over and through their country; which I do, however, with diffidence.

The Jicarilla Apaches are a branch of the great southern Apache tribe. They dwell, principally, in the northeastern part of this Territory, roaming between Abiquin, west of the Rio del Norte, and the Las Vegas, east of the Rio Puerco, and northeast as far as the Arkansas and the plains. These Indians seem to have little or no connexion with their brethren in the south, and may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as a separate and distinct tribe. They live contiguous to the settlements of the New Mexicans in this section of the country. They are, unquestionably, the most indigent Indians in the Territory, which is the result of their lazy and indolent habits. They are occasionally engaged, however, in the manufacture of a species of crockery-ware, which they barter to the New Mexicans for corn and other articles. With this exception, they live mainly by hunting and committing petty thefts on the New Mexicans. They have been the cause of much annoyance to the citizens of this Territory, and are now in a state of open war with them and the United States government. Whilst they are a cowardly band, they are nevertheless cruel and revengeful, never forgiving an injury, nor letting an opportunity of retaliation escape them if the chances of success are greatly in their favor. This tribe of Indians is gradually growing less, instead of increasing. They number from six to seven hundred, of all ages and sexes, and are supposed to have upwards of one hundred warriors. Their means of subsistence, as far as the hunt and the chase are concerned, are diminishing rapidly. They do not live in a section of country separate and exclusive to themselves, as do the other wild tribes of New Mexico, but live adjacent to the frontier settlements. They do not seem to claim any portion of this Territory in their own right, as do the other tribes of New Mexico.

Policy upon the part of the government, as well as humanity towards these Indians, would seem alike to require the contracting of the space now occupied by them. The experiment that was made last summer with a portion of these Indians to induce them to engage in agricultural pursuits on the Rio Puerco, west of Abiquin, authorizes the hope and belief that these Indians could be induced to form pueblos, and to maintain themselves by their own labor, if the proper attention and encouragement was extended to them. In the commencement of this policy it would require some increase of expenditure, but would, in the series of five or ten years, it is believed, prove to be economy. It would, at the same time, relieve the New Mexicans of their thefts, and better their condition.

The Utahs are a separate and distinct tribe of Indians, divided into six bands, each with a head chief, as follows: the Menaches—chief, Cone-a-che; the Capotes—chief, A-oh-ka-sach; the Tabe-naches—chief, Aug-ka-power-bran; the Ciba-riches—chief, In-sagra-poo-yah—the Tem-pan-ah-gos—chief, Wah-ka; the Pi-u-chas—chief, Chu-woo-pah. All speak the same language, and are characterized substantially by the same habits and manners, but occupy different localities in their country, which is west of the Rio del Norte, and north of the Navajo country. The Utah is a hardy and athletic Indian, accustomed to endure much hardship and fatigue. They are brave, impudent, and warlike, and are reputed to be the best fighters in the Territory, both as it regards skill and courage. They are of a revengeful disposition, and believe in the doctrine of retaliation in all its length and breadth, and never forget an injury. They are well skilled in the use of fire-arms, and are generally well supplied with rifles, which they handle with great dexterity, and shoot with accuracy. Whilst these Indians use the rifle principally in both peace and war, the other wild tribes in New Mexico rely mainly upon the bow and arrow. The male Utahs wear long braided cues reaching to the ground, while the females wear short hair. The Utahs have no idea of labor, especially of agricultural pursuits, and regard it as beneath the dignity of a warrior. They raise good horses, but scarcely any beyond their own wants. They are expert in horsemanship, being excelled by no Indians in New Mexico. They carry on a limited traffic with the New Mexicans in the barter of skins of various kinds, both manufactured and unmanufactured. Beyond this they depend exclusively upon the chase and the hunt for a subsistence. When this fails them, they have no scruples in plundering the New Mexicans in order to make up any deficiency, or any others who may be journeying in their vicinity. I am induced to believe that they are well disposed towards the government and the people of New Mexico. They profess pacific intentions towards both. This tribe of Indians are not wealthy, though they are well supplied with arms, and have a sufficiency of horses. This tribe number from six to seven thousand souls, and from eight hundred to a thousand lodges. It is supposed that there are upwards of five hundred warriors belonging to the different bands. These Indians dwell in a rugged and mountainous country, generally well supplied, however, with wild game, consisting in part of deer, elk, and bear. All species of game, however, are gradually diminishing,

and at the same time growing wilder and more difficult to be obtained, as the Indians say. Some of the best land in this Territory, I am authorized to say, lies within what is known as the Utah country, on that portion of the San Juan claimed by the Utahs, and along the rivers Rio Pierdo, Rio de los Pinos, Rio de los Animos, Rio Florida, Rio de la Platte, and Rio San José. All these rivers take their rise in the Sierra de la Platte or San Juan mountains, running parallel to each other, and emptying into the San Juan—the Rio de los Animos alone furnishing nearly one-half of the waters of the San Juan, which is second only to the Rio del Norte. They claim to be the rightful owners of this country by virtue of a continued occupancy and possessory title, extending back so far that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The Mexican government, however, never recognised any title as existing in any of the Indian tribes in and to any of the lands occupied and held by her Indians within her boundaries. But this did not, however, discommode the Indians, as they not only held all the land they claimed, but often invaded the Mexican settlements and drove back the inhabitants. It is a principle of national as well as international law, flowing from the rights of successful war and conquest, that all the rights of the inhabitants of a conquered country remain as they existed previously to the occupancy and conquest of said country, except the right of sovereignty, until the municipal law is exchanged or modified by the new sovereign or sovereign power. Congress not having legislated upon this subject, consequently the right of the Indians to their territory remains as it did at the time of the conquest, or the exchange of the sovereign power from the Mexican government to that of the United States. But whether their title be a valid one or not, I apprehend that the government of the United States will deal with them, in all of her intercourse, as though their title was good, valid, and legal, and will at no time seek to gain their lands without their consent, and without giving a fair compensation for the same.

The Navajoes occupy the country in the southwest, extending from the Rio San Juan to the Gila, and thence east to where you meet the western settlements of New Mexico. The Navajoes are a fierce, intelligent and warlike tribe of Indians. They possess more wealth than all the other wild tribes in New Mexico combined. They are rich in horses, mules, asses, goats, and sheep. They raise, by the cultivation of the soil, a sufficiency of grain for all purposes of consumption. They are the manufacturers of a superb quality of blankets that are water-proof, as well as of coarser woolens. These Indians have an excellent country on the waters of the San Juan, and in and beyond the cañon of Cheille, though much of the country between the Rio Gila and San Juan is mountainous or high table-land, sweeping off into sandy plains. These Indians have long been the terror of the New Mexicans, carrying on robberies on an extensive scale, and often carrying away many captives, and committing murders; occasionally extending their predatory excursions into the States of Chihuahua and Durango, in the Mexican republic. The Navajoes are gradually perceiving, however, that peace, and not war, is their policy. Hence their predatory excursions have been growing less

for the last two years, and they now profess amicable relations towards the people of New Mexico. They do not live in permanent villages, as do the Pueblo Indians, but migrate from one locality to another, as do all the wild tribes of New Mexico. It is believed that these Indians could easily be induced to look mainly to agricultural and stock-raising pursuits as their great source of maintenance and subsistence, and to form pueblos or permanent locations. They also claim the country held and occupied by them by virtue of the same long uninterrupted possessory title as that set up by the Utahs.

The great Apache tribe proper occupy the south and southeastern part of this Territory. They traverse the whole southern section of this Territory, extending from its eastern to its western extremities, including the tributaries of the Rio del Norte in that part of the country. These Indians have little or no idea of manual labor, or manufactures of any description. An effort was made last year to induce these Indians to commence tilling the soil, on a farm opened on the Rio Mimbres near the Copper Mines, under their chief, Panc. This enterprise was attended with some little success, and it is believed, if this policy were persisted in, a change might be wrought in the condition of these degraded Indians. They perhaps excel all Indians in this Territory in savage cruelty and hostile feelings towards the citizens of New Mexico and our government. They live mainly by plundering and robbing both Old and New Mexicans, often committing frightful murders in their predatory excursions. They take many captives, whom they treat with the greatest barbarity, and often sell them captives to the Comanches, where they fare no better, and thus carry on a traffic in white human flesh with that savage tribe of Indians. They generally extend their peregrinations into the Mexican States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango, from which States they drive off much stock, and take their captives. This tribe is divided off into various bands, such as the Mescaleros, Garoteros, and Gila Apaches, numbering, in all, seven or eight thousand souls. They are brave, daring, and warlike, cruel and revengeful. There is not much game in the country generally occupied by them. A firm, stern, and decisive policy should be meted out by the government to these Indians, as well as to others, when their actions make it necessary. It will be seen that, according to the above estimates, there are from twenty-four to twenty-eight thousand uncivilized or hostile Indians in this Territory, belonging to the tribes named, to say nothing of the powerful tribes of the Comanches all along the south and eastern borders, who are fierce, powerful, and warlike. They number from ten to fifteen thousand souls, and have done great damage to the northern States of Mexico, driving off their herds and flocks, and forcibly carrying away their women and children into captivity and bondage. On the northern frontier of this Territory, along the Arkansas and its tributaries, considerable tribes, such as the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, are to be found. These tribes contain something less than two thousand souls each. These tribes, as well as the Comanches and Cayugas, subsist mainly upon the buffalo. These noble animals of the plains are evidently diminishing in numbers, according to information received, which is believed to be relia-

ble and authentic. These Indians carry on a considerable barter and sale in the disposition of buffalo-robes. There are many traders who visit the plains for this purpose. It will thus be seen that there are from forty to fifty thousand wild and hostile Indians in, and contiguous to, New Mexico. And now the question arises, What line of policy is best calculated for the management of these Indians? It is a question not easily answered, but is pregnant with embarrassment and fraught with difficulty. Nevertheless, the government will have to meet it. The sooner the better. It is daily advancing in importance. The means of subsistence of the Indians are gradually growing less every year; whilst the aggregate numbers of the Indians are not diminishing, yet they seem not to be much on the increase, if any. The circle of country upon which they have been accustomed to conduct the hunt and the chase is rapidly contracting. The white man is advancing with a rapid step towards their accustomed haunts, and they and the buffalo are alike driven back. In fact, the pressure upon them is now coming in two opposite directions, from the Pacific as well as from the Atlantic, and thus lessening the space upon which they stand.

To exterminate the aborigines of the forest and the mountains is a policy that no enlightened citizen or statesman will propose or advocate. That this race, the aborigines of America, are destined to a speedy and final extinction, according to the laws now in force, either civil or divine, or both, seems to admit of no doubt, and is equally beyond the control or management of any human agency. All that can be expected from an enlightened and Christian government, such as ours is, is to graduate and smooth the pass-way of their final exit from the stage of human existence. How is this to be done? This is the great question for solution, but which I will not undertake to solve. The government of the United States has adopted a munificent system of distributing annual and semi-annual presents to her indigenous Indians, and has attempted to induce them to abandon their wandering pursuits of the hunt and the chase, and to induce them to engage in agricultural avocations as a means of subsistence; but this humane and benevolent policy has not met with that success which the facts and the circumstances seem to have warranted. Still, this system should not be abandoned; but, on the contrary, it should be vigilantly and with energy pressed forward. And if nothing substantial comes out of this policy, all hope of bettering the condition of the Indian seems to be lost. The Indians of New Mexico, when under the management of the Mexican government, were accustomed to set her authority at defiance, and to roam and pillage at pleasure. This we have attempted to check and stop, and I regret to say have been only tolerably successful. These Indians must live; and when the mountains and the forest cease to supply them with food they will doubtless seek it from those who have it; and if not to be had peaceably, they will attempt to obtain it by force. No animal creature, whether civilized or not, will perish for the want of food when the means of subsistence is within his reach; and if not to be had without force, it will be had with it. All history and every man's own instinct confirm this view of the subject, and it is justified

by all the great writers on the law of nature and of nations. To feed and clothe these Indians, either wholly or partially, is an expensive operation, or to distribute annual or occasional presents among them. It is a policy that promises no results beyond the simple fact of keeping them quiet for the time being. As long as this policy is continued their peace can doubtless be purchased, and they thus kept quiet; but it only postpones the evil day. At the expiration of a given time it leaves the Indians in the same condition as that in which we found them, excepting that they are more clamorous and importunate in their demands upon us. No progress is made in their civilization, and they still remain as before, strangers to labor and industry. Consequently, our policy should go further than simply making donations to them. The attempt should be made, at as early a day as practicable, of inducing them to till and cultivate the soil. This cannot be done at once, but must be done gradually, and will require time; but should be persisted in until success or failure is clearly manifested. In order to bring about a consummation of this policy it will be necessary to concentrate and to bring together the several tribes (that is, the members of each tribe should be drawn together, and not the tribes, because the different tribes would not harmonize, whilst individuals of the same tribe would) into a smaller area, as the country now occupied by these Indians is an extensive one, embracing several hundred miles from north to south, as well as from east to west, with the Mexican settlements strung along somewhat in the centre from Doña Ana to Taos, which makes our intercourse with these Indians very expensive and difficult, and affords them ample facilities to carry on their predatory excursions with comparative impunity. Our chances for detecting and punishing them are greatly lessened by reason of their sparse settlements and great scope of country over which they roam, which is generally rugged and mountainous, and which is a great advantage to them, and disadvantage to us. This is so manifest that it only requires an inspection of the map of New Mexico to verify it. Hence I suggest the policy of concentrating and collecting together these Indians (that is, each tribe to itself) into a smaller circle. To do this involves the further policy of establishing farms and ranchos in that part of their country adapted to agricultural pursuits, where the effort should be made to induce them to cultivate the soil. This should be done by degrees, and will require time to consummate it. Inducements should be held out and given to those who lay down the bow and arrow to take up the axe and the hoe. Discrimination should be made against those who *refuse* to join in this enterprise and in favor of those who *do*. To insure success in this undertaking, a few mechanics and farmers, and other laborers, should be employed to manage and teach the Indians how to labor, and should constantly be with them; all of which would of course be under the control, supervision, and management of the different agents. The military force of the Territory should be so distributed and located as to give the necessary protection, and at the same time to aid and co-operate with the civil authorities of the Indian department. This scheme would involve a very slight increase of expenditure over that which has been heretofore made in this Territory. Agencies

should be established and maintained in this Territory similar to those erected, supported, and maintained in other localities by the United States. A part of the expenditure that is now incurred for presents, &c., should be diverted and expended for implements of husbandry, and for the hire of other necessary labor. It is believed that with proper care, attention, and management, this plan would prove eminently successful, and would be crowned with gratifying results, and at the end of five or ten years prove to be the most economical; whilst at the same time we would be giving that protection to both the persons and property of the people of New Mexico which we owe them, and have solemnly promised to extend to them. In doing this we but discharge a great constitutional duty to them, as well as to ourselves, which has, as yet, been only partially performed. The tendency of this policy will be to bring the Indians under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the United States, and cause them to know the power of the government, as well as its charity. Should the military arm of the government be required in order to give this policy a fair trial, it should be given as far as practicable, and so much force be used as might be necessary, and no more. They will have acquired much useful information, should circumstances of their own creation render it necessary for them to know and feel the power of the government. This policy contemplates and requires no additional military force; but, on the contrary, if this or a similar policy is not adopted, at no distant day the alternative will be presented to the government of either feeding and clothing the Indians, or of exterminating them. That the mountains and plains will, at no distant time, fail to supply them with the necessary food, is as certain as that the sun gives light at noonday. This being the case, what is to be done? That the Indians will steal, plunder, rob, and murder, in order to get food, admits of no doubt. If you make war upon and conquer them, the same question arises, What will you do with them? You will have to either take care of them or destroy them. The latter the government will not do, but will be forced to do the former; which will entail a much greater expense and trouble upon the government than the plan above briefly suggested. Under the policy above indicated, the Indians could, to a very great extent, be kept from the white settlements, where they contract all the vicious habits of these settlements without being impressed with any of the good. Their trade and intercourse with the people could be managed and controlled in such a manner as to benefit both classes. The Pueblo Indians of this Territory were evidently once wild, savage, and warlike, as are the Utahs, Apaches, and Navajoes; yet the old Spanish government induced them to abandon their wild rovings and to cultivate the soil, and to live in villages or pueblos, and they now are, and have been for many years, peaceable and quiet, and live comfortably by the fruits of their labor. May not similar results be expected to come out of the policy above indicated, if judiciously managed; and may not the other wild tribes be ultimately induced to form into pueblos, and to cultivate the soil in like manner, and thus gradually relieve the government from the charge of their maintenance?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I herewith resign my office of Indian agent in New Mexico, to take effect upon the receipt of this report.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. A. GRAVES,
Indian Agent.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 86.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
September 16, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the Indians on my route of exploration from the head of navigation of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and in the Territory of Washington.

The Indians on the line of the route of the exploration are the Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Sioux, Assinaboines, Crees, Gros Ventres, Bloods, Piegans, Blackfeet, and Crows; and west of the mountains, the Flatheads, Kootenays, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, Nez Perçes, Palouses, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, Dalles, Cascades, Klikatats, Yakamas, Pisquouse, Okinakanes, Colvilles, and some forty tribes west of the Cascade mountains. The only white inhabitants are the traders and employés of the fur companies, licensed traders in the unorganized portion of the Territory; east of the Cascades, the employés of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Red river half-breeds living near the boundary-line and near Red river, a portion in American and a portion in English territory.

THE ASSINABOINES.

The first Indians whom I met in numbers on our route were the Assinaboines, who range west of the Sioux Indians. On the 25th of July I sent off an express company, consisting of Messrs. Osgood, Boutineau, Henry Beaubien, and Grey, to the Yellowstone, for the purpose of procuring supplies for the expedition. The same night they reached an encampment of Assinaboine Indians numbering about one hundred and fifty lodges, and containing some twelve hundred persons. The Indians built for them a lodge in the centre of their camp, and treated them with great hospitality. They had a few days before been met by Lieutenant Grover, in charge of one of my detached parties, who was likewise treated by them with equal hospitality. Both Lieut. Grover and Mr. Osgood informed these Indians that on my arrival I would have a talk with them and make them some presents. On the 27th, a little after noon, we came to a spot where we concluded to encamp, about a quarter of a mile from the Assinaboine camp, from which many Indians rode out to meet and welcome us. An Indian in advance of the party gave us the signal

of welcome by uplifting his right hand, the back of it turned towards us, and by advancing and shaking hands with each member of our party. The Indians we found were under the command of two chiefs, Blue Thunder and Little Thunder, the latter about thirty-six years of age; their principal chief, Grizzly Bear, being absent with another encampment of about the same number, whom I met afterwards at Fort Union. As soon as we were encamped we were visited by a great number of the Indians, who gave us notice of the arrangements which they were making to receive us and have "a talk," and also of a present of skins designed for myself. While our dinner was being prepared, the Indians were seated in squads around the tents, smoking and talking with our men. The pipes were distributed among their number, one large pipe serving for at least a dozen persons, who would each smoke a little and then pass the pipe to his neighbor—the others waiting patiently their turn at the weed. This is the next token of welcome, or friendship, after the shaking of the hand, and they will enter upon no business or negotiation until they have smoked with their friends.

After dinner, accompanied by Doctor Suckley, Messrs. Lander, Stanley, Tinkham, and other gentlemen of the party—Paul Beaubien and Le Bombard acting as interpreters—I went over to the Assinaboines' camp. This camp was originally arranged in a sort of corral, and consisted, as I have said, of about one hundred and fifty lodges. Our approach to the camp was hailed by the barking of dogs, of which the Assinaboines have a great number, and which they make useful in drawing their lodges, poles, skins and provisions. During the winter they attach them to sledges, and in this way these dogs furnish an important means of transportation from place to place.

There seemed to be a good supply of horses at the camp, many of which were of good quality and condition. The camp was all astir as we passed through it, all the women and children flocking out of the lodges, eager with curiosity to see us. In many places frames of poles were erected, upon which skins and meat were being dried. The lodges were made of poles standing in the form of a conical pyramid, and covered with lodge-skins or buffalo-hides, dressed like our raw-hides.

The Assinaboine Indians are by no means neat in their appearance, and seemed to be very poor, if we could judge from the meagreness of their clothing, which evidently had been worn a great length of time.

A large lodge, about fifty feet in diameter, had been erected in the centre of the enclosure for our reception. The chiefs, braves, warriors and men, were found assembled in this lodge. They were seated in two rows around its inner circumference. Opposite to the entrance was arranged a long seat for our accommodation, made of skins, which were afterwards presented to me. I should judge that there were about eighty persons in all present, including our own party. During the preparation for the ceremony of reception, there was a general smoke; while this was going on, an old man, one of the dignitaries of the tribe, prepared the "pipe of reception," which is only smoked on great occasions. The stem was decked with ribbons and feathers of various colors, fantastically arranged; some sweet grass plaited was

then set on fire, and the smoke of the pipe was perfumed, which seemed to be regarded as a sort of incense. The brave then shook hands with each one of our party; after which the pipe was handed to him. When this was over, a bowl of water was handed round by a second Indian, which ceremony was also preceded by the shaking of hands. We were then regaled with a soup made of buffalo and "typsina," or turnip, which was very rich and greasy, but by no means unpalatable.

The ceremony of reception being concluded, one of the chiefs, an old and venerable man, advanced to me and shook me by the hand. He did the same to each one of our party. His whole appearance and manner were highly prepossessing and marked with much dignity. His speech was delivered with great fluency, and at times with considerable gesticulation. It is substantially as follows:

"My Father! the Great Master of Life made us for some purpose. He had a design when he made me. I have not yet fulfilled the purpose for which he made me. I am an old man, but I hope to do something yet for my people, my sons and their children. My Father, we are glad to see you here to-day, to hear from the Great Father, afar off, his message to his children by our good Father. We have never yet been taken under his protection, nor experienced his kindness. We are glad of this opportunity to show our kind feeling to the good Father and his people, and I hope the friendly feeling and peace this day exhibited will last forever.

"My Father, you see us now in our real condition; we are poor; we have but few blankets and little clothing. The Great Father of life who made us and gave us these lands to live upon, made also the buffalo and other game to afford us the means to live; his meat is our food; with his skin we clothe ourselves and build our houses; he is to us our only means of life, food, fuel and raiment. But I fear we shall soon be deprived of the buffalo, and then starvation and cold will diminish our numbers, and we shall all be swept away. The buffalo are now fast disappearing, and before many years they will all be gone. As the white man advances, our game and our means of life grow less, and we shall soon be obliged, in our poverty, to seek protection and assistance from the Great Father who can so well extend these to us.

"My Father, I hear that a great road is to be built through our lands. We do not know what the object of this is—we cannot understand it; but I think it will drive away the buffalo. We are pleased to see our white brethren; we are glad to give them the hand of friendship; but we know that when they come, our game goes away. What are we to do?"

When he had finished speaking, he shook hands again with all of us, and took his seat. After a short interval, the chiefs, through the interpreter, signified their desire to hear my reply, which was in substance as follows:

"I am happy to meet you this day; I shake hands with you all as friends, as brothers. I feel deeply grateful to you for the expression of your kindness made to me this day, and for the hospitality you have shown to my party. I thank you for the welcome you extended to my four men, who, though so few in number, and strangers to you,

were yet safe in the midst of twelve hundred of you, enjoying your best accommodations, having a lodge erected for them to sleep in, and being supplied with the best you had, and received with every kindness and attention.

"I shall write to the Great Father, at Washington, an account of this day's proceedings. I shall tell him of your kindness and of your expressions of good will to his people. I shall tell him of your dependence on the buffalo for raiment and food, and represent to him, that should your poverty be increased by the advance of the whites, it should be relieved out of the abundance of his stores. He will, I know, afford you protection and assistance. He is warmly interested in you; he desires your welfare and prosperity, and will early take occasion to manifest his kind consideration.

"The road which will go through your lands, connecting the great father of waters with the great ocean beyond the mountains, will not injure the Indians nor deprive them of their rights or their comforts. It is true, that along the line of the road the whites will settle, and the game will be banished; but before this will happen, the Great Father will purchase your land and amply compensate you for all that you are required to surrender, and for the sacrifices you make. Besides, you will thus have the opportunity of obtaining other articles to supply the place of the buffalo. The Great Father will never do an act of injustice to his children, but will send among them blankets, provisions, and other things from his great store-house, so that the loss of the buffalo will be made up. You will receive from his hands, also, implements with which to till the soil, and with labor, even less than you now bestow upon the chase, the earth will be made to yield you abundantly of its fruits for your food.

"The objects I have come to accomplish make it necessary for me to go through other tribes of Indians. Beyond the Yellowstone, we meet the Blackfeet Indians. To all the tribes I shall carry the friendly message of the Great Father, and shall insist upon their living at peace with one another, so that the safety of the whites going through the country may be secured.

"Again I assure you I shall write to the Great Father, at Washington, of this day's proceedings. I shall also write to your good friend, Colonel Gorman, who is my personal friend, and the steadfast friend of the Indians. He is more particularly intrusted with your interests and your care, you being in his superintendency. He is a good and just man. I know him well, and in his capacity and judgment I have all confidence.

"Again I shake hands with you all, and tender to you my warmest friendship."

These remarks seemed to make a favorable impression upon them. They were received with every token of respect as each paragraph was interpreted to them. Their interest and approbation were manifested by the ejaculation, "Hou!" a common phrase by which they express their assent to, and approval of, what is addressed to them.

After a short conversation among themselves, the old brave, a likeness of whom was sketched by Mr. Stanley, came forward, and shaking us all by the hands, addressed me as follows:

"My Father! I have heard our good Father to-day with a great deal of joy. I trust this will be a day of hope for the Indians, for my children, and my grandchildren. The Father of all, who made life, made us all wish to live. I wish to live yet a good while. I wish to live on account of my children; I wish to see them comfortable and in better condition than they now are. You see around you our young men, our children, and our families. They are almost naked and destitute; you see them clad in the products of these plains.

"My Father! the buffalo is their sole reliance for clothing and subsistence. When I look around and see the advance of the whites into our country, I see the means of our living driven from the plains. I do not, as much as I love life, want to see this state of things. I fear the day is fast coming, though my Father and I may not see it, when my children will be reduced to poverty, and will be few in numbers.

"My Father! we have always been friendly to the whites since they first came into the country. We have observed all our obligations with them, and have always acted in good faith; we have always treated them with kindness and hospitality, and shall continue to do so.

"My Father! not long ago, the Indian tribes of the Missouri river were called to a council at Fort Laramie. A treaty was there made, fixing the hunting-grounds of each tribe, and restraining each of them from encroaching on those of any other tribe. We have sacredly observed this treaty, and have never gone out of the grounds set apart for us. But the Sioux, on the one side, have come into our hunting-grounds, and the half-breeds, on the other, have hunted over our plains. We have submitted patiently, knowing that the Great Father, when he learned these things, would do us justice.

"We ask you to remove these causes of our poverty, and help us to bear up against our misfortunes. Our good Father has told us about his road; I do not see how it will do us any good, and I fear my people are to be driven from these plains, their old home, before the advance of the white man.

"My Father! we are poor, but our hearts are good. We have not much, but, as a token of our kindness towards you and the whites, will you accept these skins and robes upon which you are so softly seated?"

I made no formal reply to this speech, but in a conversational way reiterated some of my former remarks, and expressed my warmest thanks for the presents. I then added, "I had intended to tell you that we, too, have some presents for you, consisting of blankets, tobacco, powder, knives, &c.; they are not as many as I could have wished, but we have come a great distance with but a few wagons and animals. They have been hardly able to carry more than to supply our necessities, and we have only brought enough to evince our friendly feelings, and the kindness of the Great Father who has sent me.

"This is only an earnest of what will be sent to you hereafter. Another year the good Father, Colonel Gorman, will visit you and bestow upon you the more substantial proofs of the consideration and regard of the Great Father for his children. If you will come to our camp with me, I will give you the few presents I have, and the provisions I can spare; and again shaking hands with you, I must conclude."

The conference broke up at about 7 p. m. Before I left there, the chief presented to me thirty dressed skins and two buffalo-robes.

While we were engaged in inspecting their camp, the Indians became aware of the profession of Dr. Suckley, and there was scarcely a lodge that did not present some patient for medical treatment. The Doctor vaccinated some eight or nine persons, and through our interpreter explained to them the object of vaccination, and how they could perform the operation themselves, by using the vaccine matter from these patients.

It was near dusk when we arrived at our own camp, followed by the whole Indian encampment.

They immediately arranged themselves to receive our presents, forming three sides of a square as they were seated, the open side being opposite to the places occupied by our party and the higher Indians. At each of the four corners of the square there was posted a brave, or chief. These men never received a gift. It is considered a degradation for them to accept anything but what their own prowess or superior qualities of manhood may acquire for them. "Their hearts," they say, "are so good and strong that they scorn to take a gift," and they boast of their self-denial and power of resisting temptations of luxury.

The duty of making the distribution was assigned to two old men. The articles selected for presents, consisting of some twenty-six blankets, tobacco, powder, knives, vermillion, calico, shirts, &c., were placed in the centre of the square. The pairs of blankets were torn apart. The articles, divided into lots, were given to the heads of families. Knives and plugs of tobacco were given to each man. During the ceremony of distribution the Indians sat in perfect silence, and not a murmur escaped one of them in regard to the assignment which was made.

When this ceremony was over the Indians returned to their camp, the chiefs and braves alone remaining. At about half-past eight the gentlemen of the party and our Assinaboine guests partook of a collation of coffee and bread in our mess tent, and remained till a late hour, smoking and conversing.

We parted from the Assinaboines, their camp moving early next morning, much gratified with the hospitality which we had received, and with the evidences we witnessed of the favorable relations established between them and the whites.

THE RED RIVER HUNTERS.

A frequent subject of complaint with the Assinaboines, in their conversations with us, was the encroachment of the Red River Hunters, or half-breeds, who make annual hunting excursions from Pembina, on the Red river, to the Indian hunting ground. They range the country from east of the Red river to the Mouse River valley, and going in large parties, severely restrict the means of subsistence of the Assinaboines and the Sioux. On the 17th of July a small party of Prairie Chippewas visited me for the purpose of having a talk; the

name of the sub-chief, who was their leader, is Way-shaw-wush-ko-quen-abe—the Green Setting Feather. They expressed their desire to be taken under the protection of the Great Father, talked much of their poverty, and contrasted their condition with the power and wealth of the whites. They bitterly complained of the Red River half-breeds, whom they charged with exterminating the buffalo, and killing much more than supplied their necessities, merely for the tongues and robes. On breaking up the talk, the Green Setting Feather presented me a copy of a speech delivered by him in the town of St. Joseph, September 14, 1852. It was as follows:

"In time past, whenever I looked over my hunting-grounds, I ever found a plenty with what to fill my dish, and plenty to give my children; but of late it is not so. I find that my provision-bag is fast emptying—my dish is now often empty; and what is the cause of this? Why was it not so in former times, when there were more Indians on the plains than there are now? The reason I find is this: it is none other but the children I once raised, that first proceeded from my own loins, that were once fed from my own hands, which child is the half-breed.

"The manner of his hunt is such as not only to kill, but also to drive away the few he leaves, and waste even those he kills. I also find that same child, in the stead of being a help to me, his parent, is the very one to pillage from me the very dish out of which I fed and raised him when a little child; and now having gained strength and grown to manhood, has become master of my own dish, and leaves me with the wolves and little animals to follow his trail and pick off the bones of his leaving; and if I wish to help myself out of my own food-bag, his hand and whip is raised on me, his parent. When I look at all this, my heart is pained within me. I now see my provisions all wasted. I am led to think that it is my Creator that puts it in my heart no more to allow this waste of the animals he has given me; therefore look to him as my Father to help me to remove those that are eating up and pillaging my food from me. I have no bad feeling, and do not wish to use my strength. Why should I make use of my strength? It is my food I am looking at; I only wish to be master, and do as I please with what is my own. I now say, I hold back, and love all of the Turtle Mountain.

"From it the half-breeds must keep, and stop on the place their father gave them at the Pembina. We now look at our lands and and what our Great Father said to us—'Keep, my children, the lands of your hunt for your own selves, and let not your half-breeds take them. Keep them for your own selves—let them dwell among the timber of the Pembina.' Now whatever half-breed goes against this, our law, shall pay as a fine, a horse; and a half-breed having an Indian mother full-blooded, wishing to spend the winter with us, may come; but he shall not be allowed to hunt only where we shall tell him, and not to kill more animals than we shall tell him; and shall no more be master of my hunting-grounds. Also for our traders, we do not keep back those who may come; but they also must obey our law, not to kill animals or hunt furs, only as we shall tell them. The hunting-road which was first pointed out for the half-breeds was

from this place straight to Devil lake and southward, and we reserved and do still reserve all north of this line for our own use; but they have of late made another road for hunting towards the Turtle Mountain without our consent, which we cannot any longer allow. We now close by saying we wish it to be as our Father told us—for the half-breeds to go to get meat from the plains only once a summer, and for them to stay at Pembina to take care of the preacher, and we will take care of our own selves; for as for me, I do not ever intend to give my hand to the swine, let me see him where I will. From us, your friends, the Chippewas of Turtle Mountain and elsewhere, to all the half-breeds of Pembina."

This speech is given at length, not only as a specimen of Indian oratory, but because it contains the substance of the statement made to me this morning—the statement at length of one of the tribe's grievances.

On the 16th of July I met a band of the Red River Hunters, on one of their hunting excursions. The train consisted of 824 carts, some twelve hundred animals, and about thirteen hundred persons, men, women and children. Soon after I met them they went into camp, and the close yard which their camp presented contrasting so greatly with our open encampment, presented a striking spectacle. They form a circular or square yard of the carts placed side by side with the hubs adjoining, and entirely impassable for a man or horse; the lodges built of poles in the shape of a circular cone, slightly truncated to admit the passage of air and for ventilation, leaving a passage some twenty feet between the tent-lodges and the carts.

These lodges were one hundred and four in number, and were occupied generally by two families, averaging about ten persons to the lodge. Skins were spread over the tops of the carts, and underneath each cart many of the train found comfortable lodging-places.

During the day the animals run loose to feed, and at dark are driven into the corral. Thirty-six of their men go on as sentinels each night—staying up all night when they go "on post." Our own course is almost an open yard, indicating alone the place where our animals should be picketed. We have but twelve guards—three reliefs—not more than four men being on guard at one time.

The camps were located within two hundred yards of each other, and both were open to the visitation of each party. The good conduct and hospitable kindness of these people impressed me very favorably. During the afternoon and evening, the passing to and from the two camps was kept up till a late hour. A small band of prairie Chippewa Indians accompanied this party, and during the evening visited our camp and entertained us with one of their national dances.

This party is under the direction of Governor Wilkie, whose appearance and manners pleased me greatly; he is a man of sixty-odd years of age. This party are residents of Pembina and its vicinity, on the Pembina river, and in the Pembina mountain. Whilst at home they engage in agriculture, cultivating their farms and raising their crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, and barley. They raise about twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, cultivating an average of about fifteen acres. They are industrious and frugal in their habits,

are mostly of the Romish persuasion, and lead a virtuous and pious life. They are generally accompanied on their trips by their priests; even in the field they strictly adhere to their devotions, having exercises each Sabbath, on which day they never march or hunt.

Their municipal government is of a parochial character. They are divided into four parishes, each one being presided over by an officer called the "captain of the parish." These captains of the parish retain their authority while in the settlement; on departing for their "hunts" they select a man from the whole number who is styled "governor of the hunt," who takes charge of the party, regulates its movements, and acts as referee in all cases where any differences arise between members in regard to game, or other matters, and takes command in case of difficulty with Indians.

In the early part of the year till the middle of June their people work at agriculture, when they set out on their first hunt, leaving some thirty at the settlement in charge of their farms, houses, stock, &c., and with their families start off southward to hunt the buffalo; accompanied, as in this instance, with all their carts, animals, &c.; these carts when loaded contain about eight hundred pounds, and the men, as they fill their own, assist to fill other carts, some owning many more than the others.

Of the present train there were three hundred and thirty-six men, of whom over three hundred were hunters. Each hunt, of which there are two in a year, lasts about two months; the first starting in June, the latter about the last of September. At the time we met them their carts were over half-full, and they expected to return to their houses in the latter half of August. They on their first trip hunt the buffalo to procure pemican, dried meat, tongues, &c. At this time the skins are light and useless for robes, and they dress them for lodge-skins, moccasins, &c.

In October the meat is still better and fatter, and they procure a like quantity of dried meat, pemican, &c., and of the skins prepare robes, which are in good order and heavy at that time. Of the meat they reserve sufficient for a whole year's provision, disposing of the balance, about one-half, to the trading-posts of the Hudson's Bay Company; the other half, through the Red River traders of the Fur Company, finds its way to St. Paul, where they receive in trading goods—sugar, coffee, &c., at the rate of fifteen cents a pound for the pemican and dried meat. The trade of this country is all in goods—sugar, tea, ammunition, &c.; though it is proper to add that "notes," issued by the Hudson's Bay Company, are in circulation among them, several of which, of the denomination of "five shillings," payable at "York Factory," and bearing the signature of Sir George Simpson, were offered in change to various members of the expedition on purchasing various articles.

The skins collected in the summer hunt are usually retained by them for their own use; but the robes are a staple of trade with Mr. Kitson, of the Fur Company, and also with the Hudson's Bay Company. This latter company do a large trade in this region; they supply the settlers with most of their clothes, groceries, &c.

The Red River settlements are made up of a population mostly of

half-breeds, traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Fur Company, discharged employés of these companies, and Indians, representing every nation of Europe—Scotch, English, Irish, Canadians. They speak a jargon made up of these dialects, intermingled with Chippewas and Sioux, "Patois, French," being the prevailing tongue.

These settlements, started some twenty-five years ago only, now number in the vicinity of Pembina Mountain, alone, some four thousand. The men, as a general thing, are much finer-looking than the women, and on the latter depend all the drudgery and camp duties, such as pitching tents, attending to animals, cooking, &c. In regard to costume, the men dress in woolens, usually cloths supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, of various colors, a coat called the Hudson's Bay coat, with a "capeau" attached, being the prevailing uniform. Belts, finely knit, of various-colored wool or worsted yarn, are worn as sashes; their powder-horns and shot-bags, attached to bands finely embroidered with beads and porcupine work, are worn across each shoulder, before and behind; and many, too, have a tobacco-pouch strung to their sashes, in which is tobacco cut, mixed with "kinni-kinnich," and a "fire-bag" containing steel, punk, and several flints. The universal weapon is the short northwestern gun.

The women dress in gaudy calico, are fond of beads and finery, and are remarkably apt at making bead-work, moccasins, sewing, &c., and are very industrious.

From the trains we purchased a supply of pemican, dried meat, sugar, &c.; some of the men buying moccasins, whips, and other necessaries.

On the 22d of July I met another train of the Red River Hunters from the vicinity, Selkirk settlement. This party was under the charge of Governor De L'Orme, whom, with several of their principal men, I invited to an entertainment at my camp. Upon conversing with Governor De L'Orme and his associates, I was very favorably impressed with the views they expressed as to their right to hunt in our territory, they being residents of the Territory on both sides of the boundary-line. They claim the protection of both governments, and the doubt as to the position of the boundary makes them uncertain as to the government upon which they have the most claim. During the hunting season they carry with them their families and their property. Many children are born during these expeditions, and they consider that children born upon our soil during the transit possess the heritage of American citizens. Strongly impressed in favor of American institutions, they desire to be noticed by our government, and feel a desire to meet and confer with a commissioner sent by it to treat with them. My own opinion is, that while they have no fee simple in the soil, they have the same right and title which our government has acknowledged the Indian tribes to possess—a right of occupation for the purpose of hunting, &c. With but little care, our government could obtain the whole of these people as citizens. We might thus protect the frontier, and always have in this vicinity a controlling check upon the Indians. The salutary effect of their presence is already visible in the entire safety with which a single white man, and small parties, can go through the

country. The virtuous mode of life of these interesting people, their industry and frugality, and their adaptation to frontier life, make them eminently deserving the attention of our government.

THE BLACKFEET NATION.

The general locality of the Blackfeet is understood to mean the country in which they reside or hunt, and is bounded as follows: By a line beginning on the north where the 50th parallel crosses the Rocky mountains; thence east on said parallel to the 106th meridian; thence south to the headwaters of Milk river, down said river to the Missouri, up the Missouri to the mouth of the Judith; thence up the Judith to its source; thence to the Rocky mountains, and north along their base to the place of beginning.

The country between the Missouri and the headwaters of the Yellowstone is unoccupied. It is the great road of the Blackfoot war-parties to and from the Crows, Flatheads, and Snakes. It is also the hunting-ground of the Flatheads and the Indian tribes generally of Washington Territory east of the Cascades, who resort hither at all seasons of the year to hunt buffalo.

The Blackfoot nation is divided into four distinct tribes or bands, whose names, numbers, and localities are as follows:

The Bloods	350 lodges	2,450 population	875 warriors.
Blackfeet	250...do	1,750.....do	625.....do.
Piegans	350...do	2,450.....do	875.....do.
Gros Ventres	360...do	2,520.....do	900.....do.
	1,310	9,170	3,275

The above numbers of the four tribes of the Blackfeet nation are taken from Mr. Doty's enumeration. It is less than that of Mr. Stanley, who visited the Piegans in September last, and whose estimate of the Piegans, Bloods, and Blackfeet was 1,330 lodges, and 13,300 souls; and it is likewise less than my enumeration, derived from consulting all reliable sources of information in the Upper Missouri, and which made the four tribes of the Gros Ventres, Bloods, Piegans, and Blackfeet amount to 14,400, or 5,230 more than the estimate of Mr. Doty. Mr. Doty has, however, had the opportunity of making an actual count of more than half these Indians.

The Bloods and the Blackfeet occupy the country upon the source of Marias and Milk rivers, and north to the 50th parallel of latitude.

The Piegans occupy the country between Milk and Marias rivers, upon Marias river and the Teton, and between the Teton and the Missouri.

The Gros Ventres occupy the country bordering upon Milk river from its mouth to the Territory of the Piegans. These Gros Ventres, although incorporated with, and now considered a part of, the Blackfoot nation, are clearly a band of Arrapahoes, who seceded from their nation some forty years since, passed over to the Crow Indians, and were plundered and killed by that nation, losing many of their wo-

men and nearly all their horses and guns. They wandered over this country several years, plundered the forts at the north, were driven away by the Kootenais, and finally, in a destitute and most miserable condition, settled some thirty years since in the country they now occupy. The Blackfoot nation in a manner adopted them—*i. e.*, made a lasting peace, and gave them many horses. The traders supplied them with guns and ammunition; their horses increased; they made many robes, and soon became wealthy; and are now more independent, saucy, and more unfriendly to the whites, than any other band of the Blackfeet.

The Bloods, Piegans, and Blackfeet speak the same language, peculiar to the Blackfoot nation.

The Gros Ventres speak the Arrapahoe language, which is not understood by any white man or Indian, not of their tribe, in this country. Most of the Gros Ventres, however, speak the Blackfoot sufficiently for purposes of trade.

Their character is warlike. They are warriors and horse-thieves by profession and practice, and are always at war with some or all of the neighboring nations.

Their present disposition towards the whites is unquestionably friendly. Undoubtedly a party of white men may travel through this country in perfect safety. The only danger would be that the Indians might take them for Indian enemies, and rush upon them in the night. Their horses might be stolen, unless under the protection of a chief or an influential white man—one who is friendly and well known to them.

In organizing the expedition, as our course would take us through the country of the Blackfeet, whose warlike and treacherous character was proverbial, I deemed it highly desirable to secure the services of Mr. Culbertson, one of the principal partners of the American Fur Company, as special agent. The ascendancy of this gentleman over the Indians, and his important services at the Laramie treaty, and in submitting a very able report on the Blackfoot nation, had already made him very favorably known to the department. I met Mr. Culbertson at St. Louis, gave him his appointment as special agent, and directed him to send forward expresses from Fort Union to the various tribes of the Blackfeet, and apprize them of my coming. I placed the more reliance upon the favorable influence which Mr. Culbertson might exert upon the Indians, as he had married a full-blooded Blackfoot woman. Mrs. Culbertson, who had fully adopted the manners, costume, and deportment of the whites, and who, by her refinement, presents the most striking illustration of the high civilization which these tribes of the interior are capable of attaining, rendered the highest service to the expedition, a service which demands this public acknowledgment.

Upon joining Mr. Culbertson at Fort Union, I found him and his wife full of anxiety as to the reception which we should meet from the Blackfeet. They both feared that some rude or careless act from any member of the party towards the jealous and ignorant people might at any moment be a signal for a declaration of war. Full of these apprehensions, Mrs. Culbertson, whom it was intended to leave

at Fort Union, declared to her husband her resolution to accompany him with the expedition to Fort Benton. She said to him: "My people are a good people, but they are jealous and vindictive. I am afraid that they and the whites will not understand each other; but if I go, I may be able to explain things to them, and soothe them if they should be irritated. I know there is great danger; but, my husband, where you go will I go, and where you die will I die."

This apprehension of danger on account of the conduct of members of the expedition was not without reason. I found much difficulty in impressing upon all the members of my party the importance of pursuing a conciliatory course towards the Indians. I found too much prevailing a contempt for the Indians as an inferior race, and a too confident reliance upon our physical superiority. I found it necessary to expostulate personally with my men upon this subject. I observed one young man, whom I employed as cook, grumbling because he was ordered to provide a meal for an Indian who had come to our camp. I said to him: "Do you not remember that these Indians, a few days ago, brought game into our camp, of which we all partook? Do you not remember that when we have visited their encampments they have made feasts for us, and spread before us the best that they could provide? Are you willing that we should be outdone in hospitality by these wild Indians?" The young man acknowledged the force of this reasoning, and promised more courteous demeanor towards them.

The first Blackfeet whom we met were a party of about a hundred, under a chief called "White Man's Horse." My main party was encamped in the vicinity of Fort Union. The first intimation which the party had of their approach was the sudden springing forth from the bushes near the encampment of the painted warriors, arrayed in their richest war-dresses. This party accompanied us for three days on our march to Fort Benton.

I had arranged that the tent of Mr. Culbertson should be pitched outside the line of sentinels, so as to be readily accessible to the Indians. I soon perceived the advantages derived from Mrs. Culbertson's presence. She was in constant intercourse with the Indians, and inspired them with perfect confidence. On this portion of the route, and afterwards when we were with the Gros Ventres, she heard all that the Indians said, and reported it through her husband to me. It is a great mistake to suppose the Indians to be the silent, unsociable people they are commonly represented to be. I found them to be on ordinary occasions the most talkative, gossipping people I have ever seen. The men and women together were fond of gathering around Mrs. Culbertson to hear stories of the whites. One evening I heard loud shouts of merry laughter from one of these groups. Upon inquiring the source of the merriment, I learned that Mrs. Culbertson was telling stories to her simple Indian friends of what she saw at St. Louis. As she described a fat woman whom she had seen exhibited, and sketched with great humor the ladies of St. Louis, it was pleasant to see the delight which beamed from the swarthy faces around her.

THE GROS VENTRES.

On our arrival at camp on Milk river, on the 23d of August, I was met by a deputation of Gros Ventres, consisting of seven of their chiefs, five of them accompanied by their wives. Among them were the Eagle chief, and his son; the White Eagle; the Little Soldier; and among the squaws a very pretty woman, wife of the Eagle chief's son, called the "White Antelope." Their conduct was marked by the strictest propriety. Their manners were dignified, and their tender of hospitalities most warm and cordial. I invited all the gentlemen of the party to come to the circle formed by our guests around a large camp-fire. We gave them a supper, consisting of coffee, rice, &c., of which the gentlemen of the party also partook, and received their presents of horses, one to myself and two to Mr. Culbertson, to whom they seemed much attached. We sat up to a late hour at night talking with them, and learned that a feud had lately broken out between the Gros Ventres and Blackfoot tribes. The story of the origin of this feud is worthy of notice, not only as commemorative of the heroine who figured in it, but as it may be a matter of interest to emigrants coming over this route.

A Gros Ventre was married to a woman of the Blackfoot tribe. While travelling in company with his wife, he was attacked by a Blackfoot, killed, and a fleet horse of his stolen. The assassin immediately proposed to the wife of his victim that she should marry him and go northward, and that the Gros Ventres would never hear of the death of one of their tribe. She seemingly assented, and he gave her the slow animal upon which he had ridden, himself mounting the swift horse which he had stolen. They soon arrived at water; she went off to get some, and coming back, urged the Blackfoot to go to the water—"it was so good." He did so, leaving his horse. After he had gone a few hundred yards, the woman mounted the swift horse, fled in a direction opposite to their former course, reached the tribe of her deceased husband, and stirred them up to revenge his death. I found the Indians resolved to avenge this outrage. They were about fitting war parties to go out and cut off straggling Blackfeet and steal their horses.

On the 25th of August we reached the camp of the Gros Ventres, on the bank of the Milk river. There were three hundred lodges, some two thousand Indians, men, women and children, and some thousand horses. We were soon waited upon by other principal men of the tribe, dressed in their finest costume. Among them I would name "The Cloudy Robe," who presented me with a horse; "The Eagle," "Big Top," "The Ball in the Horse," "The Man who goes on horseback," "The White Tail Deer," "The Running Fisher," "The Two Elks," "The Wolf Taker," "The Bear's Boat," "The White Bear," "The only Pipe-stem Carrier," "The Old Horse," "The Sitting Squaw," and the "Little White Calf." They requested that none but our principal men should visit their camp on that afternoon. After dinner, accompanied by five gentlemen of my party, I visited successively the lodges of White Eagle, the Eagle chief, the Cloudy Robe, the Little Soldier, and others. We were treated by

all the chiefs with the greatest hospitality and kindness. Before visiting the several lodges of the chiefs, we were received in a large lodge prepared for the occasion, some twenty-five feet in diameter, in which some sixty were seated. We here smoked, drank, and talked for an hour. I was much struck with the striking characteristics of the tribe. Polygamy is universal, several of the chiefs above named having four, five, and six wives, one of whom is the especial favorite, and is the head of the household. The husband will not scruple to appropriate any of them for purposes of prostitution when he can profit by it. They appeared to me to be a simple-minded race, to be easily influenced, and very kindly disposed towards the whites. In their personal habits they are extremely filthy. Many of the women were seen actually picking and eating the vermin out of the heads of each other, and out of the robes on which they sleep. Improvident, like most Indians, it is with them either a feast or a famine. In each lodge they offered us a mess made of buffalo-marrow, berries, and the scrapings of buffalo-lodge skins. I felt bound to partake of the proffered repast in each case, and found it quite palatable, though some of our party were more fastidious.

On the next day, the 26th, I made preparation for a feast and council in my own camp. For the feast I ordered an issue of hard bread, coffee, sugar and rice, and had three cooks detailed to prepare the banquet.

At about 12, the Indians, about 200 in number, came in and seated themselves in squads of twenty or thirty. Before the feast they seemed to be in high glee, and passed their time in singing songs, with an accompaniment of rattles made of the hoofs of antelopes, strung very fancifully upon a piece of wood about a foot long.

Shortly after the feast was over we had a council, at which their chiefs and principal men and several gentlemen of our party were present. Mr. Culbertson acted as interpreter. I had already discovered that they were deeply arrayed against the Blackfeet for the cause before adverted to; that they were determined to wage war against that tribe, to fit out parties of the young men to cut off the straggling Blackfeet and steal their horses. This I determined to prevent, and at once made the proposition to them to settle with that tribe on their delivering up the offender, or making suitable reparation. I explained to them the folly of going to war; showed them how much they would suffer, and how little was to be gained; that it was the desire of the Great Father at Washington that all his children should be at peace with each other; that while war parties on both sides were scouring the country, the road would be dangerous to white men who should go through these; and it was my duty to demand that they should so act as not to endanger a single man of my party, or any white man who should hereafter travel through this region. I then proceeded to explain the objects of the expedition in passing through their country, and the motive which prompted that day's meeting, and said: "No idle curiosity brings me here—no mere desire to see the country or the Indians; but I am charged with a great public duty, to deliver to you a message of peace, and to assure you of the kind feelings entertained towards you by your Great Father at Washington. It is his desire

to learn, through me, the wants of his children, and learn what might be done to better their condition. To secure the continuance of his good wishes you must be at peace with each other. Some of you know of the treaty of Fort Laramie. On that basis I wish to make a treaty with the Indians not included in that treaty—a treaty of peace and of boundaries between the Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, Piegans, Bloods, &c." In continuation, I explained the advantages which would accrue to the Indians from entering into such a treaty; that they would receive from the government directly what they now have to get from other Indians; they would then obtain goods, provisions, &c., in the way of annuities, and could keep their horses. Now, they had to go with their horses and purchase of other Indians at an increased price what the benevolence of the Great Father, in his fostering care over his children, would at once freely and abundantly supply them. For the purpose of settling the difficulty with the Blackfeet I proposed that some of the principal men should go with me to Fort Benton, where we would try to settle, in some way, the difficulty between the tribes. I said, if the difficulty cannot be settled there, let it be referred to a commission sent here by the Great Father at Washington, who will, at a council of both tribes to be held next year, where the grievances of both will be fully heard, settle all your difficulties. Soon after I had concluded the council broke up, without the Indians having given any answer to my propositions or suggestions.

A consultation was then had of their braves, warriors, and principal men. In about an hour we again met, when they assented to every proposition I made. Some of their chiefs consented to accompany me to Fort Benton, and the whole tribe announced their willingness to wait until some time next year, and refer their difficulties to such a council as should be hereafter designated.

After continuing the talk for some time I invited the Indians to accompany me to the camp of the main party and witness the firing of the howitzer, which they did with much surprise and pleasure. While around the camp the Indians behaved with the utmost propriety. Although they had access to every part of the camp, I did not hear of a single article being missed. They evinced the kindest feelings towards our men, and expressed the greatest friendship towards the whites. At about five o'clock we made a distribution of presents and provisions designed for this tribe, consisting of blankets, shirts, calico, knives, beads, paints, powder, shot, tobacco, hard bread, &c. They received the presents with the greatest satisfaction, and without the slightest manifestation of envy or grumbling. The Gros Ventres of the Blackfeet nation are also known as the Gros Ventres of the plains. Of the Gros Ventres of the Missouri, an entirely distinct tribe, Lieut. Saxton, in his report to me, says: "At Fort Berthold, received many visits from the Gros Ventres, and gave them a few presents. The Gros Ventres have a large village of mud-houses, very unsightly outside, but within warm and comfortable. These Indians are fine specimens of the red man. They are industrious, and raise corn enough to supply many of their neighbors with bread. They are well-disposed towards the whites.

"Visited some of the lodges of the Gros Ventres, and found them exceedingly comfortable, and capable of accommodating easily a hundred persons. One part of the lodge is appropriated to their horses, dogs, cattle, and chickens, and another to their own sleeping apartments. They seemed to live sociably and comfortably together. The lodges are built entirely by the women, who in fact do all the domestic work."

THE PIEGANS.

I directed Mr. Stanley, the artist of the expedition, to proceed to the Cypress mountain in search of the Piegan tribe of the Blackfeet, and to make arrangements for bringing them into council at Fort Benton. On the 14th September Mr. Stanley met the Piegan camp of about 100 lodges, under their chief, Low Horn, 160 miles north 20° west of Fort Benton. In his report to me Mr. Stanley says:

"The Little Dog conducted me with my party to his lodge, and immediately the chiefs and braves collected in the 'council lodge' to receive my message. The arrival of a 'pale-face' was an unlooked for event, and hundreds followed me to the council, consisting of sixty of their principal men.

"The usual ceremony of smoking being concluded, I delivered my 'talk,' which was responded to by their chief, saying 'the whole camp would move, at an early hour the following morning, to council with the chief sent by their Great Father.'

"The day was spent in feasting with the several chiefs, all seeming anxious to extend their hospitality; and while feasting with one chief, another had his messenger at the door of the lodge to conduct me to another. They live chiefly upon the buffalo-meat, preferring it to smaller game; and subsequently, while I was riding with an old man, he pointed to the numerous herds of buffalo feeding in the distance, and said, 'I am an old man, and there you see what I have been living upon all my life; I have never enjoyed the good things of the whites.' One of their favorite dishes is composed of boiled buffalo-blood and dried berries, and is served as dessert after the more solid food. I being a guest whom they wished to honor, had this Indian delicacy served in profuse quantities.

"At an early hour a town crier announced the intention of the chief to move camp. The horses were immediately brought in and secured around their respective lodges, and in less than one hour the whole encampment was drawn out in two parallel lines on the plains, forming one of the most picturesque scenes I have ever witnessed.

"Preparation for their transportation is made in the following manner: The poles of the lodge, which are from twenty to thirty feet in length, are divided, the small ends being lashed together and secured to the shoulders of the horse, allowing the butt-ends to drag upon the ground on either side. Just behind the horse are secured two cross-pieces to keep the poles in their respective places, upon which are placed the lodge and domestic furniture. This also serves for the safe transportation of the children and infirm, unable to ride on horseback, the lodge being folded so as to allow two or more to ride securely.

"The horses dragging this burden, often of three hundred pounds, are also ridden by the squaws, with a child astride behind and one in her arms, embracing a favorite young pup. Their dogs, of which they have a large number, are also used in transporting their effects in the same manner as the horses, making with ease twenty miles a day, dragging forty pounds.

"In this way this heterogeneous caravan, comprised of a thousand souls, with twice that number of horses, and at least three hundred dogs, fell into line and trotted gaily until night; while the chiefs and braves rode in front, flank, or rear, ever ready for the chase or defence against a foe."

BLACKFEET COUNCIL.

On the 21st of September I held a council at Fort Benton, a post belonging to the American Fur Company, with delegations from the Piegans, Bloods, and Blackfeet. About thirty chiefs, braves, and warriors were present. They were accompanied by their women and children, the whole party numbering about a hundred. Some principal chiefs of the Gros Ventres, who had accompanied me to attend the council, became impatient at the delay and went back. The council was held in a large room in Fort Benton, appropriated for a council chamber. The interpreter was Ammell, an intelligent voyageur, who had been in the country many years. The interpreter, besides performing his duty of translation, always acts as the executive officer in charge of the Indians. He provides their quarters, attends to their wants, and is responsible for their safety and comfort. The principal chiefs were quartered in the council chamber, and the others had their lodges outside the fort. On this occasion, the chiefs and warriors were all richly caparisoned. Their dresses, of softly prepared skins of deer, elk, or antelope, were elegantly ornamented with bead-work. These are made by their women, and some must have occupied many months in making. The other articles of their costume were leggins, made of buffalo-skins, and moccasins, also embroidered, and a breech-cloth of blue cloth.

Their arms were the northwest guns, and bows and arrows. On all solemn occasions, when I met the Indians on my route, they were arrayed with the utmost care. My duties in the field did not allow the same attention on my part; and the Indians sometimes complained of this, saying, "We dress up to receive you, and why do you not wear the dress of a chief?"

When the Indians on the occasion above referred to were assembled in the council chamber, I addressed the Piegans, and first thanked them for their hospitality to Mr. Stanley. Pointing to Little Dog, one of their chiefs, I said: "You have shown your good will to us by going through difficult passes and over bad roads. You have promised to go with us further if we desire it. This shows your good faith, and I sincerely thank you for it." I then said: "I myself have come a great distance, and have passed many tribes on my way to the great ocean of the West. I shall pass through many tribes more with whom you have waged war for many years. I wish to

carry a message of peace from you to them. Your Great Father has sent me to bear a message to you and all his other children. It is, that he wishes you to live at peace with each other and the whites. He desires that you should be under his protection, and partake equally with the Crows and Assinaboines of his bounty. Live in peace with all the neighboring Indians, protect all the whites passing through your country, and the Great Father will be your fast friend."

To this Low Horn, the principal Piegan chief, replied on behalf of the Indians. He first spoke of the Indians west of the mountains, and said that many years ago they had formed a treaty of peace with them, and for a long time were on excellent terms with them; meeting each other and hunting together on the Missouri plains. He said that the prominent chiefs of all the bands had adhered to that treaty, and had done all they could to restrain their young men, but their young men were wild, and ambitious, in their turn, to be braves and chiefs. They wanted by some brave act to win the favor of their young women, and bring scalps and horses to show their prowess. He added: "The Blackfeet are generous and hospitable. They always forgive injuries. Some years since, after a Blackfoot had been killed by a Gros Ventre, several Gros Ventres fell into our hands. These Gros Ventres all expected to be put to death; but we fed them, treated them kindly, and gave them horses to carry them home."

I then interrupted him and said: "I know this to be true, for the Gros Ventres told me of it themselves. When they told me this, I said it was a reason why they should not go to war to avenge the insult from you of which they complained."

I then said to them: "Why is it that you have two or three women to one man? Is it not because your young men go out on war parties, and thus the flower of your tribe is cut down? And you will go on diminishing every year until your tribes are extinct. Is it not better that your young men should have wives and children, and that your numbers shall increase? Won't your women prefer husbands to scalps and horses? The Gros Ventres desire to meet you in council and have the difficulties between you arranged. Will you meet them in council?" They answered, "We will." I continued: "What words shall I take to the Flatheads, the Nez Perces, and other tribes with whom you have difficulties on the buffalo plains?" They answered that they would meet them in council, and desired to live on terms of peace with them. I asked them if they would cease to send war parties into the Flathead country before the council was held. They said they could not speak for those of their tribes who were not present, but would promise themselves, and carry my words to other members of their tribes.

In conclusion, I told them "that I had learned much of them from Mr. Culbertson, who had married one of their women. I go west to see the other tribes, but Mr. Culbertson, whom you know to be your friend, will go down the Missouri and tell the Great Father what you have promised. I leave with you Mr. Doty, who will mingle with your bands and get acquainted with your people. This young man's father, (Governor Doty,) who was a great chief, spent a long life among the Indians, and always treated them with justice. You will

be a friend to this young man, as his father was a friend to your people."

Before the breaking up of the council I distributed presents of the value of about six hundred dollars, with which they were greatly pleased.

While in the council, Low Horn, the principal chief and speaker, made all his replies without rising from his seat, and in a quiet, conversational tone. After the council, he assembled his braves and resumed the lofty bearing of a chief. He addressed them with great fervor and eloquence; commanded them to cease sending out war parties henceforth, and threatened them with severe punishment if they disobeyed.

I have since learned that these chiefs were faithful to their promises, and continued to make great exertions to prevent their young men from going on war parties. The Little Dog, one of the bravest and most influential of the chiefs, was afterwards actually attacked and wounded by the Assinaboines, and yet would not retaliate, in consequence of his promise in council to abstain from war.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BLACKFEET.

The dresses of the Blackfeet *in grand tenne*, are a sort of hunting-shirt made of finely-dressed deer, elk, or buffalo skin, richly ornamented with beads of a blue and white color—this embroidery being a modern substitute for the work made with colored porcupine quills. A breech-cloth of coarse blue cloth, moccasins and leggins of buffalo-skin ornamented with beads, and on grand occasions a head-dress of feathers, complete the costume of the men. The head-dress is a circlet worn around the head, in which are placed feathers taken from birds of the falcon tribe, standing perpendicularly; a band of deer-skin, ornamented with projecting feathers, falls down the back. The feathers most prized are those of an eagle; probably the golden eagle, (falco cheyseotas,) called by the Indians the war-eagle. These feathers are the wing primaries, and are regarded as of great value; the Indians will often give a horse for a single feather. No warrior is allowed to wear the feathers of the war-eagle unless he has performed some great exploit. The manner in which these eagles are taken was related to me by Mr. Culbertson. This eagle is so wild as to be out of reach of the Indian arrows. When the Indian discovers that the war-eagle frequents a certain district, he repairs to it with provisions for several days; he digs a hole in the ground large enough to receive himself and provisions for several days. Placing himself in the hole, he covers it and himself with boughs and sticks, the covering having several openings large enough to admit his hand. Upon this covering he places the body of an antelope, and patiently waits. After a time, the eagle, attracted by the game, alights upon the ambush; the Indian reaches his hands through the opening, and seizing the bird by the legs, secures it.

The dress of the women is a buckskin shirt, close fitting around the neck and falling nearly to the ankles; it fits snugly to the shape, leaving barely room enough for the movement of the lower limbs; a wide sleeve, fringed on the border, falls just below the elbow; a broad

belt of bead-work passes from the shoulders to the waist; leggins and moccasins, worked with beads, complete the costume. No under-dress is worn. The Indian women wear no head-dress; their hair is worn flowing, reaching barely to the shoulders; it is parted in the middle, and bears no trace of any comb except the fingers. The women carry their children in their arms, or in a robe behind their backs; when travelling, the children are placed in sacks of skin on the tent-poles. I saw no cradle of any form.

The lodges are made of a frame-work of poles, covered with dressed skins of buffalo and elk. They are from fourteen to thirty feet in diameter. An ordinary-sized lodge will accommodate as many as twenty-two persons—men, women, and children. The fire is kindled in the centre of the lodge, which is open at the top for the passage of smoke. The inmates sleep around the outer circle of the lodge, upon buffalo-robes placed upon the ground. Ornamented poles or sticks, placed across at the top and inclining, are sometimes used to form the back of a sort of divan. These are sometimes placed quite around the lodge. The lodges are often neatly and quite tastefully arranged. The cooking-utensils are simply a shallow vessed of tinned iron, purchased from the traders, and a rude tripod for hanging this vessel over the fire.

The food of these Indians consists principally of buffalo-meat, varied, or rather relished only, by the typsina root and dried berries. When a feast is prepared, the rump, ribs, and marrow-bones of the buffalo are reserved for roasting before the fire in the centre of the lodge. Ffteen or twenty pounds of meat, with the tripe, of which they are very fond, with the addition of the typsina root, are boiled in the kettle before mentioned. The liver of the buffalo is eaten raw, and often is seized from the reeking animal and eaten while still warm. The blood of the buffalo is carefully saved, and when boiled with dried berries, is eaten as soup. Although salt springs and salt lakes are found in the country, I have rarely seen their food seasoned with salt. The berries are different species of the whortleberry, (vaccinia.) Living so much upon animal food, any vegetable food is esteemed by them a great luxury. Hard bread is eaten with avidity, and no more palatable feast can be provided for these Indians of the plains than a dish of boiled rice sprinkled with sugar. Most of these Indians have never tasted whiskey, and only know it by their traditions of the white man's fire-water.

The manners of these Indians in their intercourse with each other are kindly and cheerful. The men treat their wives with great kindness and familiarity, and are very fond of their children; a constant laughing, chatting, and gossipping is going on in their lodges.

The principal amusements of the Indians are their dances, which so nearly resemble those of the Sioux as not to need description; and games of mixed skill and chance, upon which they bet very heavily. Two of these games were characteristic. The first is called the game of the arrow and the ring. Fifteen or twenty persons arrange themselves on a side. Two embankments of earth, about ten feet long and six inches high, are made parallel to each other about forty feet apart. Two Indians play at a time, each being divested of all cloth-

ing except his breech-cloth. A man holds in his hand a ring made of willows, about twelve inches in diameter, across which are stretched strings forming four radii of a circle. He starts to run, throwing first the ring towards the opposite embankment, and then the arrow, with his hand, after he has thrown the ring. The success of the game consists in making the arrow strike within the ring and near the centre. If the arrow does not fall within the ring, and if it strikes at a certain distance from it, it counts something. A tally is carefully kept by those looking on, by placing sticks in the ground. When the first man has thrown the arrow and ring, the man on the opposite side does the same, and they go round until all have played. Horses, dresses, and arms are staked on the result of this game.

Another amusement is the game of the bullet. This game somewhat resembles the game of lady's slipper. It is played by men standing up in a circle with arms extended above their heads. The bullet is passed from hand to hand, and the point of the game is to guess in whose hands the bullet is. In this game there is much action and gesture. It is always accompanied by a beating of drums. Few scenes in Indian life can be more picturesque than a party playing this game at night, and illuminated by fire-light, which brings into full relief the excited faces and wild gestures of the players.

The principal arms of the Blackfeet in addition to the bow and arrow, are the northwest trading guns, an inferior kind of shot-gun. The Blackfeet commonly file off a piece of the barrel, leaving it but little longer than that of a horse-pistol. The bow and arrow is a much more efficient weapon in the hands of an Indian than a gun. The bow is made of spruce, is about three feet long, and is strengthened by sinews on the back. The arrows have steel heads, and are feathered. When an Indian attacks a buffalo, if he fails with his gun he instantly brings his bow and arrows from his back, and discharges his arrows with great rapidity, firing from twelve to fifteen in a minute. Af fifty yards the Indians are as certain in their aim with the bow and arrows as with the rifle. But it is remarkable that they never sight the arrow, and never elevate it to the eye, but always fire from the breast.

PROPOSED FARM AND AGENCY IN THE BLACKFOOT NATION.

Deeming it of the highest importance that an agency and farm should be established in the Blackfoot country, I directed Mr. Doty to obtain the information necessary for the department to have upon this subject, and report the same to me. In his report Mr. Doty says:

"The employés required at present for the contemplated establishment of an agency and farm will be:

"One interpreter; one farmer; one blacksmith; three laborers.

"The amount required for the erection of the agency buildings and fixtures will be $12,000. A rough draught of the buildings contemplated is herewith submitted, and an offer has been made to construct them upon this plan, for the price above mentioned, at any point in this vicinity. It is proposed to use adobes in the construction of all the buildings. I consider them the cheapest, warmest, driest, and

most enduring building material to be obtained in this country. Barns, small out-buildings, fences, pickets, if necessary, &c., will be constructed by the agency laborers, and without much cost to the department. The offer to erect the agency buildings is by Mr. Clarke, at $10,000, if on the High Wood, or $12,000 at Sun river, or other points. Being in the country and situated as they are, either Mr. C. or Mr. Harvey can underbid any one out of the country, and I consider the enclosed plan, at the price mentioned, the cheapest and most practicable method of building the establishment.

"I regard the project of establishing a farm for these Indians as entirely practicable. First, because farms have succeeded among all our Indian tribes where the experiment has been thoroughly tested; second, because in my recent journey through the Piegan, Blackfoot, and Blood Indians' camps, the establishment of an agency and farm was fully explained to all the principal chiefs; and not only were they unanimously in favor of the project, but promised that in case a farm should be started, they and their people would work upon it and give it a fair trial.

"I have not yet visited the Gros Ventres, but understand that for several years they have been very anxious to be taught how to cultivate the soil.

"I propose to locate the agency at the point most favorable for farming, regard, of course, being had to facilities for communication with the head of navigation on the Missouri. The spring and fall are the most favorable periods to judge of the general nature of the soil, in the absence of chemical tests; but, from such information as I have been able to acquire during the winter, and consulting the wishes of the Indians, I should consider a point on the High Wood, near its mouth, or on Sun river, at its junction with the Missouri, favorable locations for an agency and farm. There are two other localities that may be mentioned: the valley of the Marias river, and the southern slope of the Bear's Paw mountains. The former I have already examined, but of the latter I cannot speak with certainty until an examination is made in the spring; but I think they are neither of them equal to the localities first mentioned.

"It is of course necessary to have a supply of the best simple agricultural implements, and some person who thoroughly understands their use to instruct the Indians how to use them. As precept is of little value without example, it is proposed to employ a good practical farmer and laborers to assist him, who can the first year start a small farm and cultivate it well. This may be styled a seed farm, as all the cereals and roots adapted to a northern climate should be cultivated. The cereals that succeed, if any, will furnish seed, and the vegetables will clearly indicate which of them can succeed in this soil and climate. If the experiment is successful, then the second year a large farm can be started, seeded with those grains and vegetables that have been proved, upon which all the Indians who choose can work, under direction of the farmer, with preceding year's example before them, and encouraged by a fair certainty that their labor will not be in vain. With all the Indians I am acquainted with, failure in a first attempt is losing the whole battle; they can rarely be brought

to the charge again; but by adopting the above plan of farming, such a failure could not occur.

"The agricultural implements, means of transportation, &c., deemed necessary to carry on the business of the farm and agency the first year are given below:

"Three yoke of oxen, with yokes; two heavy wagons; six log-chains; two whip-saws; two cross-cut saws; one chest of carpenter's tools; two dozen Collins's axes and handles; half a dozen shovels; two steel breaking-ploughs, 14-inch cut; six cast cross-ploughs; one double harrow-frame; four grain cradles and scythes; one dozen scythes and snaths; one dozen steel hoes; one dozen pitch-forks; one grindstone; half a dozen spades; one dozen scythe-stones.

"The second year would require an increase proportionate to the number of Indians disposed to work.

"In conclusion I think, from the observations I have been able to make, that a treaty with these Indians, and the establishment of an agency and farm in their country, will do much towards changing them from a warlike and nomadic to a peaceable and agricultural nation. I trust that you may accomplish these objects at an early day. My desires, as well as my duty, prompt me to aid in their accomplishment to the extent of my ability."

THE FLATHEADS.

The *Selish* proper, or Flatheads, inhabit St. Mary's or Flathead valley, and the neighborhood of the lake of the same name. The origin of their name is not known, but the flattening of the heads of their children does not prevail among them. The Flatheads number about sixty lodges, but many of them are only inhabited by old women and their daughters. The tribe was once a very powerful one, but has been much diminished by the Blackfeet. The mass of the nation consists of persons who have more or less of the blood of the Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Perces and Iroquois.

I estimated the number at three hundred and fifty. Their country is admirably adapted for grazing, and they possess about a thousand head of American cattle, which were introduced by the worthy and zealous father De Smet. They have at their village sixteen log-houses, and many have small patches of wheat and vegetables. They are not rich in horses, but still have many good ones. A Blackfoot brave, significantly called the White Man's Horse, told me, on the Big Muddy valley, that he stole the first Flathead horse he came across—"It was sure to be a good one." Much greater advances would have been made by them in agriculture if they had been secure from the incursions of the Blackfeet, and had not suffered so great a diminution of their able-bodied men. At a council held at Fort Owen, the Flatheads pointed out to me six or seven orphan boys whose fathers had been, within two or three years, killed by the Blackfeet. Although so few in number they are very brave, and invariably attack the Blackfeet when they meet them. It is said that five Blackfeet will run from one Flathead. They get no salmon, but live principally by the chase. Their own territory still furnishes

them with ordinary kinds of game—elk, moose, black and white tailed deer, the big horn, and bears. Beaver and otter are abundant. Their custom is to make two hunts annually across the mountains—one in the spring, returning in the fall; and another in the fall, returning about mid-winter. For this latter hunt animals are specially reserved, all in good grazing, through the summer. In these excursions they are accompanied by the Pend d'Oreilles, the Spokanes, the Cœur d'Alenes, the Nez Perces, and members of other tribes. They have no canoes, but in ferrying streams use their lodge-skins, which are drawn up into an oval form by cords, and stretched on a few sticks. These they tow with horses, riding themselves, three abreast.

The men are rather below the average size, but are well knit, muscular and good-looking. Although professedly Roman Catholics, they still preserve their aboriginal dress and many of the old customs. They are profuse in the use of paint, and eager for beads and trinkets. Their women are kept in the same state of subjection as among all other tribes of Indians. They pack and unpack the horse, pitch and strike the lodges, and, in fact, do everything but hunt.

At a general meeting of the tribes, while on the buffalo hunt, held by Lieut. Mullan, they expressed a strong desire that an agent should live among them; that they should be furnished with agricultural tools, and be protected from the Blackfeet. Lieut. Mullan asked them if they had any troubles to complain of, save with the Blackfeet. They said "No; were it not for this bad nation they could live happy and contented." They represented that with the whites they are always at peace, and are always glad to see or to meet with them, and look upon it as a bright spot in their history that they have never, as yet, shed white man's blood. They said that they desired to have a general peace with all the Indians, both east and west of the mountains. After this council, three of the Flatheads accompanied Lieut. Mullan to Fort Owen. Lieut. Mullan relates, in his journal of September 20, the following incident illustrative of their noble character: "We had to-night a great luxury in a string of mountain trout, brought into camp by one of our Flathead friends. Our Indians displayed, on this occasion, a trait worthy of notice. They were without meat or anything to eat. We were without meat, but had a little flour left from our small stock of provisions. These being the first fish caught by any of the party, they insisted on our taking them. This we refused, but they insisted until we were compelled to accept them." He continues: "I cannot say too much of the three noble men who were with us. They were firm, upright, reliable men, and, in addition thereto, entertained a religious belief which they never violated. They did not partake of a meal without asking the blessing of God; they never rose in the morning or retired at night without offering a prayer. They all knew the country well, and were excellent guides and hunters. When they could not find fresh meat, they accepted the remnants from our scanty table with the greatest contentedness."

The Flatheads recognise Victor as their chief, an Indian of the same name being the chief of the Lower Pend d'Oreilles. These two tribes usually accompany each other in their great hunting expeditions east

of the Rocky mountains. The heroism of the Flatheads in battle, and their good faith towards others, have been the theme of praise, both from priest and layman.

Should the country become a thoroughfare of travel, they, to some degree at least, should be protected from their enemies. But the destruction of buffalo and other game will render some new mode of subsistence an object of proper care on the part of the government. An agency should be established at Hell Gate. This name is given to the gate in the mountains through which all the Indians must pass to the buffalo hunt east of the mountains. The Blackfeet, lying in wait at this point, have made it the scene of many murders and robberies, and the Flatheads have given to this debouche its ominous name.

Near this thorougfare, Lieutenant Mullan passed a spot noted as being the place where, some years ago, forty Flatheads, being on their way to the hunt, espied the whole Blackfeet camp, on their way to the Flathead country for the purpose of murder and plunder—where the vanguard of eleven men of the Blackfeet, being some miles ahead, were shot down to a man by the Flatheads, who escaped unscathed, and returned to their homes to prepare for defence.

It is difficult to conceive that these noble Indians of whom I have been speaking can belong to the same race as the wretched Root Digger Indians, who are occasionally found in wandering families west of the mountains. Lieut. Mullan says of this degraded race, a party of whom he met with on the Snake river, on the 12th of December:

"About twelve miles from our camp of last night we espied a smoke some distance to our left, on the river bank; when approaching it we found among the artemisia of the prairie three or four families of the Root Digger Indians, who were living here on the bank of the river. They were astonished to see us, the children running and scampering through the bushes as if their lives were in danger. These Indians are probably the most miserable of all the Indian tribes, either east or west of the mountains. They had with them no lodges and no food, save a large pile of white roots which they had just dug from the side of the river, and which they seem to feast on with as much contentedness as if they were surrounded by all the luxuries of life.

"The men were absent fishing. Fish and roots are their only subsistence and still these people are fat and in good condition, and, without knowing it, we would have supposed their fare to consist of anything but fish and roots. They all seemed to be living in small corrals, as it were, formed of the artemisia, in which they had a few glowing embers. A few horses and a mule stood near by, who actually seemed to occupy, at least in our estimation, a much higher position in the social scale than these miserable creatures. Apparently their sole object in living, and pursuit in life, seems to be to gain a subsistence wherewith to keep body and soul together. Words, in fact, are not adequate to express the deep misery, degradation and wretchedness of the moral brutes of the mountains.

"They approach more to the order of the brute creation than probably any portion of the human race on the face of the globe. We had visited their abodes with the expectation of procuring fresh meat; but disgust getting the better of us, as soon as we were acquainted

with our new neighbors, we put spurs to our horses, and soon left the presence of the Digger tribe."

THE PEND D'OREILLES.

The Upper Pend d'Oreilles have been formed at a comparatively recent period, under Ambrose, their chief, and are known as the Kalespel, or Kalispelines. They consist of a number of wandering families, composed of Spokanes, Kalispelusses proper, and Flatheads, who having intermarried, have formed a habit of sojourning in the general vicinity of the Horse and Camash plains, or Clark's Forks, during their annual migrations to and from the buffalo hunting-grounds. They have about forty lodges, numbering some two hundred and eighty inhabitants.

The Kalispelusses proper, Pend d'Oreilles, have Victor for their chief, and have sixty lodges, or about four hundred and twenty inhabitants. The chief, Victor, is highly spoken of by the whites who have come in contact with him.

I am indebted to Doctor Suckley for many interesting facts in relation to the mission of St. Ignatius, established among the Lower Pend d'Oreilles; it would be difficult to find a more beautiful example of successful missionary labors. The mission was established nine years ago, the whole country at that time being a vast wilderness.

For the first two years the missionaries lived in skin lodges, accompanying the natives on their periodical hunts and visits to their fishing-grounds.

During this time, they found it very hard to live. Their food consisted principally of camash roots and dried berries, which at best contain very little nourishment. They raised some wheat, which they boiled in the beard for fear of waste; parching some of the grains to make a substitute for coffee. After this, they slowly but steadily increased in welfare. Each year added a small piece to their tillable ground. They then obtained pigs, poultry, cattle, horses, agricultural implements and tools. Their supplies of tools, seeds, groceries, clothing, &c., are shipped direct from Europe to the Columbia river. There are two lay brethren attached to the mission. One of them, brother Francis, is a perfect jack of all trades. He is by turns a carpenter, gunsmith, blacksmith, and tinman; in each handicraft he is a good workman. The other, brother McGean, superintends the farming operations. They both worked hard in bringing the mission to its present state of perfection, building successfully a wind-mill, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, barns, cow-sheds, &c., besides an excellent chapel, in addition to a large dwelling-house of hewn timber for the missionaries.

The church is quite large, and is tastefully and even beautifully decorated. I was shown the handsomely carved and gilded altar, the statue of our "Mother," brazen crosses, and rich bronzed fonts—work which at sight appears so well executed as to lead one to suppose that they must all have been imported.

Works of ornament are not their only deeds. A grindstone, hewn out of the native rock, and modelled by the same hand which made

the chisel which wrought it, tin-ware, a blacksmith's bellows, ploughshares, bricks for their chimneys, their own tobacco-pipes, turned with the lathe out of wood and lined with tin, all have been made by their industry. In household economy they are not excelled. They make their own soap, candles, vinegar, &c., and it is interesting and amusing to listen to the account of their plans, shifts and turns, in overcoming obstacles at their first attempts, their repeated failures and their final triumphs. The present condition of the mission is as follows:

The buildings are: the house, a good, substantial, comfortable edifice; the chapel, a building sufficiently large to accommodate the whole Kalispelum nation. A small building is attached to the dwelling-house; it contains a couple of sleeping-rooms and a workshop, a blacksmith shop, and a store-room for the natives. These are all built of square or hewn timber. Besides these, there are a number of smaller out-buildings, built of logs, for the accommodation of their horses and cattle during the winter, and an excellent root-house.

The mission farm consists of about one hundred and sixty acres of cleared land; wheat, (spring) barley, onions, cabbages, parsnips, peas, beets, potatoes and carrots. Father Hoecken says that, if the children see carrots growing, they must eat some. Says he, "I must shut my eyes to the theft, because they *cannot* resist the temptation. Anything else than carrots the little creatures respect."

The Indians are very fond of peas and cabbages, but beets, and particularly onions, they dislike. The other productions of the farm are cattle, hogs, poultry, butter and cheese. Around the mission buildings are the houses of the natives. These are built of logs and hewn timber, and are sixteen in number. There are also quite a number of mat and skin lodges. Although the tribe is emphatically a wandering tribe, yet the mission and its vicinity are looked upon as headquarters.

When the missionaries came among the Indians, they found them to be a poor, miserable, half-starved race, with an insufficiency of food, and nearly naked; living upon fish, camash and other roots, and as the last extremity, upon the pine-tree moss. They were in utter misery and want. The whole time was occupied in providing for their bellies, which were rarely full. They were of a peaceable disposition, brave, good-tempered, and willing to work.

Of spiritual things they were utterly ignorant. Unlike the Indians east of the mountains, they had no idea of a future state or of a Great Spirit, neither had they any idea of a soul; in fact, they had not words in their language to express such ideas. They considered themselves to be animals, nearly allied to the beaver, but greater than the beaver, because, they said, "the beaver builds houses like us, and he is very cunning; true, but we can catch the beaver, and he cannot catch us, therefore we are greater than he."

They thought that when they died, that was the last of them. While thus ignorant, it was not uncommon for them to bury the very old and the very young alive, because, they said, "these cannot take care of themselves, and we cannot take care of them, and they had better die."

The missionaries had an arduous labor before them. They commenced by gaining the good will of the inhabitants by means of small presents, and by manifesting great interest in their welfare, in attendance upon the sick, and by giving the poor creatures food, seeds, and instruction as to farming.

The Indians could not help seeing that no hopes of temporal or personal benefit induced the missionaries thus to labor among them.

The missionaries told them that they had a Creator, and that he was good. He told them of their Saviour, and of the manner of addressing him by prayer. To this they listened and believed.

The name they gave the Creator in their own language is, "the One who made himself." Of the soul they had no conception. In the beginning the priests were obliged to depend upon the imperfect translations of half-breed interpreters. The word soul was singularly translated to the Indians by telling them that they had a gut which never rotted, and that this was their living principle, or soul. The chief of the tribe became converted and was baptized Loyola; the mass of the tribe followed their leader.

They now almost all pray, and have devotional exercises in their families, and seem in a fair way of further advancement.

Dr. Suckley relates the following, illustrative of the good sense and benevolence of the priests. He relates a short conversation he had with Father Hoecken, who is the superior of the mission, and has been among the people from the first. Says he, "Doctor, you will scarcely believe it; surrounded by water as we are, we often have difficulty in getting fish, even for our Friday dinner." The Doctor replied jokingly, "I suppose, Father, that the Indians find no difficulty in observing a fast on Friday." He answered immediately, "I never spoke to them about it; it would not do; poor creatures! they fast too much as it is, and it is not necessary for them to fast more."

The people look up to the Father and love him. They say that if the Father should go away they would die.

Before the advent of the missionaries the inhabitants, though totally destitute of religious ideas, still believed that evil and bad luck emanated from a fabulous old woman or sorceress. They were great believers in charms or medicine. Every man had his particular medicine or charm, and from it they expected either good or ill. With some it would be the mouse, with others the deer, buffalo, elk, salmon, bear, &c.; and whichever it was, the savage would carry a portion of it constantly with him. The tail of a mouse or the fur, hoof, claw, feather, fin, or scale, of whatever it might be, became the amulet. When a young man grew up, he was not yet considered a man until he had discovered his medicine. His father would send him to the top of a high mountain in the neighborhood of the present mission; here he was obliged to remain without food until he had dreamed of an animal; the first one so dreamed about becoming his medicine for life. Of course, anxiety, fatigue, cold, and fasting would render his sleep troubled and replete with dreams. In a short time he would have dreamed of what he wanted, and return to his home a man.

During the winter, all the large game killed is brought to the camp and distributed equally among all. One man is chosen distributor

for the winter; to his lodge the animal is brought: he immediately cuts it up into a number of pieces corresponding to the number and size of the various families. As soon as it is all cut up the chief cries, "Come and fetch;" immediately a delegate from each lodge appears and carries off the piece assigned him. Singular to say, no grumbling or dissatisfaction is ever manifested at the division. This custom was in vogue before the missionaries came among them. It was first established by their late chief Loyola. He appears to have been a remakable man, and a good Christian. Although of a very quiet and taciturn disposition, he was a good disciplinarian, and maintained his authority well. He was generally beloved, and had great influence over the tribe. Before his death, which occurred two years ago, he named the present chief (Victor) as the best man to be his successor. After his decease an election was held, at which all members of the tribe voted, and by which Victor was almost unanimously elected. He is a small man; young, and of good countenance; but so good and amiable is his disposition that he is scarcely able to maintain his authority over the tribe. One of his punishments is to whip the offender; but this he never does unless the culprit first consents to the infliction; after which the latter will frequently laugh or run races, or play a game, or do something else in the way of fun, to show how little he cares for the punishment.

At the mission they have a small mill, by which the Indians grind their own wheat. The mill is turned by hand, and will grind three bushels a day.

The missionaries say that these Indians are industrious and not lazy as compared to other Indians; that they are willing to work; but the land is so poor, and so little of it is susceptible of cultivation, that they cannot farm enough.

The mission farm, as already stated, contains about one hundred and sixty acres. This is kept up for the natives, as but a few acres would be amply sufficient for the missionaries. Each Indian who wishes it, is allowed a certain amount of land to cultivate for his own use, and is provided with tools and seeds. The farm is for the most part on a terrace raised some fifteen or twenty feet from the bottom of the river valley. The mould is rich and black, but very thin; beneath this is a bed of bluish clay, very retentive of moisture, and very barren. A small portion (about two acres) on the site of a former swamp, now cleared and drained, is of deeper rich black muck, and yields excellent crops. The land generally does not bear mnch cropping, and soon wears out. They cannot extend the farm higher on the mountain slope on account of the poverty of the land, and the abundance of springs. The large prairie of the valley bottom, below this terrace, is about twenty feet above the present level of the river. This, although good rich land, is rendered unfit for agricultural purposes by the annual overflow, which subsides so late in the season as not to allow any ploughing or other work to be done upon it before the middle of July, too late for almost any crop.

The missionaries have long wanted the natives to remove to the Cœur d'Alene valley, or to the Camash, or Horse Plains, where the land is better. They have offered to transport the things necessary,

and to build new houses, but the people are unwilling to go. They say, "This is our country; here are the graves of our forefathers; here we were born, here we wish to die; we do not want to leave our country, poor as it is."

Until farms are cleared and properly cultivated by these Indians, their wandering habits must necessarily continue. Their migrations do not generally extend over a tract of country of more than one hundred miles square. Their journeys are performed with horses and canoes. Many individuals of the nation prefer to use canoes entirely; these are made of the inner or thin bark of the white pine, spread over red cedar hoops, and sowed with spruce roots, in the manner of the birch canoes of the Chippewa and other eastern Indians. The white pine bark is a very good substitute for birch, but has the disadvantage of being more brittle in cold weather. These canoes are also shaped somewhat differently, not being turned up at the ends like those of the Chippewas.

Just above Lake Pend d'Oreille, Clark's river divides into three streams, which again unite, thus forming two or three large islands. One of these streams is wide, shallow, and swift; here the Indians annually construct a fence which reaches across the stream, and guides the fish into a weir or rack, where they are caught in great numbers. To the natives this is a place of great resort. To Lake Rothman, long celebrated for the superior quality and the vast number of its beaver, they go to catch the latter animal, and to hunt deer; to other places they go to hunt deer alone; others to cut flag and rushes for mats, and still again to others to hunt bear.

The old method of cooking fish in bowls of wicker or basket-work, heating the water by hot stones, is still occasionally practised. Although the operation is not very cleanly, it is still very rapid, and the fish thus cooked have an excellent flavor.

In summer the Indians live principally on fish, which they catch not only by weirs or fish-traps, but by the hook and line, and by spearing. They also collect camash and bitter roots, and a berry called in some of the eastern States the sugar berry, or sugar pear. These they dry separately, and also in cakes with moss, for winter use. This food affords nourishment nearly sufficient to sustain life.

In the autumn, in addition to hunting venison and bear, they dry meat and fish for winter use. When the severe cold weather has fairly set in the whole band moves to some noted venison hunting-ground, where during the heavy snows the deer cannot escape, and are readily pursued and killed with clubs. They hunt over the whole section so thoroughly as to exterminate these animals in that locality, leaving none to breed. In this way they have destroyed the deer entirely in all but two or three places. To each of these they will proceed during the coming, and one or two subsequent seasons; the deer will then all be destroyed, leaving the inhabitants no dependence unless by that time they shall have sufficient land under cultivation to support them; otherwise there will be a great deal of suffering among the people.

Last winter they killed eight hundred deer. These were but just sufficient for their wants.

The Indians say that in old times there were very few deer; latterly they became much more plentiful. About six years ago there was a very severe winter, and a very heavy fall of snow. The Indians wantonly slaughtered many thousand of these animals, most of which were so poor as almost to be reduced to skin and bone, and, for the most part, unfit for food. The same winter many deer died from cold and starvation. As the deer are easily killed during a heavy fall of snow, the Indians are in the habit of praying for the latter as a great blessing.

Before reaching the mission of St. Ignatius Dr. Suckley found four lodges of the Pend d'Oreilles about half a mile above the outlet of Lake Deboey. These lodges were all built after the fashion of the Sioux lodge, with the single difference that they were covered with mats of reeds, instead of skins. These mats are made of rushes laid parallel, and fastened together at their ends. For convenience in travelling, the mats are rolled into cylindrical bundles, and are thus easily carried in canoes. Dr. Suckley's provisions being out, he concluded to lodge all night with All-ol-stargh, the head of the encampment. The other lodges were principally occupied by his children and grandchildren. Shortly after our entrance, says Dr. Suckley, All-ol-stargh rung a little bell; directly the lodge was filled with the inhabitants of the camp, men, women, and children, who immediately got on their knees, and repeated, or rather chanted, a long prayer in their own language. The repetition of a few pious sentences, an invocation, and a hymn, closed the exercises. In these the squaws took as active a part as the men. The promptness, fervency, and earnestness, all showed, was pleasing to contemplate. The participation of the squaws in the exercises, and the apparent footing of equality between them and the men, so much unlike their condition in other savage tribes, appear remarkable. The only food which these Indians were able to furnish to Dr. Suckley's party was a piece of tallow and dried camash and berries. The camash-root forms an important article of food when other supplies fail. The following description of the camash-root, and of the manner of preparing it, is given by the Oregon missionary, Father De Smet:

"It is a small white vapid onion when removed from the earth, but becomes black and sweet when prepared for food. The women arm themselves with long crooked sticks to go in search of the camash. After having procured a certain quantity of these roots by dint of long and painful labor, they make an excavation in the earth from twelve to fifteen inches deep, and of proportional diameter, to contain the roots. They cover the bottom with a closely cemented pavement, which they make red-hot. After having carefully withdrawn all the coals, they cover the stones with grass or wet hay; then place a layer of camash, another of wet hay, a third of bark overlaid with mould, whereon is kept a glowing fire for fifty, sixty, and sometimes seventy hours. The camash thus acquires a consistency equal to that of the jujube. It is sometimes made into loaves of various dimensions. It is excellent, especially when boiled with meat. If kept dry, it can be preserved a long time."

The heroic character and good faith of the Pend d'Oreille Indians

are most signally exhibited by the following pathetic incident, which occurred in November last, referred to by Lieutenant Mullan, and reported by Mr. Doty in these words:

"On the 1st of November six Pend d'Oreille Indians came to this post, and delivered up all the horses that were stolen. It appears that they were taken by two young Pend d'Oreilles and run to the Pend d'Oreille camp, then hunting beyond the Muscle Shell, under the command of a chief of that nation, 'Alexander.' The horses were recognised by the stamps as belonging to the whites, and the young men confessed having stolen them at this post. A council was held, and it was determined that it was a great sin to steal horses from white men who were friendly to them; that the wishes of the 'Great Soldier Chief,' who had been at St. Mary's, were known to them, and they had promised compliance with them; that stealing these horses would give the Pend d'Oreilles the name of liars and triflers; that they had always borne a good name, and were ashamed to have mean things said of them now; therefore the horses must be taken back by the great chief and five principal men of the tribe. Accordingly, they came boldly to the fort and delivered up the horses, without asking any reward, but, on the contrary, expressing much sorrow and shame that they had been taken.

"Thus the six Indians proved themselves not only honest but brave in the highest degree, coming, as they did, five days and nights into an enemy's country, simply to do an act of justice to strangers. They remained here two days, and on departing were accompanied by Mr. Clarke and myself fifteen or twenty miles on their journey."

THE CŒUR D'ALENES.

The Cœur d'Alene Indians are under-estimated by all the authorities. They have some seventy lodges, and number about five hundred inhabitants. They are much indebted to the good fathers for making considerable progress in agriculture. They have abandoned polygamy, have been taught the rudiments of Christianity, and are greatly improved in their morals and in the comforts of life. It is indeed extraordinary what the fathers have done at the Cœur d'Alene mission. It is on the Cœur d'Alene river, about thirty miles from the base of the mountains, and some ten miles above the Cœur d'Alene lake.

They have a splendid church nearly finished by the labors of the fathers, laymen and Indians; a large barn; a horse-mill for flour; a small range of buildings for the accommodation of the priests and laymen; a store-room; a milk or dairy-room; a cook-room, and good arrangements for their pigs and cattle. They are putting up a new range of quarters, and the Indians have some twelve comfortable log-cabins. The church was designed by the superior of the mission, Pere Avilé, a man of skill as an architect, and undoubtedly, judging from his well-thumbed books, of various accomplishments. Pere Gazzoli showed me his several designs for the altar, all of them characterized by good taste and harmony of proportion. The church, as a specimen of architecture, would do credit to any one, and has been faithfully sketched

by our artist, Mr. Stanley. The massive timbers supporting the altar were from larch trees five feet in diameter, and were raised to their place by the Indians, with the aid simply of a pulley and a rope.

They have a large cultivated field of some two hundred acres, and a prairie of from two to three thousand acres. They own a hundred pigs, eight yokes of oxen, twenty cows, and a liberal proportion of horses, mules, and young animals.

The Indians have learned to plough, sow, till the soil generally, milk cows, (with both hands,) and do all the duties incident to a farm. They are some of them expert wood-cutters; and I saw at work, getting in the harvest, some thirty or forty Indians. They are thinking of cutting out a good trail to the St. Mary's valley, over the Cœur d'Alene mountains, (on the route passed over by me.) They need agricultural implements and seeds.

The country generally, on both sides of the Cœur d'Alene river and lake, is rolling and beautiful. It is interspersed with many small prairies, all affording excellent grazing, and most of them adapted to crops. The rolling country could be easily cleared, and would yield excellent wheat and vegetables. I have no question that all the country from the Falls of the Cœur d'Alene to some distance above the mission, and thence to near Clark's fork, a region of three or four thousand square miles, is adapted to grazing and culture. A small portion will be overflowed by the melting of the mountain snows, and another portion will be occupied by mountain spurs or isolated peaks, capable simply of furnishing timber and fuel.

The fathers state that a better site for the mission is furnished by a river flowing from the southeast into the western end of the Cœur d'Alene lake, and called by them St. Joseph's river. It is said to be larger than the Cœur d'Alene river, to have many prairies along its banks, and the country generally to abound in wood, grass and water.

On the return of the Indians from the field above spoken of, I talked to them in these words:

"I am glad to see you, and to find that you are under such good direction. I have come four times as far as you go to hunt the buffalo, and have come with directions from the Great Father to see you, to talk with you, and to do all I can for your welfare. I see cultivated fields, a church, houses, cattle, and the fruits of the soil—the works of your own hands. The Great Father will be delighted to hear this, and will certainly assist you. Go on; and every family will have a house and a patch of ground, and every one will be well clothed. I have had talks with the Blackfeet, who promise to make peace with all the Indian tribes. Listen to the Good Father and to the good brothers who labor for your good."

THE NEZ PERCES, CAYUSE, AND PELOUSE.

The Nez Perces, or La-ap-tin, lie to the south of the Selish, or Flatheads, on both sides of the Kooskooskie and north fork of the Snake river. Their country, like that of the Wallah-Wallahs, extends into both Oregon and Washington Territories. They are among the most numerous of all these tribes, amounting, according

to the census of 1851, to 1,880 souls. Since 1851 there has probably been less decrease than among some of the other tribes. They are much intermarried with the Wallah-Wallahs, and also with the Cayuse. They have no chief of note at present living, Tow-wattie-or, the young chief, having recently died.

The Nez Perces were met on the plains, between the Muscle Shell and Yellowstone, by Lieutenant Mullan, by myself at the St. Mary's village, by myself on the Cœur d'Alene trail, and by Lieutenant Donaldson on their way to the plains of the Missouri, by Mr. Tinkham on his return from Fort Benton, in November, and again by him, in their own country, on the Kooskooskie river, in December. They are on excellent terms with the Flatheads, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, and other Indians of the Territory, travel and hunt with them, and are more or less intermarried with them.

On the 3d of December Lieutenant Mullan met a portion of the Nez Perces' camp passing the valley of the Bitter Root river. They had with them many animals, most of them loaded with heavy bales of dried meat and furs, as the camp was returning from the buffalo-hunt east of the Rocky mountains. The first met by Lieutenant Mullan were old men and women, who, with a great number of children, formed the vanguard of the camp. He says: "I must say, that I have never seen a more miserable-looking set of creatures. Some were blind, some decrepit, some had seen four score and some five score years. Dried up and withered creatures formed the top pack of animals already loaded with two bales of dried meat. We met them on the dividing ridge, and the exultations of meeting with the white man in such a place were loud and frequent. From every small band we met would be heard "tinctons," "tinctons"—"friends," "friends."

On the same day Lieutenant Mullan met twelve or fifteen more lodges of the Nez Perces. He says they were anxious and curious to know our business. During the night we were visited by numbers of them, who sat up talking around our camp till near midnight. They told us they were just returning with their families from the buffalo-hunt; that they had with them, on their hunt, about eighty lodges; and that they were on their way to the main valley of the Bitter Root river, where they intended to pass the winter. They were very glad to see us, and on leaving the next morning they assembled to bid us good-bye. They had with them several hundred horses, who trod down the road, making an excellent path for Lieutenant Mullan's party.

The country belonging to the Cayuse is to the south of and between the Nez Perces and Wallah-Wallahs, extending from the Des Chutes, or Wanwanwi, to the eastern side of the Blue mountains. It is almost entirely in Oregon, a small part only, on the Upper Wallah-Wallah river, lying within Washington Territory. The tribe, though still dreaded by their neighbors, on account of their courage and warlike spirit, is but a small one, numbering, according to the census of 1851, only 126. Of these, individuals of the pure blood are few, the majority being intermixed with the Nez Perces and the Wallah-

Wallahs, particularly with the former, to such a degree that their own language has fallen into disuse.

This tribe destroyed Dr. Whitman's mission in 1847. Their head chief, the Fire Crows, has generally absented himself from his people, as, although not concerned in the murder, he became notorious for the abduction of one of the women.

Mr. Stanley relates the following of Shu-ma-hie-cu, or Painted Shirt, one of the chief Cayuse braves, and one of the active murderers of the mission family:

"After the massacre this man was the one who took a wife from the captive females—a young and beautiful girl of fourteen. In order to gain her quiet submission to his wishes, he threatened to take the life of her mother and younger sisters. Thus in the power of savages, in a new and wild country remote from civilization and all hope of restoration, she yielded herself to one whose hands were yet red with the blood of an elder brother.

"During the negotiations for these captives (by chief factor Ogden) and subsequent to their delivery, this man spoke with much feeling of his attachment to his white wife, and urged that she should still live with him. He said he was a great warrior, possessed many horses and cattle, and would give them all to her; or if she did not like to reside with his people, he would forsake his people and make the country of her friends, the pale-faces, his home."

Lieut. Saxton, who proceeded with a party from the Pacific coast to Fort Owen for the purpose of furnishing supplies for the exploration, in his report to me gives some interesting notices of the Nez Perces, Cayuse, and Pelouse Indians. He says:

"Near our camp, on July 25th, we were met by a delegation of Cayuse braves sent by the chief of the Nez Perces to ascertain our object in passing through their country. They had been told that we were coming to make war upon them, and take away their horses. We answered them that such was not our object; that we had been sent by the Great Chief of us all, at Washington, on a mission of peace to all the Indian tribes on both sides of the mountains, and asked them to invite their chief to come to our camp, and smoke the pipe of peace with us."

"In the evening the old chief came and smoked the pipe of peace with us, promised to be always friendly, and said he was glad that our 'hearts were good.' The Nez Perces are a rich and powerful tribe, and own a great many horses. They cross the mountains yearly, to hunt buffalo on the plains of the Missouri. They have a much shorter route to St. Mary's village, but it is too mountainous for us to take."

In his journal of the date of August 1st, he says:

"Soon after our arrival we were visited by a delegation of fifty Pelouse and Nez Perces warriors, who came in full costume, and with great formality, to hold a grand 'war talk.' They seated themselves in a circle, the head chief in the centre, and the braves and warriors, according to rank, on either side. A few paces in the rear of the circle stood six Indians, dressed in very fantastic style, whom I supposed to be medicine-men.

"After completing their arrangements they sent me word that they wished 'to talk.' I answered that we were all then too much tired, but that after we had eaten and slept, we should be in a better condition to hold a council. They waited patiently until we were ready; then, after shaking hands all round, the chief lighted his medicine-pipe, and, smoking a few whiffs himself, passed it to each member of the council in the direction of the sun. The medicine-pipe is a sacred pledge of friendship among all the northwestern tribes."

"After the ceremony the chief inquired what was our object in passing through his country with so many animals, and such a quantity of merchandise? In reply, I informed him that I had been sent by my Great Chief through their country to visit the Blackfeet lodges across the Rocky mountains; that I was going thither; that I expected to meet there the chief of all the country, between the mountains and the Pacific ocean; and that I wanted them to be ready with their men and canoes to help us in crossing the river, to bring in all our horses that had strayed, and to be in readiness, when Gov. Stevens should arrive, to give him any aid he should require. I told them that my Great Chief at Washington was their friend, and would protect them. He had sent them presents in token of his regard; and in addition to these, they would be well paid for any services they rendered us.

"A fine young Indian, who was present, made an eloquent speech to the others. He told them that long ago his father was chief of the tribe, and owned all this country. They were then far more numerous, rich, and powerful, than now. His father extended the hand of friendship to the first white man who was seen in that country, and they must follow his example.

"A consultation was then held among themselves; and when it was finished the old chief informed me that my 'talk was good,' and that at any hour I should appoint, his men and canoes should be ready to take our baggage across the river. I gave them a few presents of tobacco, beads, &c. A specimen of our skill in rapid firing with Sharp's and Colt's rifles astonished them greatly, and created additional respect for our prowess; a favorable impression for a small party like ours, surrounded by bands of Indians.

"As our guide Antoine gave the war-whoop at daylight, fourteen canoes, manned by as many stout Indians, left the opposite shore and came across for our baggage. By ten o'clock they had transported all our men and baggage across this swift and rocky stream. * * * I then distributed the presents sent by the department, with which they were much pleased."

THE SPOKANES.

The Spo-kih-nish or Spokanes, lie south of the Schroo-yel-pi, and chiefly upon or near the Spokane river. The name applied by the whites to a number of small bands, is that given by the Cœur d'Alene to the one living at the forks. They are also called Sin-ko-man, by the Koo-ton-ies. These bands are eight in number: the Sin-slih-hoo-ish, on the great plain above the crossings of the Cœur d'Alene river;

the Sin-too-too-lish, on the river above the forks; the Sma-hoo-men-a-ish (Spo-keh-nish) at the forks; the Skai-schil-t'nish, at the old Chem-a-kane mission; the Ske-cher-a-mouse, above them on the Colville trail; the Schee-et-st-ish, the Sin-poil-schne, and Sin-spee-lish, on the Columbia river; the last named band is nearly extinct. The Sin-poil-schne (N'-poch-le, or Sans Puelles) have always been included among the O-kin-a-kanes, though, as well as the Sin-spee-lish below them, they are claimed by the Spokanes. The three bands on the Columbia all speak a different language from the rest.

I had an excellent opportunity to ascertain the numbers and general condition of the tribe, having passed in person nearly through their whole country, and those absent at the hunt, or going thither, having been met by me and my several parties. I estimated their numbers at six hundred. Many of them were likewise seen by Capt. McClellan, and I quote from Mr. Gibbs's report as follows:

"The men are generally spare, even when young, and soon become withered.

"Their principal chief is Spokane Garry, whose name was bestowed upon him by Gov. Sir George Simpson, by whom he was sent, when about twelve years old, to the Red river for education, where he spent five years. Garry is now about forty-two years of age, is very intelligent, and speaks English fluently. He bears an excellent character, and is what he claims to be, and what few are among these tribes, a chief. Of petty chiefs there are, besides, an abundance, each band having two or three. Garry himself accompanied us to the forks of the Spokane, where his band usually reside. A few lodges, chiefly of old men and women, were there at the time. His own, in neatness and comfort, was far beyond any we had seen. His family were dressed in the costume of the whites, which in fact now prevails over their own.

"Many of the Spokanes, besides their intercourse with the fort, visit the American settlements, where they earn money by occasional work, most of which is spent in clothing, blankets, &c. The chief offered us the hospitality of his house with much cordiality, a cup of tea or coffee, and bread.

"The 'Spokane house,' which is a land-mark upon all the maps of this country, was an old Hudson's Bay fort, situated at his village, but has long since been destroyed.

"This tribe claim as their territory the country commencing on the large plain at the head of the Llawn-teh-us, the stream entering the Columbia at Fort Colville, thence down the Spokane to the Columbia, down the Columbia half way to Fort Okanagan, and up the Spokane and Cœur d'Alene to some point between the falls and the lake on the latter. There is in this direction a question of boundary between them and the Cœur d'Alene, which appears to be as complicated as some of those between more civilized nations. No resort to arms has, however, occurred, and the territory continues under joint occupation. An additional source of coolness between them arises from a difference in religion; the Spokanes being Protestants, or of the "American religion," and the Cœur d'Alene Catholics. The latter taunt the former as heretics, whose faith is worthless."

Garry narrated to me the evils arising from this state of feeling, with a forbearance and Christian spirit of toleration which would have honored any one. This tribe have at present no missionary among them, but they seem to have been consistent to what they learned under the tuition of Messrs. Walker and Eels, of the Chem-a-kain mission. The country of the Spokanes is well suited to the pursuits of the Indians.

The high plain which extends from the Spokane river to Lewis's fork of the Columbia, and which belongs chiefly to them and the Nez Perces, though bleak and exposed to violent winds, affords grazing for their stock, and an abundance of the roots used by themselves for food, while the river supplies them with salmon.

They obtain buffalo-hides for their lodges, and skins of the elk, carraboo, and deer, for their own clothing, in their semi-annual hunts to the eastward.

Of the larger game there is but little in their own country. The buffalo, it would seem, in former times penetrated, at least occasionally, thus far to the westward, though now they never come through the northern passes. An old Iroquois hunter at Fort Colville, who has been some forty-eight years in the company's service, stated that the last bull was killed some twenty-five years ago in the Grand Cordee.

Spokane Garry described to me a singular superstition of these Indians respecting a lake known as Chesh-Chesh-She-Lux-um, east of the chain of lakes known as De Smet's lakes, between the Snake and Spokane rivers. The lake never freezes, and is surrounded by high, precipitous rocks, so that it is impossible to descend to the water. The Indians believe that the lake is inhabited by all kinds of game—elk, deer, and particularly the buffalo, although none of the latter animals are now found in the country. They say they have distinctly seen them beneath the transparent waters. The origin of this superstition may be accounted for by the following incident which was related to me by the Indians. There is a certain spot on the Pend d'Oreille lake which the Indians never pass in their canoes, fearing that the Great Spirit would raise a commotion in the waters and cause them to be swallowed up by the waves. Two Indian hunters had killed a deer near this spot, and in dragging it home on the ice were compelled to pass this dreaded point, or make a long circuit. One Indian, in spite of the entreaties of the other, declared his intention to pass the point. Approaching it, he found a precipitous cliff of rocks, and beneath them he thought he beheld in the open water before him strange figures of men and animals. Looking up, he saw similar figures painted on the face of the rocks. These were reflected upon the glassy ice. These figures were painted in bright colors, and had been made by a people unknown to the present Indians.

PELOUSES.

The Pelouse number 100 lodges, and about 500 people, and are in three bands: one at the mouth of the Pelouse river of 40 lodges, under Que-lap-tip, head chief, and Slow-yatts-se, second chief; the

second band, of 12 lodges, under So-ei, on the north bank of Snake river, thirty miles below the mouth of the Pelouse; and the third band at the mouth of Snake river, of 50 lodges, under Til-ka-icks.

THE WALLA-WALLA NATION.

Under this term are embraced a number of bands living usually on the south side of the Columbia, and on the Snake river, to a little east of the Pelouse; as also the Klik-a-tats and Ya-ka-mas, north of the former. The first may be, for the present purpose, classed together as the Walla-Walla tribe. The greater part of their country, it will be seen, lies in the adjoining Territory of Oregon. The number of these bands was, in 1851, as stated by Dr. Anson Dart, the superintendent of Indian affairs, 1,093; a part of whom, however, belonged to the Upper Chinooks. The whole number is since much diminished by the small-pox. The present population is probably reduced to six hundred, of whom the majority are in Oregon Territory.

The head chief of the Walla-Wallas is Pu-pu-mux-mux, or the Yellow Serpent, an old man who generally makes his residence near Fort Walla-Walla. This tribe has been notorious as thieves since their first intercourse with the whites. They, as well as their neighbors, the Nez Perces, own large bands of horses, which roam at large over the hills south of the Columbia, and their principal wealth consists in them. There is no wood in their country, and they depend upon the drift brought down by the stream for their fuel. Their very canoes are purchased from the Spokanes. They move about a great deal; generally camping in winter on the north side of the river. Their fisheries at the Dalles and the falls, ten miles above, are the finest on the river. The parties of my exploration passed through the Walla-Walla country on its return route. I had much personal intercourse with the Walla-Walla chief.

Some interesting incidents are related of the chief Pu-pu-mux-mux, who is not only a chief of influence but of substance, owning a thousand horses and cattle, and, as is said, several thousand dollars in gold. The mission of Dr. Whitman, afterwards so unhappily destroyed, was at Walepta, on the Walla-walla river. The Cayuse Indians were suffering severely from the ravages of the small-pox. A half-breed who had been in Dr. Whitman's family, declared to them that he overheard Dr. Whitman talking with his wife, and rejoicing that the small-pox would soon exterminate the Indians, when they could have all their possessions. The ignorant and superstitious Indians regarding Dr. Whitman as the cause of all their calamities, determined to destroy him and his family, and effected their purpose. Before carrying out their design, they urged Pu-pu-mux-mux to join them, but he indignantly refused. Afterwards the Cayuse Indians reproached the Walla-walla chief for his cowardice, and said he was afraid of the whites. No! says Pu-Pu-mux-mux, I am not afraid of the whites, nor am I afraid of the Cayuses. Determined to make good his assertion, Pu-pu-mux-mux went, with three lodges only, to the verge of his domain, near the Cayuse country, and pitching his camp, remained for one month, daring the Cayuse to attack him. Fortunately for the peace of the country he was not disturbed.

The following incident is related, by Mr. Stanley, of Pu-pu-mux-mux:

"In the year 1841 the eldest and favorite son, of twenty-two years, had some difficulty with one of the clerks of the Hudson's Bay Company, which terminated in a hand-to-hand fight. The young chief coming off second best, carried with the tale of his inglorious exploit a pair of black eyes to his father's lodge. The chief's dignity was insulted, and the son's honor lost, unless the officer in charge of the fort, Mr. Archibald Mc Kinley, should have the offender punished.

"The old chief, at the head of one hundred armed warriors, went into the fort, and demanded the person of the clerk for punishment. Mr. Mc Kinley not having heard of the difficulty, was taken quite by surprise, and after instituting inquiries, he found nothing to censure in the conduct of the young man. This decision having been made known to the old chief, resulted in an animated discussion of the case. The Indians were not to be appeased, and some of the warriors attempted to seize the clerk; but being a powerful and athletic man, he defended himself until Mr. Mc Kinley gave him a pistol, reserving two for himself, and charging him not to fire until he should give the word. The crisis was now at hand; the war-cry was sounded, and the savages had raised their weapons to spill the white man's blood. Mr. Mc Kinley rushed into an adjoining room, and seizing a keg of powder, placed it in the centre of the floor, stood over it with flint and steel raised, and exclaimed that they were all brave men, and would die together. The result was the immediate flight of all the Indians save the old chief and his son.

"As soon as the warriors had gained the outer walls of the fort, the gates were closed against them; while they, halting at a respectful distance, were in momentary expectation of seeing the fort blown to atoms.

"Mr. Mc Kinley then quietly seated himself with the old chief and his son, and amicably arranged the difficulty."

At the crossing of Snake river, at the mouth of the Pelouse, the several parties of the exploration met with an interesting relic. The chief of that band, Wattai-wattai-how-lis, exhibited with great pride the medal presented to his father, Ke-pow-han, by Captains Lewis and Clarke. It is of silver, double and hollow, having on the obverse a medallion bust with the legend, "Thomas Jefferson, President U. S. A., 1801;" and on the reverse, the clasped hands, pipe and battle-axe crossed, with the legend, "Peace and Friendship."

For information relative to the tribes hereafter described, I have drawn almost wholly from the excellent report of Mr. Gibbs, made to Capt. Mc Clellan. The matters relative to the Indians on the sound were collected under my supervision during a tour which I made in January for that special purpose. In this tour I was accompanied by Mr. Gibbs, who by my direction embodied the information obtained in his general report to Capt. Mc Clellan.

The tribes of the Klik-a-tats and Yakamas inhabit properly the valleys lying between Mounts St. Helens and Adams; but they have spread over districts belonging to other tribes, and a band of them is

now located as far south as the Umpqua. Their nomadic habits render a census very difficult, though there number is not large. Dr. Dart stated them at 492, since when there has been certainly a great decrease. The number of the two principal bands, as obtained during the summer, was at Chequoss 138, and at the Kamas plain 84. These must have constituted the chief part, as it was the season of berries when they congregated there. Including all others within the Territory, the total does not probably exceed 300. In this, however, are not reckoned the "Tai-kie-a-pain," a band said to live apart in the country lying on the western side of the mountains, between the heads of Cathlapootl and Cowlitz, and which probably did not enter into the former estimate. But little is known of them, and their numbers are undoubtedly small. The head chief of the Klik-a-tats is a very old man, named Towetoks. He evidently possesses but little influence, his people paying much more respect to his wealthier neighbors, Kamai-ya-kan-skloo and the other chiefs of the Yakamas.

The Klik-a-tats and Yakamas, in all essential peculiarities of character, are identical, and their intercourse is constant; but the former, though a mountain tribe, are much more unsettled in their habits than their brethren. This fact is probably due, in the first place, to their having been driven from their homes many years ago by the Cayuses, with whom they were at war. They thus become acquainted with other parts of the country, as well as with the advantages to be derived from trade. It was not, however, until about 1839 that they crossed the Columbia, when they overran the Willamette valley, attracted by the game with which it abounded, and which they destroyed in defiance of the weak and indolent Callapooyas. They still boast that they taught the latter to ride and hunt. They manifest a peculiar aptitude for trading, and have become to the neighboring tribes what the Yankees were to the once western States, the travelling retailers of notions, purchasing from the whites feathers, beads, cloth, and other articles prized by Indians, and exchanging them for horses, which, in turn, they sell in the settlements. Their country supplies them with an abundance of food. The lower prairies afford kamas, and the mountains a great variety of berries in profusion. The business of gathering these falls, of course, on the women, who go out in small parties, attended by a boy or old man, as camp-keepers, collect and dry the berries, or bring into the general camp what is wanted for present food. Such of them as bear keeping, they store for winter use, and also for trade, exchanging them for fish, smoked clams, and the roots which their own territory does not furnish.

Of game there is but little left. The deer and elk are almost exterminated throughout the country, the deep snows of winter driving them to the valleys, where the Indians, with their usual improvidence, have slaughtered them without mercy. The mountain goat, and the big horn, or sheep, are both said to have formerly existed here; but since the introduction of fire-arms, have retired far into the recesses of the cascades. The black bear alone is still found, though but rarely. The salmon furnishes to these, as to most other tribes of the Pacific, their greatest staple of food. Their neighborhood to the fisheries of the Cascades and the Dalles provides them for the summer,

while, after the subsidence of the Columbia, later shoals ascend the small rivers, and in the autumn an inferior kind forces its way into the brooks, and even the shallow pools which form in the prairies.

Very few attempt any cultivation of the soil, though their lower prairies would admit of it. I was informed, however, that the next season many of them intended to build houses there and plant potatoes.

Their usual residence during the summer is around Chequoss, one of the most elevated points on Captain McClellan's trail from Fort Vancouver across the Cascades, where we met them at the beginning of August. They were at this time feasting on strawberries and the mountain whortleberry, which covered the hills around, though, during the night, the ice formed on the ponds to the thickness of half an inch. Towards the end of the month they descend to the Yakotl, Chalacha and Tahk prairies, where they are met by the Yakamas, who assemble with them for the purpose of gathering a later species of berry and of racing horses. The racing season is the grand annual occasion of these tribes. A horse of proved reputation is a source of wealth or of ruin to his owner. On his speed he stakes his whole stud, his household goods, clothes, and finally his wives, and a single heat doubles his fortune or sends him forth an improvident adventurer. The interest, however, is not confined to the individual directly concerned; the tribe share it with him, and a common pile of goods of motley description, apportioned according to their ideas of value, is put up by either party, to be divided among the backers of the winner. The Klik-a-tats themselves are not as rich in horses as those living on the plains, their country generally affording but little pasturage, and the snows compelling them to winter their stock at a distance from their usual abodes. The horse is to them what the canoe is to the Indians of the river and coast. They ride with skill, reckless of all obstacles, and with little mercy to their beasts, the right hand swinging the whip at every bound. Some of the horses are of fine form and action, but they are generally injured by too early use, and sore backs are universal.

Indiscriminate trading has greatly deteriorated what must have been originally a good stock, and the prevalence of white and gray in their colors is a great objection. Wall-eyes, and white noses and hoofs, are more than common among them. They are almost always vicious or lazy, and usually combine both qualities. In their capacity for a continued endurance they are overrated. A good American horse is as much superior to them in this as in speed, but they are hardy and capable of shifting with but little food. Nothing is known of the period of their first introduction. They were abundant when the country was discovered. It is probable that the Sho-sho-nees, or Snakes, a branch of the Comanches, first introduced them from the South, and that the breed has since been crossed by others from Canada. The best are those belonging to the Cayuses and Nez Perces. The demand for horses consequent upon the settlement of the country has rendered the tribes possessing them really wealthy. Their price varies from $40 to $100, but they have some which they will not dispose of at much higher rates. A few of the chiefs have great numbers, and one, it is said, has offered four hundred, a by no means con-

temptible dowry, to any respectable white man who will marry his daughter. The Indians ride with a hair rope knotted around the under jaw for a bridle. The men use a stuffed pad, with wooden stirrups. The women sit astride in a saddle made with a very high pommel and cantle, and in travelling carry their infants either dangling by the cradle-strap to the former, or slung in a blanket over their shoulders, while children of a little larger growth sit perched upon the pack-animals, and hold on as best they may. The horses are trained to stand for hours with merely a lariat thrown loosely around their necks, the end trailing upon the ground. With the whites they are at first as shy as are American horses or mules with Indians, but they suffer handling from the squaws and children with perfect contentment, and hang around the huts like dogs. When camping near them, the horses were often found an intolerable nuisance from their incessant whinnying during the night. Whenever the mosquitoes were abundant they posted themselves in the smoke of the fires. It is the business of the squaws in travelling to pack the animals, the men contenting themselves with catching them up; and they pile on the most heterogeneous assortment of luggage with a skill that would immortalize a professional packer. In breaking horses the Indians usually blind them before mounting, often tying down their ears in addition. A strap or cord is then passed around the body of the animal, loose enough to admit the knees of the rider. Much time is spent in soothing and quieting the beast, as the Indian has plenty of it upon his hands. When everything is ready he vaults to his back, always from the off-side, slips his knees under the girth and tightens it, withdraws the muffle, and sits prepared for a series of stiff-legged plunges ending in a charge. If the horse throws himself—for throw his rider he cannot—the quick straightening of the leg releases the knee, and he is prepared for the emergency. In describing the household gods of the Indian, his dogs are not to be forgotten.

They vary considerably in form with the different tribes, but always preserve the same general character. Quarrelsome and cowardly, inveterate thieves, suspicious and inquisitive, they are constantly engaged in fights among themselves, or in prowling around the lodge for food. The approach of a stranger is heralded by short, sharp yelps, succeeded by a general scamper. They all bear the same mysterious resemblance to the cayote—the sharp muzzle, the erect ears, and stiffly circling tail. Notwithstanding their worthlessness, they seem to have a strong attachment to their owners, and an Indian camp would be a novelty without its pack of curs. Very few characteristic features remain among these people. Their long intercourse with the Hudson's Bay Company, and, of late years, with the American, has obliterated what peculiarities they may have had; nor is there any essential difference in their habits or manners from those of the Indians adjoining them. They use, for the most part, the arms and utensils of the whites, and the gun has superseded the bow. The pails and baskets constructed from the bark of the cedar, saddles, and fishing apparatus, are the principal articles of domestic manufacture; and even of such things it is almost as common to find the imported substitutes. In regard to moral character, they are much

superior to the river Indians; not that perfect virtue is by any means to be expected, but they are more strict in respect to their women, particularly the married ones, and they are far less thievish. Their mode of disposing of their dead, like that of their kindred tribes, is in the ground, but without any attempt at coffins, the body merely wrapped in its clothing. Just before Captain McClellan's arrival at Chequoss, a man had died of the small-pox, and those who had buried him were purifying themselves. During the three days occupied in this, they absented themselves from camp, alternately using the sweat-house and plunging into cold water. The house, which was a small, oven-shaped affair, was heated with stones. The mourning is performed by the women, who live apart for a few days, and afterwards bathe and purify themselves. They have the common objection to mentioning the names of the dead, as well as their own. The practice of medicine, as elsewhere, consists in incantations, and is attended with the usual hazards—the life of the practitioner answering for want of success, or a refusal to attend where properly feed. Besides these mummeries, however, they use certain plants as medicines, among which are both emetics and cathartics. The patriarchal institutions of slavery and polygamy are yet retained among them; the number of wives being limited only by the wealth of the husband, for with them it is the *woman* who is sold.

A curious custom exists, exhibiting their savage ideas of equity, as opposed to the common-law maxim of *caveat emptor*. If a wife dies within a short period after marriage, the bereaved husband may reclaim the consideration from the father; so, also, with slaves and horses.

No systematic attempt has, it is believed, been made to convert the Klikatats to Christianity, although many individuals have come in contact with missionaries of some denomination. Several of these, at Chequoss, have had instruction from the Rev. Jason Lee, and others formerly at the Dalles.

The old chief, Towetoks, preserved a paper on which some one had made a sort of calendar, or record of the days of the week. He expressed great anxiety lest, as it was nearly worn out, he should be unable to distinguish the Sundays, and requested Mr. Gibbs to prepare him a new one. He added that he was in great fear of death, and constantly "talked to the Chief above." As will readily be imagined, the remarkable features of this mountain scenery, and the neighborhood of the Great Snow Peaks, Mount St. Helens, and Mount Adams, give a color to the legends of the Klikatats. They, in common with other Oregon tribes, seem to have had no distinct religious ideas previous to those introduced by the whites, nor any conception of a Supreme Being. Their mythology consists of vague and incoherent tales, in most of which Talapus, or the prairie-wolf, figures as a supernatural power. Besides him, there are other agents, among whom a race denominated the "Elip Tilicum," from two jargon words signifying "first people," or "people before," figure prominently. Though trifling in themselves, yet, as a specimen of what may be considered the unwritten literature of the Indians, they may not be uninteresting, the more especially as the belief in the existence

of those giants seems to be of universal currency throughout Oregon. The following are among them:

In descending the valley from Chequoss, there occurs beneath a field of lava a vaulted passage, some miles in length, through which a stream flows in the rainy season, and the roof of which has fallen in here and there. Concerning this, they relate that, a very long time ago, before there were any Indians, there lived in this country a man and wife of gigantic stature. The man became tired of his partner, and took to himself a *mouse*, which thereupon became a woman. When the first wife knew of this, she was, very naturally, enraged, and threatened to kill him. This coming to the man's knowledge, he hid himself and his mouse-wife in a place higher up the mountain, where there is a small lake having no visible outlet. The first woman, finding that they had escaped her, and suspecting that they were hidden under ground, commenced digging, and tore up this passage. At last she came beneath where they stood, and, looking up through a hole, saw them laughing at her. With great difficulty, and after sliding back two or three times, she succeeded in reaching them, when the man, now much alarmed, begged her not to kill him, but to allow him to return to their home, and live with her as of old. She finally consented to kill only the mouse-wife, which she did, and it is her blood which has colored the stones at the lake. After a time, the man asked her why she had wished to kill the other woman. She answered, because they had brought her to shame, and that she had a mind to kill him, too; which she finally did, and since when she had lived alone in the mountain.

Another story about the same place, is to the effect that it was made by a former people called the Seaim, a name corresponding with the jargon word for grizzly bear. The mouse story seems to be interwoven with the Klikatat mythology; for, besides the name of this place, Hool-hool-ilse, (from hool-hool, a mouse,) one of the names of their country, is Hoolhoolpam, or the mouse-land. This is given to it by the Yakamas. Both versions, as well as many other of their tales, refer to their Indian pre-Adamites, the Elip Tilicum, to whom, and the Salapus, as many wonders are attributed as among Christians to Satan.

Concerning the Talapus, this story is related by the Klikatats in connexion with a favorite valley—the Tahk prairie. This was formerly the bed of a lake, the remains of which now appear in a marshy pond of some extent. The wolf, when the prairie was made, promised that it should be rich in their favorite roots—the Kamaás and the Wappatoo—and likewise that the salmon should come there in abundance. But the Indians, forgetful of their obligations to him, showed no gratitude, and when they came there spent their time in horse-racing and gambling, instead of fishing and the business of life. Wherefore the wolf took away the salmon and placed two stones upon the prairie, beyond which they should not pass.

Alas! for the perverseness of man; notwithstanding the punishment, the Klikatats and their friends run horses and gamble there to this day.

There is also, in contrast with the gigantic case above mentioned, a

story of one of diminutive size, but a span high, who lived near the foot of St. Helens, and whose foot-prints the Indians have seen where they held their nocturnal dances. Since the eruption of 1842, it may be mentioned they have not ventured to ascend Mount St. Helens. They have also tales connected with certain of the constellations, many of which are named. The Great Bear, for instance, is called "Spilyek," or the wolf. The Yakamas occupy the country drained by the river of that name. They are divided into two principal bands, each made up of a number of villages and very closely connected; the one owning the country on the Nahchess and lower Yakama; the other upon the Wenass and main branch above the forks. Over the first there are three chiefs, Kamaiyakan and his brothers Skloo and Shawawai: over the latter, Se-he-yas and Owhai. Of all these Kamaiyakam possesses the greatest influence, none of the others undertaking any matter of importance without consulting him. Skloo is accused of being tyrannical and overbearing with his weaker neighbors, and Shawawai of being indolent and wanting in force. Kamaiyakan is in turn much under the influence of the missionaries, with whom he lives altogether. The others are both intelligent, and bear very good characters. All of them appear to be well disposed and friendly towards the whites, whose superiority they have sense enough to understand. Most of what has been said of Klikatats is applicable also to the Yakamas, though, from the nature of their country, some difference in their modes of life is of course observable. Their name, it may be remembered, is not an appellation of their own. It is said to be the word signifying a black bear in the Walla-Walla dialect. West of the mountains, both at Vancouver and at Puget's sound, they also are generally called Klikatats. Like the last, they live in rude huts covered with mats, the distance of their winter habitations from timber rendering the construction of houses inconvenient—a reason, however, which does not exist with the others. They raise potatoes, a few melons and squashes, together with a little barley and Indian corn. The latter is of the eight-rowed variety, and what was seen of it very small and stunted, the ears not being over five inches long. The potatoes were generally very fine and of several varieties, of which were noticed the lady-finger, mercer, and blue-nose.

Their gardens were for the most part situated in the little valleys running up towards the mountains, and near enough to the streams to receive moisture during the early summer. They were rudely fenced around to exclude animals. This invaluable addition to their means of subsistence, it should be said, they, in common with many other tribes, owe to the Hudson's Bay Company. The country around the northern or main branch of the Yakama is frequently called by them Pschwan-wappam, or the stony ground, and the Indians living there sometimes assume the name to themselves. Besides the fisheries at the Dalles, the Yakamas have others in their river, up which the salmon move without interruption far into the mountain. On the main fork, in particular, they penetrate to Lake Kitchelus, at the very foot of the dividing ridge. In addition to the different kinds of salmon proper, they have also the salmon-trout; two varieties of the

speckled trout, the red and black-spotted, both of them growing to a large size; and some other species of fresh-water fish.

The salmon they take in weirs and cast-nets. The weirs are constructed with considerable skill upon horizontal spars, and supported by tripods of strong poles erected at short distances apart; two of the legs fronting up stream, and one supporting them below. There are several of these weirs on the main river, fifty or sixty yards in length.

The cast-nets are managed by two men in a canoe; one of whom extends it with a pole, and the other manages the rope. Their canoes are of very rude workmanship compared with those belonging to tribes of more aquatic habits, being simply logs hollowed out and sloped up at the ends, without form or finish.

Another article of food obtained from the rivers is the unio or fresh-water muscle, of which there are several varieties. Deep beds of their shells are found near sites of their villages on the river.

Of game, the Yakama country is as destitute as that of the Klikatats; so much so, that two deer-skins will purchase a horse. The sage-fowl and sharp-tailed grouse are abundant. The chiefs possess a considerable number of cattle, which in the summer find good bunch-grass on the hills. In winter they are driven to great straits, for they are compelled, when the snow lies in the valleys, to browse upon the tops of the wild sage or artemisia. In horses they are well off, though not rich as compared with adjoining tribes. A portion of the Yakamas, more particularly those living on the main river, in hunters' language, "go to buffalo," joining the Flatheads in their hunts; but these expeditions are probably far more rare than formerly, when, with greater numbers, they and their allies carried war against the Blackfeet beyond the mountains. With the tribes on Puget's sound they communicate continually during the summer by the Nachess and main Yakama passes, taking horses for sale to Nesqually, and purchasing "hai-qua," dried clams, and other savage merchandise, on their return.

The Yakamas have, like the Klikatats, during the past year suffered severely from the small-pox; one village at the Dalles, in particular, the wish-ram of evil notoriety in Mr. Irving's "Astoria," having been depopulated.

Individuals among them profess to have some remedy for the disease. Father Pandozy, one of the missionaries among them, informed Mr. Gibbs that he believed it to be the root of a species of iris. He had once tasted it, and it acted as a violent emetic. The Spokanes have also another and different specific. It is known to but few persons, having been gradually forgotten since the former visitation. Recently, when it broke out in one of the Spokane villages, and an old woman who was blind described it to her daughter, and directed her to proceed towards Kam-ai-ya-kan's, and that if she encountered none in her way, to get from him some of that which he used. The girl, however, did find the herb, and returned with it. The mother prepared the medicine, and the small-pox was stayed, but not until it had nearly destroyed the village. Captain McClellan was not successful in obtaining specimens of the plant, but Father Pandozy kindly promised to save some when opportunity offered. In

regard to this disease, the greatest scourge of the red man, it has passed through this region more than once, and was probably the first severe blow which fell upon the Oregon tribes.

Its appearance seems to have been before any direct intercourse took place with the whites, and it may have found its way northward from California.

Captains Lewis and Clarke conjectured from the relations of the Indians, and the apparent age of individuals marked with it, that it had prevailed about thirty years before their arrival. It also spread with great virulence in 1843. From the other and no less sure destroyer of the coast tribes, the venereal, the Yakámas, and generally the Indians east of the mountains, are as yet exempt. Spirituous liquors have never been introduced into their country, at least beyond the neighborhood of the Dalles.

That a population very considerably more numerous than the existing one formerly occupied this region, there can be no doubt. The estimates of Lewis and Clarke gave a sum of 3,240 for the bands on the Klikatat and Yakamas rivers, without including those upon the Columbia, which amounted to 3,000 in addition. The whole course of the Yakama is lined with the vestiges of former villages, now vacant. A very interesting subject of inquiry has been pursued by Mr. Schoolcraft, in his endeavor to follow the earth-works of the Ohio and Mississippi valley into the region west of the Rocky mountains. A careful inquiry among the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the most intelligent free-trappers of Oregon, had satisfied Mr. Gibbs that none such existed in the country. During an examination of the Lower Yakama, however, the old Indian guide who accompanied him pointed out, on the left bank, a work which may possibly be considered as belonging to the same system, although being, so far as is known, a solitary one, it is somewhat questionable. The work consists of two concentric circles of earth about three feet high, with a ditch between. Within are about twenty cellars, situated without apparent design, except economy of room. They are some thirty feet across, and three feet deep, and the whole circle eighty yards in diameter. Captain McClellan's party had no time to examine it more particularly, and no tools to excavate. The ground was overgrown with artemisia bushes, but, except the form of the work, there was nothing to attract particular attention, or lead to the belief that it was the remains of any other than a Yakama village. Their guide, however, who was a great authority on such matters, declared that it was made very long ago, by men of whom his people knew nothing. He added that there was no other like it. It is well posted for defence in Indian warfare, being on the edge of a terrace about fifteen feet high, a short distance from the river, and flanked on either side by a gulley. Outside of the circle, but quite near it, are other cellars unenclosed, and in no way differing from the remains of villages frequently met with there. The Indians also pointed out, near by, a low hill or spur, which in form might be supposed to resemble an inverted canoe, and which he had said was a ship. It deserves investigation at least whether any relation can be

traced between the authors of this and of the mounds in Sacramento valley, yet occupied by existing tribes.

In this connexion may also be mentioned a couple of modern fortifications, erected by the Yakamas upon the Sunkive fork. They are situated between two small branches upon the summits of a narrow ridge some two hundred yards long, and thirty feet in height, and are about twenty-five yards apart. The first is a square with rounded corners, formed by an earthen embankment capped with stones; the interstices between which served for loop-holes, and without any ditch. It is about thirty feet on the sides, and the wall three feet high. The other is built of adobes, in the form of a rectangle, twenty by thirty-four feet, the walls three feet high, and twelve to eighteen inches thick, with loop-holes six feet apart. Both are commanded within rifle-shot by neighboring hills. They were erected in 1847 by Skloo, as a defence against the Cayuse. We did not hear whether they were successfully maintained, accounts varying greatly in this respect. In the same neighborhood Captain McClellan's party noticed small piles of stones raised by the Indians on the edges of the basaltic walls which enclose these valleys, but were informed that they had no purpose; they were put up through idleness. Similar piles are, however, sometimes erected to mark the fork of a trail. At points on these walls there were also many graves, generally made in regular form, covered with loose stones to protect them from the cayotes, and marked by poles decorated with tin cups, powder-horns, and articles of dress. During the summer the Indians for the most part live in the small valleys lying well into the foot of the mountains. These are, however, uninhabitable during the winter, and they move further down, or to more sheltered situations. The mission which, in summer, is maintained in the A-tá-nam valley, is transferred into that of the main river. There are two priests attached to this mission belonging to the order of the Oblats, fathers Pandozy and d'Harbomey. The stations are small log buildings, divided into a chapel and lodging-room, with a corral for horses, and a spot of enclosed garden ground adjoining the one at A-tá-nam. The fathers say that they found the Yakamas not very teachable, and that they had accomplished little except as peace-makers; the Indians were lazy, and cultivated the ground with but little regularity, some years not planting at all. They did not believe that a resident farmer would be of use. The Indians, however, say, and justly, that they have no tools, and but little inducements to labor, their country affording other subsistence, and the toil of planting with their own rude implements not being compensated by the result. With proper encouragement and assistance in breaking up the ground, they would doubtless do more. It is probably an object with the missionaries to discourage secular residents, who might divide their own influence over the natives.

The courteous attention of these gentlemen to the officers of Captain McClellan's party requires acknowledgment. They furnished all the information in their power respecting the country, secured good guides to the parties, and acted as interpreters with the Indians. Father Pandozy, in particular, is familiarly acquainted with the Ya-

kama tongue. Kamaiyatkan is the only one of the three brothers who has adopted even the forms of Catholicism, and he refuses to be baptized, because he would be compelled to put away his surplus wives, of whom he has several. Skloo and Spawawai are unchanged heathens.

On leaving the Klikatat country Captain McClellan had made a small present to the chief Towetoks, and distributed some tobacco among the men. It was not, however, considered necessary to enter into a formal talk with that tribe, the object of his visit, and some other points, being casually explained to them. With the Yakamas the case was different. Their country was to become a thoroughfare for the whites, and it was very important that a proper impression should be made, and a friendly understanding established. On leaving the mountains Captain McClellan's party first encountered Skloo, a tall, fine-looking, but very dark-skinned man, who came up to camp attended by Weenenah, a sub-chief living at the village of Skin, opposite the mouth of the Des Chutes river. They had already met with an amusing instance of Indian craft, in which Skloo proved to have been the operator. A small party of Indians had come on to Chequoss and stated that they had been told the expedition was out for the purpose of seizing the horses and cattle of the Yakamas, taking their country, and destroying them if they resisted; that Lieutenant Saxton's party had proceeded against the Spokanes for the same purpose, and that Kamaiyakan and Skloo were determined to oppose Captain McClellan's party. The report had created no uneasiness, except lest it should alarm the Indians, and prevent the necessary intercourse with them. Skloo being now questioned as to the author of the report, stated that it was a Frenchman, in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's train, who, on his way to Fort Colville, had preceded Lieutenant Saxton a few days. As the story had already caused some inconvenience in preventing the obtaining of guides, and as it was feared that more serious annoyance would result to Lieutenant Saxton's party, Captain McClellan forwarded a complaint on the subject to Governor Ogden, at Fort Van Couver. It subsequently appeared that the person referred to was a gentleman far above the suspicion of any such conduct, and that the whole was a fabrication got up by Skloo himself for the purpose of fishing out the object of the expedition. A short talk was held with him by Captain McClellan, explaining this to his entire content, and, in turn, he gave what information he possessed respecting the mountain trails. In justice to him, it should be said, the more especially as he has but few friends, that his manly deportment left a more favorable impression than did some who bore a far better character. A small present was given him on parting.

Kamaiykan they found at the mission, and he afterwards came over to the camp at Wenass for a formal visit. He is a large, gloomy-looking Indian, with a very long and strongly marked face; slovenly in dress, but said to be generous and honest. Captain McClellan explained to him the general nature of the American government as far as was necessary for him to understand, and the rank myself, who he said was coming with a party across the mountains, would hold in the

country. He expressed the hope that the good disposition which Kamaiyakan had shown towards the whites would be maintained. That if any injury was done by them to his people, they were not to seek revenge, but complain to the Governor, who would redress it; and that if any was suffered from the Indians, he would expect him to punish the offender. It was the intention of the whites to make a wagon road across the mountains, and many would undoubtedly pass through their country. Should they be in need, he wished Kamaiyakan to assist them. Their coming would be an advantage to his people, for they would buy their potatoes, and exchange cattle which had become tired by long travel for his, which were fat, giving him boot. In conclusion, he added that the great white chief had instructed him, when he met with friendly chiefs among the Indians, to give them a present as coming from him. A quantity of Indian goods were thereupon given him. Kamaiyakan made a suitable reply, in which he referred to a subject previously mentioned by Skloo—the negotiations of white men pretending to be chiefs, who were not, particularly in regard to the purchase of their lands. He had heard they would give a few presents, and then pretend they had purchased the land. Captain McClellan informed him who were the persons having the power to make these purchases, or to treat with them, with which he expressed himself satisfied.

At Kétetas, on the main Yakama, Captain McClellan's party were visited by Ow-hai, one of the two principal chiefs of the northern band of this tribe. His elder brother, Té-éh-yas, had gone to Puget's sound, and we did not see him. Ow-hai appears to be forty-five or fifty years of age, and has a very pleasant face, with a high but retreating forehead, of which he is somewhat vain. In speaking of Kamaiyakan, he remarked that he had a big head and thought much, adding, as he touched his own, "like myself." He remained with us during our stay, and afterwards accompanied the party as far as Pisquouse. In talk with him, the same information was communicated in substance as that given to Kamaiyakan. This band trades much more with the Sound than Kamaiyakan's, and is therefore better acquainted with the trails; the one which proved on examination the best, leading directly up the river from our camp. After the usual custom of seeking wives in adjoining tribes, they are much intermingled with the Snoqualmoo on the western side of the Cascades, as well as the Pisquouse to the northward. The latter, in fact, speak indifferently the Yakama and their own languages. We found the people here much better dressed than those below. The young men and women affected more of their native costume than the old. Ow-hai's two sons—both tall, handsome men—had their blankets and dress profusely ornamented; and the wife of one of them, a very pretty woman, wore a dress stiff with bead-work and porcupine quills. Ow-hai himself, on the other hand, appeared in a full American suit, and touched his hat by way of salutation, a compliment which he clearly expected to be noticed and returned.

He, like Kamaiyakan, has adopted some of the forms of Catholicism, and professes to pray habitually, but there seemed to be a shadow of hypocrisy in his devotion. He is, however, a man of very

considerable understanding and policy, and inclined to profit by the example of the whites. On striking the Columbia, after passing the mountains between the Yakama country and the Pisquouse, Ow-hai pointed out to the party one of the lions of the country, in the shape of two columns of sandstone standing together, but apart from the bluff, which was of similar material. These, he told us, were "Ahn-Cotti;" or, in the language of the fairy tales, "once upon a time," two women, of the race of "Elip Tilicum," who lived here and were very bad, being in the habit of killing those who passed by. The Indians begged the Great Spirit to destroy them; and he, granting their prayer, sent an enormous bird which picked out their brains, and then turned them into stone; in proof of which the narrator pointed out a hole in the top of one of the columns, from which a boulder had fallen, as the aperture broken by the bird in extracting his meal. A short distance beyond he turned a little off the trail to point out to them another curiosity. It was a perpendicular rock, on the face of which were carved sundry figures, most of them intended for men. They were slightly sunk into the sandstone, and colored, some black, others red, and traces of paint remained more or less distinctly on all of them. These, also, according to their report, were the work of an ancient race; but, from the soft nature of the rock, and the freshness of some of the paint, they were probably not of extreme antiquity. Nothing could, in this connexion, be ascertained from the Indians, whether they had any traditions of their own emigration from another country.

THE PISQUOUSE.

The country of the Pisquouse lies immediately north of that of the Yakamas, and Captain McClellan entered it next upon his route. Under this appellation are here included the Indians on the Columbia, between the Priests' and Ross's rapids, on the Pisquouse or Win-atsh-a-pam river, the En-te-at-keon, Che-laun lake, and the Mit-haw or Barrier river. The name of Pisquouse, however, properly refers to a single locality on the river, known to the Yakamas as Win-atsh-a-pam. The Pisquouse themselves, as has before been remarked, are so much intermarried with the Yakamas that they have almost lost their nationality. These bands were formerly all united under one principal chief, Stal-koo-sum, who is said to have been a man of great note among them. He was killed a few years since in a fight with the Blackfeet, since which there has been no head of the tribe. Stal-koo-sum's son, Quil-tan-ee-nok, or Louis, was an aspirant for his father's throne, and came over to Ketetas to recommend himself to Captain McClellan's patronage, under the tuition of Ow-hai, who seemed to be interested in his promotion. It was considered desirable to unite the scattered fragments of the empire under one head, if possible, and he was therefore engaged as a guide, the better to ascertain his character. It should be remarked that, though the chiefdom of the petty bands or villages seems to be hereditary, it does not always follow that one who has placed himself at the head of a tribe or confederacy transmits his power. Quil-tan-ee-nok had used great efforts to succeed in this

object of his ambition, having gone to the Sound, and even to the Willamette valley, to procure a paper from some agent recognising his rights, on the strength of which he might silence all cavillers. In this he had been hitherto unsuccessful, and he was doomed to further disappointment. On reaching the mouth of the Pisquouse, Capt. McClellan informed the Indians that it would be well for them to choose, in concert with their neighbors, a head chief who could represent them all, and who might talk for them with the chief of the whites; that, if they would agree among themselves upon a proper person, the Governor would give them a great writing signifying his consent. In the mean time some presents were distributed, that to Quil-tan-ee-nok being the largest, that he might have honor among his own people at least. When the election came off, however, he was beaten, and by a candidate whose name had never previously been mentioned. At this place, Captain McClellan's party were offered the entertainment of a horse race, and on promising a yard of red cloth as the prize of victory, a general enthusiasm seized upon the whole tribe. Horses were sought in every direction that would stand a chance of winning, and in a short time a dozen of the best came up to the starting-point. A goal was fixed on the plain at some distance, which they were to turn round and return; and, at a signal from the chief, they stripped—not the horses, but the riders doffing their blankets and other inconvenient articles, and appearing in costume of primitive simplicity. One rider wore a pair of moccasins, and another sported a shirt, while with a third a streak or two of red paint, judiciously dispersed, gave every requisite distinction. There was some very pretty running, and still better jockeying; but as the distance was unmeasured, and nobody took note of the time, no official report can be given. The winner, who rode a handsome gray gelding, carried off a prize that a few years before was worth as much as his horse.

The Okin-a-kanes comprise the bands lying on the river of that name, as far north as the foot of the great lake. They are six in number, viz: the Te-kunr-a-tum, at the mouth; Kone-konep, on the creek of that name; Kluck-hait-kwee, at the falls; Kin-a-kanes, near the forks; and Mil-a-ket-kun, on the west fork. With them may be also classed the N'pockle or Sans Puelles, on the Columbia river, though these are also claimed by the Spokanes. The two bands on the forks are more nearly connected with the Schwo-gel-pi than with the ones first named. The country of the Pisquouse and Okin-a-kanes may be described together and briefly. It is mountainous and sterile; the valleys narrow, and affording here and there spots susceptible of cultivation. For grazing it is as little adapted, and there is, in its whole extent, nothing to tempt encroachment upon its miserable owners.

During Captain McClellan's examination of the Methow river, six of the bands, belonging in part to each tribe, agreed upon Ke-kete-tum-nouse, or Pierre, an Indian from Kla-hum, the site of Astor's old fort, at the mouth of the Okin-a-kane, as their chief.

The occasion furnished an opportunity of making an actual count, which, for these six bands, gave a total of 274. The remainder would, according to his observations, raise the number of Indians south of the 49th degree, and between the Columbia and the Cascade mountains,

to 550, a larger one than was expected. As the small-pox was at its height, however, this is doubtless much diminished. During the whole route, he found the disease prevailing to a fearful extent.

Several villages had been nearly cut off, and he saw at some places the dead left unburied on the surface of the ground. These tribes have no cattle, and but comparatively few horses. They told him that formerly they had many, but that the company had purchased them for food, and they complained bitterly that the shirts and other articles given them in exchange were worn out, and nothing was left them but their new religion. At Fort Okinakane, Captain McClellan observed a mode of disposing of the dead differing from any noticed before. They were wrapped in their blankets, or other clothing, and bound upright to the trunk of a tree, at a sufficient distance from the ground to preserve them from wild animals. Notwithstanding the climate, none of these Indians have a better shelter than is furnished by their mats. They raise some potatoes, but their main resource is salmon. These, at the time of his visit, actually filled the streams. In the Okinakane, in particular, there were myriads, of a small species, which had assumed a uniform red color. They were depositing their spawn, and were in a condition eatable only by Indians, who were busily engaged in drying them. On leaving Fort Okinakane, the new chief accompanied the party to Fort Colville in the capacity of guide, assisted by two of his subjects, and the cavalcade was enlarged at the lake by the chief of the Saht-lil-kum, a religious personage, who sported the title of King George, and persecuted them nightly with family worship. They parted from the whole with the loss of much tobacco and few regrets. Fort Colville is the principal ground of the Schwo-yel-pi or Kettle Falls tribe, one of the largest of the Selish.

According to information received from Father Joset, of the Jesuit mission, they number from five to six hundred. At the time of their visit the greater part had gone to the buffalo hunt. They do not obtain many furs, the greater part of those taken at this post coming from the upper Columbia. The fishery at the Kettle Falls is one of the most important on the river, and the arrangements of the Indians in the shape of drying-scaffolds and store-houses are on a corresponding scale. They take the fish by suspending immense baskets upon poles beneath the traps, into which the salmon spring. We saw here for the first time the canoe used upon the upper waters of the Columbia. It is of birch bark, and of a form peculiar to these rivers, being larger on the bottom than on top. A canoe of thirty feet in length on the floor is open only about twenty-four feet, and gathered to a point about three feet long at each end. They are stretched on a light frame of split twigs, and are at once fast and buoyant.

The mission is situated on a high bluff above the falls, and consists of a small house for the priests and a chapel. Around these are a number of huts and storehouses belonging to the Indians, the latter raised from the ground on posts. Fathers Louis and Joset, of the order of Jesuits, are stationed here. Their visit admitted of but little opportunity of gathering further information concerning the Indians than what has already been published. The few who were

present were assembled by myself, and I addressed them. They have no head chief of note, and there were present on the occasion only Klé-káh-ka-hi, the chief at the falls, Kwilt-kwilt-louis, a sub-chief, and Eli-mihl-ka, the son of a former chief at this place. The last was highly spoken of by Mr. M'Donald, but did not seem to be in equal favor at the mission. They learned that but few of the original Schwo-yel-pi stock remained. They had gradually become extinct, and their places were filled by people from the adjoining bands. The small-pox had as yet made no great inroads on this band; its general course seemingly having been up the eastern side of the Columbia. One case had, however, occurred at the time of their arrival.

INDIAN TRIBES WEST OF THE CASCADES.

On the Columbia river, and at Shoalwater bay, are a few remnants of the once numerous Chinooks. Of these there were, properly speaking, two nations—the Upper and Lower Chinooks; the former extending from the Dalles nearly to the Cowlitz river; the latter from thence to the ocean. As these are better known from previous accounts than any others on the Pacific, it is unnecessary to dwell at length upon them. Besides the small party at the Cascades, already referred to, there are, of the upper nation, but five bands, living at different points on the Washington side of the river, and one at the mouth of Dog river, in Oregon. They number but about two hundred.

Of the Lower Chinooks there are six or seven settlements, most of which consist of single families. The one on Chinook track is the largest, and amounts to 66. Almost all these are, however, intermingled with the Chihales. One of their grounds, also, is upon the south side of the Columbia, opposite the mouth of the Cowlitz, and therefore in Oregon. The total number of this tribe is reduced to about one hundred and twenty. There are four persons who claim to be chiefs: Ske-ma-que, up at Wah-kià-kum; To-tili-cum, at Woody island; E-la-wah, at Chinook; and Toke, at Shoalwater bay. As this last named locality has only recently been much known, a rather more particular notice of it is not out of place. It was really the principal seat of the Chinooks proper, who resorted to the Columbia mostly for their salmon, while they dug their clams and procured their winter supplies on the bay. It formed, in fact, a perfect Indian paradise in its adaptation to canoe travel, and the abundance of scale and shell-fish which it furnished. The southern half of the bay belonged to them; the country on the Willapah river to the tribe of that name; and the upper end to the Chihalis. Trails now partially obliterated and overgrown, connect it with the Cowlitz, the Chihalis, and different points on the Columbia, with the people of which the inhabitants kept up a trade in dried fish and clams, purchasing, in return, kamas, wappatoo, and other foreign commodities. At present but few Indians remain here, the small-pox having nearly finished its work during the past year. In the winter and spring it spread with great virulence along the coast as far north as Cape Flattery. Some lodges upon the southern peninsula of Shoalwater bay

were left without a survivor, and the dead were found by the whites lying wrapped in their blankets as if asleep. Quite extensive cemeteries are scattered along the bay, the canoes in which the bodies of former generations were deposited having outlasted the race itself.

The Willopahs, or, as called by Captain Wilkes, Qual-i-ó-quas, may be considered as extinct, a few women only remaining, and these intermarried with the Chinooks and Chihalis.

Part of the Chihalis Indians still frequent the bay for fish, clams, and oysters, and, with the Chinooks living there, are employed by the whites in taking the latter for market. They bring their canoes along the coast; if the water be smooth, paddling outside the breakers; if rough, trailing them with great dexterity between the surf and the beach. They have some horses, and this beach is a favorite race-ground. The number of the tribe on Gray's harbor, and that part of the river from the Satsop down, is supposed to be one hundred and fifty. No settlements have been made on Gray's harbor, and only three claims taken up, but it is impossible to foresee at what moment population may thrust itself into any district, and another season may find this occupied throughout.

There are said to be several other bands inhabiting the northern branches of the Chihalis, the Whishkah, Wynoochee, &c., between whom and the whites there has been no intercourse whatever, and who have never been included in any estimate. For the present purpose they may, with sufficient probability, be reckoned at three hundred. The Indians of the Upper Chihalis will be considered in connexion with the Cowlitz.

Following up the coast there is another tribe upon the Kwinaith river, which runs into the Pacific some twenty-five miles above the Chihalis, its headwaters interlocking with the streams running into Hood's canal, and the inlets of Puget's sound. Little is known of them except that they speak a different language from the last. Still further north, and between the Kwinaith and the Makans or Cape Flattery Indians, are other tribes, whose names are still unknown, but who, by the vague rumors of those upon the sound, are both numerous and warlike. All these have been lately visited by the small-pox, with its customary desolating effects.

The Cowlitz likewise, a once numerous and powerful tribe, are now insignificant and fast disappearing. The few bands remaining are intermingled with those of the Upper Chihalis. According to the best estimates obtained, the two united are not over one hundred and sixty-five in number, and are scattered in seven parties between the mouth of the Cowlitz and the Satsop.

The Tai-tin-a-pam, a band of Klikatats already mentioned, living near the head of the Cowlitz, are probably about seventy-five in number; they are called by their eastern brethren wild or wood Indians.

Until very lately they have not ventured into the settlements, and have even avoided all intercourse with their own race. The river Indians attach to them all kinds of superstitious ideas, including that of stealing and eating children, and of travelling unseen.

Upon the estimates above stated the whole number of all Indians south of Puget's sound, and between the Cascades and the coast, would

amount to about eight hundred and fifty, in place of three thousand, the estimate of Captain Wilkes in 1841, a diminution of —— per cent. per annum.

In regard to all these tribes, scattered, as most of them are, in small bands at considerable distances apart, it seems hardly worth while to make arrangements, looking forward to permanence, or involving great expense. The case of the Chinooks and Cowlitz Indians in particular, seems desperate. They are all intemperate, and can get liquor when they choose. They are, besides, diseased beyond remedy, syphilis being, with them, hereditary as well as acquired.

The speedy extinction of the race seems rather to be hoped for than regretted, and they look forward to it themselves with a sort of indifference. The duty of the government, however, is not affected by their vices, for these they owe, in a great measure, to our own citizens. If it can do nothing else, it can at least aid in supporting them while they survive. They live almost altogether among the whites, or in their immediate neighborhood, taking and selling salmon, or doing occasional work, and for the rest letting out their women as prostitutes. No essential advantage would, it is feared, be obtained by removing them to any one location, for they would not long remain away from the old haunts, and probably the assignment of a few acres of ground for their villages and cemeteries, and the right of fishing at customary points, would effect all that could be done. Still, if they should manifest such a wish, the experiment might be tried of settling each tribe in one village at some place not yet occupied, and constituting it a reserve. This, except during the salmon season, might remove them somewhat further from temptation.

The tribes that inhabit the region bordering on Puget's sound and the Straits of Fuca, alone remain; and in speaking of them it will be most convenient to commence with the straits, and following up Hood's canal to the inlets at the head of the sound, thence return northward, by the eastern shore and the islands, to the boundary line of the British provinces.

The Makahs or Classetts inhabit the coast in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery, their country extending but a short distance up the straits, where it adjoins that of the Clallams. Their language is said to extend down the coast about half way to Gray's harbor. This tribe, which has been the most formidable to navigators of any in the American territories on the Pacific, numbered, it is believed, until very recently, five hundred and fifty. During the last year the small-pox found its way to their region, and, it is reported, reduced them to one hundred and fifty, their famous chief, Flattery Jack, being among the number who died. The Makahs resemble the northwestern Indians far more than their neighbors. They venture well out to sea in their canoes, and even attack and kill the whale, using for this, harpoons pointed with shell, and attached by a sinew-line to seal-skin floats. It is said that the year previous to the sickness they took 30,000 gallons of oil. This was purchased chiefly by vessels. They also take a number of the sea-otter, the skins of which are sold at Victoria, and raise a good many potatoes.

Among their articles of manufacture are blankets and capes made

of the inner bark of the cedar and edged with fur. Their houses are of considerable size, often fifty to a hundred feet in length, and strongly built. They sometimes place their dead in trees; at others, bury them. Their marriages are said to have some peculiar ceremonies, such as going through the performance of taking the whale, manning a canoe, and throwing the harpoon into the bride's house. The superior courage of the Makahs, as well as their treachery, will make them more difficult of management than most other tribes of this region. No whites are at present settled in their country; but as the occupation of the territory progresses, some pretty stringent measures will be probably required respecting them.

Next to the Makahs are the Clallams, or, as they call themselves, S'Klallam, the most formidable tribe now remaining. Their country stretches along the whole southern shore of the straits to between Port Discovery and Port Townsend; besides which, they have occupied the latter place properly belonging to the Chim-a-kum. They have eight villages, viz: commencing nearest the Makahs, Oke-ho, or Ocho, which is a sort of Alsatia or neutral ground for the runaways of both tribes; Pishtot, or Clallam bay; Elkwah, at the mouth of the river of that name; Tse-whit-zen, or False Dungeness; Yinnis, or Dungeness; Fort Queen, Squinbay, or Washington harbor; Squa-quehl, Port Discovery, and Kahtai; Port Townsend. Their numbers have been variously estimated, and, as usual, exaggerated; some persons rating them as high as fifteen hundred fighting men. An actual count of the three last, which were supposed to contain half the population, was made by their chiefs in January, and comprehending all who belonged to them, whether present or not, gave a population of only three hundred and seventy-five, all told. The total number will not probably exceed much eight hundred. That they have been more numerous is unquestionable, and one of the chiefs informed me that they once had one hundred and forty canoes, of eighteen to the larger, and fourteen to the smaller size; which, supposing the number of each kind to be equal, gives a total of two thousand two hundred and forty men.

One cause of the over-estimate so frequently made of Indians is their habit of moving about, gathering in bodies—one day at one place, and in another at the next—thus leaving the impression of great numbers in each. Many of the Clallams of Van Couver's island, too, visit the American side of the straits, and swell the apparent population. The total of all the tribes in this part of the Territory has, however, been placed rather under than over the mark, for many of them live altogether off the sound, and have not come in contact with the whites. The head chief of all the Clallams was Lack-ka-nam, or Lord Nelson, who is still living, but has abdicated in favor of his son S'Ilaiak, or King George, a very different person, by the way, from the chief of the same name east of the mountains. Most of the principal men of the tribe have received names either from the English or the "Bostons," and the genealogical tree of the royal family presents as miscellaneous an assemblage of characters as a masked ball in Carnival. Thus two of King George's brothers are the Duke of York and General Gaines. His cousin is Tom Benton, and his sons by Queen Victoria are General Jackson and Thomas Jefferson. The

Queen is daughter to the Duke of Clarence, and sister to Generals Scott and Taylor, as also to Mary Ella Coffin, the wife of John C. Calhoun. The Duke of York's wife is Jenny Lind, a brother of the Duke of Clarence is John Adams, and Calhoun's sons are James K. Polk, General Lane, and Patrick Henry. King George's sister is the dowager of the late Flattery Jack. All of them have papers certifying to these and various other items of information, which they exhibit with great satisfaction. They make shocking work, however, in the pronunciation of their names, the *r*'s and *f*'s being shibboleths which they cannot utter.

It is a melancholy fact that the Clallam representatives of these distinguished personages are generally as drunken and worthless a set of rascals as could be collected. The Clallam tribe has always had a bad character, which their intercourse with shipping, and the introduction of whiskey, has by no means improved.

The houses of the chiefs at Port Townsend, where they frequently gather, are of the better class, quite spacious, and tolerably clean. Two or three are not less than thirty feet long by sixteen or eighteen wide, built of heavy planks, supported on large posts and cross-beams, and lined with mats. The planks forming the roof run the whole length of the building, being guttered to carry off the water, and sloping slightly at one end. Low platforms are carried round the interior, on which are laid mats, serving for beds or seats. Piles of very neatly made baskets are stored away in corners, containing their provisions. There are from two to four fires in each house belonging to the head of the family, and such of his sons as live with him. They have abundance of salmon, shell-fish, and potatoes, and seem to be very well off. In fact, any of the tribes living on the sound must be worthless indeed not to find food in the inexhaustible supplies of fish, clams, and water-fowl, of which they have one or the other at all times.

They have a good deal of money among them, arising from the sale of potatoes and fish, letting out their women, and jobbing for the whites.

The Clallams, and in fact all the other Sound Indians, flatten their heads. Their canoes are of different models, the common ones being that known as the Chinook canoe, the most graceful of all, some of which are of large size and great beauty. They have, besides, one called the Queen Charlotte's Island canoe, which in a heavy sea is preferable to the first, as less liable to be boarded astern. The canoe used for duck-shooting is very pretty, and exceedingly well adapted to the purpose. It sits low on the water, and an Indian seated in it, and gliding noiselessly along beneath the shadows of the trees, or lying beside some projecting log, would need sharp eyes to detect him. Another and very large canoe of ruder shape and workmanship, being wide and shovel-nosed, is in use among all these tribes for the transportation of their property and baggage. Among their characteristic manufactures are blankets or robes made of dog's hair. They have a kind of cur with soft and long white hair, which they shear and mix with a little wool or the ravellings of old blankets. This is twisted by rolling on the knees into a cord or coarse yarn, and is then

woven on a frame. They use the down of water-fowl in the same way, mixing it with hair and forming a very thick and warm fabric.

The Clallams as well as the Makahs, and some other tribes, carry on a considerable trade with Van Couver's island, selling their skins, oil, &c., and bringing blankets in return. At present it is hardly worth while to check this traffic, even if it were possible; but when the white population increases it may become necessary as a revenue measure. In any treaties made with them it should enter as a stipulation that they should confine their trade to the American side. A part of the Clallams are permanently located on that island, and it is believed that their language is an extensive one. The Lummi, on the northern shore of Bellingham bay, are a branch of the same nation.

This tribe have, within the last year, been guilty of the murder of three Americans, as well as of several robberies: for the first, that of a man named Pettingill. One of the two perpetrators was secured by arresting the chief, and has been in custody some months at Steilacoom waiting his trial. The other case was the murder of Captain Jewell, master of the barque John Adams, and of his cook, and was unknown until recently, as it was supposed that Jewell had absconded. In both cases the parties had considerable sums in their possession, which fell into the hands of the Indians. On learning of the last affair, a requisition was made by me upon the officer commanding the military post at Steilacoom, and a party promptly despatched there to support the special agent in securing the criminals. Some severe lesson is required to reduce them to order, as their natural insolence has been increased by the weakness of the settlements near them, and by the facility with which they can procure liquor. The establishment of a military post at some point on the straits would be very desirable for the purpose of overawing them and their neighbors.

Above the Clallams are the Chin-a-kum, formerly one of the most powerful tribes of the sound; but which, a few years since, is said to have been nearly destroyed, at a blow, by an attack of the Snow-qualmoos. Their numbers had probably been much diminished by the wars in which they were constantly engaged. They now occupy some fifteen small lodges on Port Townsend bay, and number perhaps seventy in all. Lately the Clallams have taken possession of their country, and they are in a measure subject to them. Their language differs materially from either that of the Clallams or the Nisqually, and is not understood by any of their neighbors. In fact, they seem to have maintained it a State secret. To what family it will ultimately be referred cannot now be decided. Their territory seems to have embraced the shore from Port Townsend to Port Ludlow.

Still above the Chin-a-kum are the To-an-kooch, occupying the western shore of Hood's canal. They are a branch of the Nisqually nation; but their dialect differs greatly from those on the eastern side of the Sound. They amount to about two hundred and sixty-five. With them may be classed the Sko-ko-mish, upon the head of the canal, who probably number two hundred. Neither of them have had as much intercourse with the whites as most of the Sound tribes.

Upon Puget's sound, and the inlets communicating with it, are several small bands, the remnants of once larger tribes, formerly all,

it is believed, under one head chief. Of these the Squally-ah-mish, or Nisqually, is the most numerous, and deserves particular mention as having given its name to the general language. Their respective numbers will be given in the general statement.

To the north of this group another may be found of those inhabiting the shores of Admiralty inlet, from Pu-gal-lup river to Su-quamish Head, including Vashon's and Bainbridge's islands, Port Orccard, Elliott bay, and Dwamish river and Port Madison. Most of them are nominally under a chief named Se-at-tle, belonging to the Lu-qua-mish tribe, but residing principally with another, the Dwamish. This last is the one called on the charts of Puget's sound the No-wa-mish; and it should be mentioned that a very considerable difference exists in the spelling of almost all the names, arising from the fact that several letters of their alphabet are convertible, as D and N, B and M, Q and G. For instance, the band are indifferently termed N'wa-mish and Dwa-mish; another clan of the same tribe, Sama-mish, are also called Sa-ba-bish; and the name Suqua-mish is frequently changed into Lugua-mish. The Dwa-mish are the best known of this connexion from their neighborhood to the rising town named after their chief, Se-at-tle; and the whole generally bear this name, though they are by no means the most numerous. Their proper seat is the outlet of a large lake emptying into the Dwamish river, and not on the main branch. At that place they and some others have small patches of potato ground, amounting altogether to perhaps thirty acres, where it is stated they raised, during the last year, about three thousand bushels, or an average of one hundred bushels to the acre. Of these they sold a part, reserving the rest for their own consumption. Each head of a family plants his own; the quantity being regulated by the number of his women. Their potatoes are very fine, though they have used the same seed on the same ground for a succession of years.

The jealousies existing among all these petty bands, and their fear of one another, is everywhere noticeable in their establishing themselves near the whites. Wherever a settler's house is erected a nest of Indian rookeries is pretty sure to follow, if permitted; and, in case of temporary absence, they always beg storage for their valuables. The compliment is seldom returned, though it is often considered advantageous to have them in the neighborhood as spies on others. Some amusing traits of character occasionally develop themselves among the Indians, of which an instance happened with these. A saw-mill was erected during the last autumn upon the outlet of the lake, at a place where they are in the habit of taking salmon. The fishery was much improved by the dam; but what afforded the greatest satisfaction to them was its situation upon their property, and the superior importance thereby derived to themselves. They soon began to understand the machinery, and took every visiter through the building to explain its working, and boast of it as if it had been their own construction.

The southern end of Whitby's island and the country on and near the mouth of the Sin-a-ho-mish river belong to the Sin-a-ho-mish tribe. These number, including the bands connected with them, a

little over three hundred. Their chief is S'Hoot-soot, an old man who resides chiefly at Skagitshead. Above them, and upon the main branch of the river, is another band, not under the same rule, the Snoqual-moos, amounting to about two hundred souls. Their chief, Pat-ka-nam, has rather an evil celebrity among the whites, and two of his brothers have been hung for their misdeeds. This band are especially connected with the Yakamas, or, as they are called on the sound, Klikatats.

It requires notice in this place that, besides the tribes or bands inhabiting the shores and the lowest part of the rivers, there are on the headwaters of the latter, along the whole course of the Cascade mountains, another range of tribes generally independent of the former, who rarely descend from their recesses, but are intermediate in their habits between the coast and mountain tribes. Except the Taitinapam, however, they all belong to the general family upon whose borders they all live. Those in the neighborhood of the passes own a few horses, which subsist in the small prairies skirting the base of the mountains.

The tribes living upon the eastern shore possess also territory upon the islands, and their usual custom is to resort to them at the end of the salmon season; that is, about the middle of November. It is there that they find the greatest supply of shell-fish, which form a large part of their winter stock, and which they dry both for their own use and for sale to those of the interior. The summer and fall they spend on the main, where they get fish and put in their potatoes.

Below the Sin-a-ho-mish come the Sto-luck-qua-mish, (River People,) or, as their name is usually corrupted, Steila-qua-mish, whose country is on a stream bearing their name; and still north of them the Kik-i-al-lis. No opportunity has afforded itself for accurate inquiry into the numbers of either. The first are said by some to amount to two hundred, while the latter may perhaps be set down at seventy-five. The next tribe proceeding northward are the Skagits, who live on the main around the mouth of Skagit river, and own the central parts of Whitby's island, their principal ground being the neighborhood of Penn's Cove. They have lately diminished in numbers, and lost much of their influence since the death, a year or two since, of their chief, S'Neat-lum, or, as he was commonly called, Snake-lum. The tribe has been long at enmity with the Clallams, who have attempted to encroach upon their lands. The Skagits raise a considerable quantity of potatoes, and have, besides, a natural resource in their kamas, which grows abundantly on the prairies of Whitby's island. Both of these are now being greatly injured by the cattle and hogs of the settlers. The kamas, it is worth mentioning, improves very much by cultivation, and it is said to attain the size of a hen's egg on land that has been ploughed. Some are exceedingly fond of it. The Skagits are about three hundred all told, and there are other bands upon the headwaters of their river, amounting probably to as many more.

Below, the Skagits again occupying land on the main, upon the northern end of Whitby's island, Perry's island, and the canoe passage, are three more tribes—the Squi-na-mish, Swo-da-mish, and

Sin-a-ah-mish—probably 250 or 300 altogether; and, lastly, the Samish, on the small river of that name, and the southern part of Bellingham bay, estimated at one hundred and fifty. With these, according to the best information procurable during a rapid journey of inspection, the Nisqually nation terminates the next tribe to the north speaking a dialect of the Clallam. It is probable that that of the Samish is a hybrid between the two.

The Lummi, living on a river emptying into the northern part of Bellingham bay and on the peninsula, are variously estimated at from four to five hundred. Their chief is Sah-hop-kan. In general habits they resemble the Clallams.

Above the Lummi, on the main fork of the river, which is said to rise in and carry off the water from Mt. Baker, is still another considerable tribe called the Nook-sâhk; they seem to be allied with the Lummi and the Skagit, and, according to Indian account, speak a mixed language. They are supposed to be about equal in number to the Lummi.

The Shim-i-ah-moo inhabit the coast towards Frazer's river. Nothing seems to be known of them whatever. They are probably the most northern tribe on the American side of the line, the Kow-ait-chen lying principally, if not altogether, in British territory.

Concerning the tribes north of the Sina-ho-mish nothing but estimates, founded on the opinions of the two settlers in that district, could be gathered, the opportunity afforded by a hasty voyage through the sound being of course very limited. Steps have been taken to correct them. The general result, it is believed, will warrant the estimates furnished.

INDIAN POLICY.

Although my attention has been earnestly directed to the measures which should be adopted for ameliorating the condition of the Indians in Washington Territory, I do not propose here to enlarge upon this subject. As the duty will devolve upon myself to negotiate treaties with the Indians of the Territory, and in conjunction with another commissioner with the tribes of the Blackfoot nation, it would be obviously improper to commit myself to views which might need modification when deliberate consultations shall take place with the Indians in council. The great end to be looked to is the gradual civilization of the Indians, and their ultimate incorporation with the people of the Territory. The success of the missions among the Pend d'Oreille and Cour d'Alene Indians, and the high civilization, not to say refinement, of the Blackfeet women, who have been married to whites, shows how much may be hoped for.

It is obviously necessary that a few reservations of good lands should be set apart as permanent abodes for the tribes. These reservations should be large enough to give to each Indian a homestead, and land sufficient to pasture their animals, of which land they should have the exclusive occupation. The location and extent of these reservations should be adapted to the peculiar wants and habits of the different tribes. Farms should be attached to each reservation, under

the charge of a farmer competent fully to instruct the Indians in agriculture, and the use of tools. Such reservations are especially required in consequence of the operation of the donation act, in which, contrary to usage and natural right, the United States assumed to grant, absolutely, the lands of the Indians without previous purchase from them. It has followed that, as settlers poured in, the Indians have been thrust from their homes without any provision for their support.

In making the reservations it seems desirable to adopt the policy of uniting small bands under a single head. The Indians are never so disposed to mischief as when scattered, and therefore beyond control. When they are collected in large bands it is always in the power of the government to secure the influence of the chiefs, and through them to manage the people. Those who at present bear the name have not sufficient authority, and no proper opportunity should be lost in encouraging them in its extension.

The subject of the right of fisheries is one upon which legislation is demanded. It never could have been the intention of Congress that the Indians should be excluded from their ancient fisheries; but, as no condition to this effect was inserted in the donation act, the question has been raised whether persons taking claims, including such fisheries, do not possess the right of monopolizing them. It is therefore desirable that this question should be set at rest by law.

Another measure has been recommended which, under proper regulations, it is believed, would prove of essential benefit to the Indians, and of great convenience to the citizens. This is the establishment of a system of apprenticeship. Neither the Indians of the coast nor of the interior have any objection to service. Large numbers of Spokanes, Yakamas, &c., come down in the winter to Vancouver, Portland, and other towns, to seek employment, and their number is yearly increasing. They are, however, inconstant in their labor. If a measure could be adopted which would give permanency to the relation of master and servant, and at the same time protect the rights of the latter, the value of Indian labor would be greatly raised. The employment of Indians as farm-servants would be especially useful to them, as at the expiration of their term of service they would carry back with them a sufficient knowledge of agriculture to improve their condition at home.

I have thus briefly alluded to only a few of the questions which have occurred to me. I shall hereafter present at length to the department the views of Indian policy which may be suggested by consultations at the approaching councils, and by a more intimate knowledge of the tribes of the Territory. In conclusion, I would express the hope that the administration of Indian affairs in this new and interesting field may illustrate, not so much the power as the beneficence and paternal care of the government.

I submit, in connexion with this report, a map showing the territories of the several Indian tribes from the mouth of the Yellowstone to the Pacific, which as regards the several tribes of the Blackfeet nation, and those of the Territory of Washington, may be relied upon as a pretty close approximation.

In appendices A and B will be found a census of the Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington, west and east of the Cascades, respectively. This census includes the Nez Perces, Cayuses, Walla-Walla, and Dalles Indians, whose domain is both in Washington and Oregon, the majority of the Nez Perces being in Washington, and of the remaining tribes in Oregon.

In connexion with this census a view is given of previous censuses, for purposes of comparison. Of tribes west of the Cascades the censuses of Captain Wilkes and W. F. Tolmie are given; of those east of the Cascades, the censuses of Lewis and Clarke, Captain Wilkes, Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour, and Dr. Dart.

I estimate the whole number of Indians in Washington Territory as follows:

East of the Cascades..... 6,500
West of the Cascades..... 7,559

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

A.

Estimate of Indian tribes in Washington Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, by Gov. I. I. Stevens, January, 1854.

Names of tribes and bands.	Where located.	Men.	Women.	Total bands.	Total tribes.	Remarks.
Upper Chinooks, five bands, not including Cascade band.	Columbia river, above the Cowlitz.	.....	.....	.....	200	Estimate. The upper of these bands are mixed with the Klikatats; the lower with the Cowlitz.
Lower Chinooks—						
Chinook band.....	Columbia river, below the Cowlitz.	32	34	66	.....	One of these is intermarried with the Cowlitz; the rest with Chihalis.
Four others (estimate)	Shoalwater bay.....	.....	.....	50		
					116	
Chihalis.....	Gray's harbor, and Lower Chihalis river.	.....	.....	100	.....	Estimate.
Do.....	Northern Forks, Chihalis river.	.....	.....	200	.....	Do.
					300	
Cowlitz and Upper Chihalis.	On Cowlitz river, and the Chihalis, above the Satsop.	.....	.....	.....	165	The two have become altogether intermarried.
Tai-tin-a pam.....	Base of mountains on Cowlitz, &c.	.....	.....	.....	75	Estimate.
Quin-aitle, &c.....	Coast from Gray's harbor, northward.	.....	.....	.....	500	Do.
Makáhs.....	Cape Flattery and vicinity...	.....	.....	.....	150	Do.
S'Klallams.....	Straits of Fuca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kahtni.....	Port Townsend.....	67	88	155		
Ka-quaith.....	Port Discovery.....	24	26	50		
Stehl-lum.....	New Dungeness.....	79	91	170		
All others.....	False Dungeness, &c., westward.	.....	.....	475	.....	Estimated.
					850	

A—Continued.

Names of tribes and bands.	Where located.	Men.	Women.	Total bands.	Total tribes.	Remarks.
Chima-kum	Port Townsend	.....	.....	.....	70	
To-án-hooch	Hood's canal	123	109	265	.....	Some of the women omitted in the count; but estimated.
Sho-ko-mish	Hood's canal, upper end	.....	.....	200	.....	Sko-ko-mish estimated.
					465	
Quák-s'n-a-mish	Case's inlet, &c	19	21	40		
S'Hotle ma-mish	Carr's inlet, &c	14	13	27		
Sa-héh-wa-mish	Hammersly's inlet, &c	11	12	23		
Sa-wá mish	Totten's inlet, &c	2	1	3		
Squai-aitl	Eld's inlet, &c	22	23	45		
Stéh-cha-sá-mish	Budd's inlet, &c	.....	.....	20	.....	Estimate.
Noo-seh-chatl	South bay	.....	.....	12	.....	Do.
					170	
Squalli-ah-mish, 6 bands	Nisqually river and vicinity.	84	100	184		
Steila-coom-a-mish	Steilacoom creek and vicinity.	.....	.....	25		
					209	
Puyallup-a-mish	Mouth of Puyallup river, &c	.....	.....	50	.....	Estimate.
T'qua-qua-mish	Heads of ditto	.....	.....	50	.....	Do.
					100	
Su-qua-mish	Peninsula between Hood's canal and Admiralty inlet.	215	270	485		
S'Ho-má-mish	Vashon's island	16	15	33		
					518	
Dwa-mish	Lake Fork, Dwamish river	89	73	162		
Sa-ma-mish; S'ke-téhl-mish	Dwamish lake, &c	71	30	101		
Smel-ká-mish	Head of White river	.....	.....	8		
Skope-áh-mish	Head of Green river	.....	.....	50		
St-ká-mish	Main White river	.....	.....	30		
					351	
Sin-a-ho-mish	South end of Whitby's island, Sinahomish river.	161	138	350	.....	Part of the women omitted; but included in the total.
N'quutl-ma-mish; Sky-wha-mish; Sk-tah-le-jum	Upper branches, north side, Sinahomish river.	.....	.....	300	.....	Estimate.
Sno-qual-mook	South fork, Sinahomish river	.....	.....	195		
					845	
Sto-luch-wá-mish	Sto-luch-wá-mish river, &c.	.....	.....	200		
Kikiallis	Kik-i-allis river, and Whitby's island.	.....	.....	75		
					275	
Skagit	Skagit river, and Penn's cove	.....	.....	300	.....	Estimate.
N'qua-cha-mish; Sma-lèh-hu; Mis-kai-whu; Sa-ku-mé-hu	Branches of Skagit river	.....	.....	300	.....	Do.
					600	
Squi-ná-mish; Swo-dá-mish; Sin-a-ah-mish	North end Whitby's island, canoe passage, and Sinamish river.	.....	.....	.....	300	Estimate.
Samish	Samish river, and Bellingham bay.	.....	.....	.....	150	Do.
Nook-sáak	South fork, Lummi river	.....	.....	.....	450	Do.
Lummi	Lummi river, and peninsula.	.....	.....	.....	450	Do.
Shim-i-ah-moo	Between Lummi Point and Frazer's river.	.....	.....	.....	250	Do.
					7,559	

Census of various Indian tribes living on or near Puget's sound, N. W. America, taken by W. F. Tolmie in the autumn of 1844.

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Slaves.	Total population.	Horses.	Canoes.	Guns.	Remarks.
Stak-ta-mish	62	62	39	21	23	207	89	27	13	Between Olympia and Na-wau-kum river.
Squak-s'na-mish	33	44	28	26	4	135	5	17	7	
Se-heh-wa-mish	29	23	7	30	3	92	....	14	7	
Squalli-a-mish	138	162	75	66	30	471	190	92	48	
Pu-yal-lup-a-mish	69	81	37	33	7	207				
S'ho-ma-mish	34	22	34	28	7	118	....	34	14	
Su-qua-mish	158	102	113	97	64	525	5	160	93	
Sin-a ho-mish	102	100	61	59	....	322	....	61	28	
Sno-qual-mook	122	153	65	25	8	373	....	36	27	
Sina-ah-mish	78	37	47	22	11	195	....	36	8	
Nook-lum-mi	65	57	52	47	23	244	....	60	15	
						2,689				

Captain Wilkes's estimate, 1841.

Tribes and localities.	Population.
Chinooks	209
Pillar Rock, Oak Point, and Columbia river	300
Cowlitz	350
Chihalis and Puget's Sound	700
Nisqually	200
Port Orchard	150
Penn's Cove, Whitby's island. including the main land, (Scatchat tribe)	650
Birch bay	300
Clallams, at Port Discovery, New Dungeness, &c	350
Port Townsend	70
Hood's Canal, (Suquamish and Toanda tribe)	500
Total	3,779

B.—*Enumeration of the Indian tribes in Washington Territory east of the Cascades.*

ESTIMATE OF 1853, BY GOV. I. I. STEVENS.

Names of tribes, &c.	Lodges.	Population.
Flatheads	60	350
Cootenays and Flatbows	.....	400
Pend d'Oreilles of Upper Lake	40	280
Pend d'Oreilles of Lower Lake	60	420
Cœur d'Alenes	70	500
Spokanes	.....	600
Nez Perces	.....	1,700
Pelouses	100	500
Cayuses	.....	120
Walla-wallas	.....	300
Dalles Bands	.....	200
Cascades	.....	36
Klikatats	.....	300
Yakamas	.....	600
Pisquouse and Okinakanes	.....	550
Schwo-Yelpi, or Colville	.....	500
		7,356

Undoubtedly a large majority of the Nez Perces are in Washington Territory; but the major part of the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and the Dalles Indians, are in Oregon.

LEWIS AND CLARKE'S ESTIMATE, 1806–'7.

Names of tribes.	Corresponding names.	Population.
Wollah-wollah	Walla-walla	2,600
Wah-how-pum	John Day's river	1,000
E-ne-shur	Des Chutes river	1,200
Se-wat-palla	Pelouse	3,000
So-kulk	Priests' Rapids	3,000
Chan-wap-pan	Lower Yakama	400
Shal-lat-tos	do	200
Squam-a-cross	do	240
Skad-dals	do	400
Chim-nah-pan	Upper Yakama	2,000
Sha-la-la	Cascades; Upper Chinooks	1,000
E-che-loot	do	1,000
Chilluk-kit-e-quaw	Dalles	2,400
Smak-shop	do	200
Cut-sa-nim	Okin-a-kanes	2,400
He-high-e-nim-mo	Sans Puelles	1,500
Whe-el-po	Schwo-yel-pi	3,500
Lar-lie-lo	Spokanes	900
Sket-so-mish	Skit-mish	2,600
Mick-suck-seal-tom	Pend d'Oreilles	300
Ho-pil-po	Flatheads	600
Tush-epah	Kootamies	800
Chopemnish	Nez Perces	8,000
Wille-wah	Grande Ronde	1,000
Willet-pos	Wait-lat-pu	.....
	Total	42,200

CAPTAIN WILKES'S ESTIMATE, 1841.

Names of tribes.	Population.
Cascades	150
Dalles	250
Yakama	100
Okonegan	300
Colville and Spokane	450
Des Chutes, &c	300
Walla-walla	1,100
Total population	2,650

The above furnishes a very incorrect statement even of the tribes that are given, and some of the most important are omitted altogether. No conclusion can be drawn from it whatever. A more general one is contained in Captain Wilkes's pamphlet on Western America, as follows:

Kitunaha	400
Flatheads	3,000
Nez Perces	2,000
Walla-Wallas	2,200
Total	7,600

Which is also much less than the actual number at that time. Yet more incorrect is the estimate of Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour, R. N., published in Martin's "Hudson's Bay Territories, &c.," in 1849, though as regards this part of the Territory it is not so bad as the rest.

ESTIMATE OF LIEUTS. WARRE AND VAVASOUR.

Walla-wallas, Nez Perces, Snakes, &c	3,000
Colville and Spokane	450
Okonagan, several tribes	300
Kullas Palus, (Kah-lis-pelm,) several tribes	300
Kootoonais, several tribes	450
	4,500

DR. DART'S ESTIMATE, 1851.

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Walla-walla	52	40	38	130
Des Chutes	95	115	90	300
Dalles	129	206	147	482
Pelouse	60	62	59	181
ikatat	297	195	.....	492
ıkana, (estimate)	.....	.....	.....	1,000
ck Island	.....	.....	.....	300
konagan	.....	.....	.....	250
ılville	.....	.....	.....	320
n-hu-ma-nish, (Spokane)	.....	.....	.....	232
æur d'Alene	.....	.....	.....	200
ower Pend d'Oreilles	.....	.....	.....	520
pper Pend d'Oreilles	.....	.....	.....	480
ission	.....	.....	.....	210
ez Perces	698	1,182	.....	1,880
ayuse	38	48	40	126
* Total population	.....	.....	.....	7,103

* The Pisquouse and Koutaines are omitted, and the band of Upper Chinooks at the Dalles included with the Walla-wallas.

No. 87.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OREGON TERRITORY,
Dayton, September 11, 1854.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of affairs during the past year, in this superintendency.

With a few exceptions, the Indians remain in a condition differing little from that exhibited in my last report.

Much excitement has existed at various times among the settlers and miners in the southern and southwestern districts, of which former communications to some extent advised you. Outrages, in which whites and Indians, in turn, were the aggressors, have occurred, resulting in the death of a few of our citizens and many of the natives. These occurrences, especially the massacre of the Indians at Coquille and Chetco, caused serious apprehension of a general outbreak of hostilities in the Port Orford district. Frequent acts of violence during the winter, the sufferings of the Indians on the reserve from disease and want, the refusal of Tipsey and his band to come upon the reserve, and other causes, produced a state of affairs equally threatening in the Rogue River country.

I determined at the close of the rainy season to visit the scene of these disturbances; and also, if the condition of affairs permitted, carry into effect my plans of exploration, which I have heretofore announced. Accordingly, about the first of April I set out with a small party, and a few pack-animals, carrying, besides the necessary equipage of the expedition, some farming utensils, and supplies for

the tribes treated with in September, and a few presents for other Indians. I had, before leaving home, purchased and shipped to Port Orford a considerable quantity of Indian goods to await my arrival at that point.

On my route I visited several bands of the Umpquas. I found many of them wretched, sickly, and almost starving. Their habits being exceedingly improvident, and the winter unusually severe, they had been kept from perishing by the limited assistance afforded by a few humane settlers.

Through the operation of the law lately enacted, prohibiting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition to Indians, they can no longer procure game, rendered scarce and timid by the presence of the white man; and the cultivation of the soil, together with the grazing of large herds of domestic animals, has greatly diminished the subsistence derived from native roots and seeds.

They said, truly, that they were once numerous and powerful, but now few and weak; that they had always been friendly to the whites, and desired them to occupy their lands; that they wanted but a small spot on which they might live in quiet. Many of their number they said had been killed by the whites, in retaliation for wrongs committed by Indians of other tribes, but that they had never offered violence in return. That they should receive the means of subsistence for the few years they will exist, they claim to be but just, in return for lands once yielding them abundant supplies. A few presents were made them, and sub-agent Martin instructed (A) to secure them small tracts of land, on which I learn they are now cultivating potatoes, corn, peas, and other vegetables, giving promise that under the wise and fostering care of government they may become a domestic and agricultural people. The country of the Umpquas is bounded east by the Cascade mountains, west by the Umpqua mountains and the ocean, north by the Calipooia mountains, and south by Grave Creek and Rogue River mountains—an area of not less than 3,600 square miles, much of which is already settled by the whites. Of this tract, the Indian title is extinguished to 800 square miles by the treaty with the Cow Creek band.

Near the Grave Creek hills resides the feeble remnant of several bands, once numerous and warlike. Their constant aggressions and treacherous conduct has brought upon them the heavy hand of vengeance, both of the whites and Indians. They speak the Umpqua language, and, though so different in character, may be regarded as belonging to that tribe. I declined making them any presents, and told them to expect nothing until they should merit it by their *good conduct*.

I found the Indians of the Rogue River Valley excited and unsettled. The hostilities of last summer had prevented the storing of the usual quantities of food; the occupation of their best root-grounds by the whites greatly abridged that resource; their scanty supplies and the unusual severity of the winter had induced disease, and death had swept away nearly one-fifth of those residing on the reserve. Consternation and dismay prevailed; many had fled, and others were preparing to fly to the mountains for security.

Tipsey, the chief of the party visited by General Lane at the close of the war, who, with the consent of the Rogue Rivers, had agreed to remove with his band to the reserve, and had accordingly received a part of the goods distributed in pursuance of the treaty, now refused peremptorily to come in, and his people showed their hostility and malignant temper by the murder of an inoffensive settler, taking his arms and ammunition, and laying his body with that of his dog at his own door. The principal actor in this tragedy was Tipsey's son, who boasted of the deed to other Indians, and declared his determination to continue his atrocities, having already, with his party, stolen a number of horses, destroyed cattle, and robbed houses.

An ingenious plan was laid to combine the Indians in a hostile movement. This was to secretly kill Jim, a Rogue River chief, who had been very active in discovering and arresting Indians committing depredations on the whites, and controlled much the largest band in the tribe, and to fix the suspicion of his death on the whites, which would entirely destroy the confidence of the Indians in our professions, and unite them in seeking revenge. The plan was carried out so far as the murder of the chief. He was shot from a house in Jacksonville, occupied by whites, who were then from home. The perpetrator, a young Indian, instantly fled, but fortunately was seen leaving the house by the friends of the chief. Thus the perfidious scheme was frustrated. Such have been the efforts on the part of the unfriendly Indians to break the late treaty and plunge us back into war; and it is feared that white persons have not been wanting who, from revengeful or mercenary motives, have attempted to effect the same object.

Prior to my arrival, agent Culver, accompanied by Captain Smith and a command of thirty soldiers, had scoured the country occupied by the bands of Limpey, John, Elijah, and Tipsey, and succeeded in inducing Elijah's band to start for the reserve; but near Jacksonville they nearly all dispersed and fled to the mountains. A few families remaining with the chief, encamped among the miners. On arriving at the fort, I proceeded with Mr. Culver to Elijah's camp, and after a talk, messengers were despatched to collect the fugitives, and the families present put on their march to the reserve, where a few days afterwards the chief was joined by his entire band.

Lieutenant Bradford, with forty dragoons, was sent in pursuit of Tipsey, to bring him and his murderous band, if possible, to justice. I accompanied the command for five days without success, when, called by other duties, I returned to Fort Lane, leaving the detachment still in pursuit. I may here say that Tipsey, after repeated acts of robbery, and the murder of a white man on the Siskiou mountain, was, it is said, slain, together with his son, by the Chasta Indians, and his bands dispersed, some of whom are probably yet prowling among the mountains.

I next visited the Etch-kah-taw-wah, or Applegate Creek, and the Haw-quo-e-hov-took, or Illinois Creek bands, usually called the Chasta band of Rogue Rivers.

At the time of my arrival, great consternation prevailed from intelligence that the miners from Althause and Sailor Diggings were about

to come down and *wipe them out*. The bloody attack upon them last winter, in which seven squaws and two children were killed, and several men and children wounded, gave them but too much cause to be alarmed by this report. They consequently fled from their camps to the mountains. Some boys of this band, residing with a gentleman named Moony, on Deer creek, were with him despatched to the Indians with a request to meet us in council. On the second day after, I had the satisfaction of seeing them generally come in, and arrangements were made for their immediate removal to the reserve, the consent of the Rogue Rivers being previously obtained. The details of a treaty were left for subsequent action. The same day, under the escort of Mr. Moony, they were on their way to the reserve.

A portion of the country claimed by the Applegate band was included in the treaty of purchase in September last, at Table Rock, but a considerable tract lay west of the country ceded, and John, the Patriarch of this band, who came in after the signing of the treaty and received a portion of the goods, had returned to this branch of his family.

For reasons set forth in agent Culver's report, these Indians have since been permitted to return to their old homes, where they still remain. With the exception of a few lodges near the mouth of Illinois creek, and Lympy's and George's bands near the mouth of Applegate creek, these bands have a controlling influence over all the Indians between Rogue river on the north, the territorial boundary on the south, the coast mountains west, and Applegate creek east.

I continued my route up Illinois creek to its head; across the divide to Smith's river, till within ten or twelve miles of Crescent City; thence southwest to the coast; thence on the coast to our southern boundary, re-crossing Smith's river fifteen miles north of Crescent City.

On Illinois creek and its tributaries there is considerable good farming lands, and a few claims are already taken.

From this creek to Smith's river, the country is mountainous and barren, with a growth of scrubby pine and spruce, and a variety of underbrush, and is wholly unsuited to agriculture. But the entire country from Jacksonville to the coast is a mining region, sown with gold, and as such is now extensively occupied. On the trail, being the great thoroughfare from Jacksonville to Crescent City, there are houses at convenient distances for the accommodation of travellers. Near the coast and along Smith's river are tracts of excellent land, much of it covered with a dense forest of redwood; many trees are over twenty feet in diameter. There are a few fertile prairies, abounding in various kinds of luxuriant grass.

About three miles north of our boundary line a stream empties into the ocean, designated on the map of the coast survey as Illinois river; the Indian name, Chetco. Here are many indications of having once resided a numerous people. In the fall of 1853, one Miller and several associates located land claims in this vicinity. They first built their houses about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the river, to which the Indians made no objections. Subsequently, knowing that the newly discovered mines would attract a large population, they

projected a town speculation, formed an association, and selected a site at the mouth of Chetco river. The face of the country is such that the crossing must be at the mouth of the river by a ferry; here were two Indian villages on the opposite banks of the river, of twenty lodges each. This ferry was of no small importance. The new town site included one of the Indian villages, and when preparations were made to erect a house within its limits, the Indians strongly protested; but at last acquiescing, the cabin was built and occupied by Miller. Hitherto the Indians had enjoyed the benefits of the ferry; but now, Miller informed them that they must no longer ferry white people. They, however, sometimes did so, and were threatened with the destruction of their lodges if they did not desist.

In February last, the misunderstanding grew to such a pitch, that several of the men who had been engaged in fighting Indians on Smith's river, were called in by Miller and quartered in his house for nearly two weeks. Becoming unwilling to tarry longer, they were about to return to their homes; Miller objected to their leaving him till they had accomplished something for his relief, as on their departure he would be subjected to the same annoyance as before. Accordingly, the next morning at daylight the party, consisting of eight or nine well-armed men, attacked the village, and as the Indians came from their lodges twelve of them were shot dead by these monsters. The women and children were permitted to escape. Three men remained in the lodges, and returned the fire with bows and arrows. Being unable to get a sight of these Indians, they ordered two squaws, pets in the family of Miller, to set fire to the lodges. Two were consumed in the conflagration; the third, while raising his head through the flames and smoke for breath, was shot dead. What adds to the atrocity of the deed is, that shortly before the massacre, the Indians were induced to sell the whites their guns, under the pretext that friendly relations were firmly established. The Indians kept up a random fire from the opposite village during the day, but without effect, and at night fled to the mountains. The next day all the lodges on the north bank were burned; and the day following, those on the southern, two only excepted, belonging to the friends of an Indian who acted with Miller and his party. This horrid tragedy was enacted about the 15th of February, and on my arrival, on the 8th of May, the place was in the peaceable possession of Miller.

Seeing a few Indians on an island in the river, I took a boat and proceeded to that point, with a view of holding a talk. All, except an old woman and a small boy, fled on my approach. With these we could only converse by signs. I gave them some presents, and sent the boy to persuade the Indians to return. Another boy alone accompanied him back. I gave each a shirt, and sent them again, but no others could be induced to approach us. I left with a settler, who could converse with them, a few shirts, with some tobacco for the chiefs, and directed him to tell them that I would soon send an agent to see them. After the massacre, the Indians several times approached the settlement, robbed houses, and once attacked three men, but succeeded in killing none. Twenty-three Indians and several squaws were killed prior to my arrival.

Miller was subsequently arrested and placed in the custody of the military at Port Orford; but on his examination before a justice of the peace, was set at large on the ground of justification, and want of sufficient evidence to commit.

The details of a similar occurrence at Coquille have been laid before you in a copy of the report of special agent Smith, of the circumstantial truthfulness of which I am fully satisfied.

These narratives will give you some idea of the state of affairs in the mining districts on this coast. Arrests are evidently useless, as no act of a white man against an Indian, however atrocious, can be followed by a conviction.

A detailed statement of Indian affairs in the Port Orford district will be found in the accompanying report of agent Parrish. He enumerates twelve distinct bands, with an aggregate population of 1,311 souls, and includes them all in the Too-too-ton tribe. These bands, however, speak at least four distinct languages, and but few in each band can converse with those of another. Those grouped as one band often reside in several villages. These bands are scattered over a great extent of country—along the coast and on the streams from the California line to twenty miles north of the Coquille, and from the ocean to the summit of the coast range of mountains. I visited several bands in person, and directed Mr. Taylor to accompany and assist the agent in ascertaining the numbers of the remainder. Excepting the Chetcas and Coquilles, I found these Indians at peace with the whites and among themselves. They are willing the whites should occupy their lands, provided they are permitted to retain their fisheries, from which they mainly derive their subsistence. The chiefs wish their people to be taught agriculture, and a few have this season planted patches of potatoes. Tobacco has long been cultivated by the bands on Rogue river. It is well tended, grows luxuriantly, and is of a fine quality. These Indians are an athletic and robust race. The women perform much of the manual labor. Since the coming of the whites many of the men have entered their employ, and prove faithful and industrious. Chastity was formerly a marked trait of this tribe, and its violation on the part of the female was punished by cutting off the ears, putting out the eyes, and sometimes death. Sad changes, however, have taken place in this regard, and many serious difficulties have had their origin in the licentiousness of the miners.

The country along the coast from Umpqua river to the Ne-a-ches-na, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, is occupied by five bands of the Tillamook tribe. They reside on the principal streams, and all speak the same language, and are peaceable, healthy, and well clad, assimilating to the whites in dress, obtained in their occasional visits to the settlements. White men seldom visit this part of the coast.

The Siuslaw band, instructed by a Frenchman residing among them, have commenced the cultivation of the soil, and have several well-tended patches of potatoes. Polygamy is common among them—one chief having eight, another six wives. Their wives are usually purchased from other bands, and often reside in distant villages.

These bands, with proper care, would soon become industrious and happy communities.

The Yaquonah is the only stream that appears accessible from the ocean, and this only under the most favorable conditions of wind and tide. All the streams spread out near their mouth into considerable bays. Small steamers might ascend the Yaquonah and Siuslaw twenty-five or thirty miles, the Alcea eighteen or twenty miles, to the head of tide. The Siuslaw rises in a spur of the Cascade range connected with the Calipooia mountains, and breaking through the coast range, reaches the ocean. The source of the Yaquonah is near Mary's Peak, and I think affords the best communication between the southern portion of the Willamette valley and the coast. On the headwaters of the Alcea and Seletse are several small fertile prairies, embosomed in the mountains, where a few white settlers have already erected their cabins.

I have heretofore spoken of a part of the region occupied by these bands as well suited for the colonization of the Indians found west of the Cascade range, including the Umpquas, but since my visit I am less favorably impressed. Excepting a few narrow margins on the coast, bays, and streams, and some small islands, the entire country is a dense forest. Within a few years much of the timber has been destroyed by fire, and an almost impenetrable underbrush has arisen in its stead. The valleys are narrow, and hemmed in by precipitous spurs of the coast range, rendering communication between them exceedingly difficult. Much of the upland is sufficiently even to admit of cultivation, and has a fertile soil; but the skill, enterprise, and wealth of advanced civilization alone could develop its resources.

To a sparse, roaming, savage population, no portion of Oregon yields a greater abundance and variety of spontaneous products for their subsistence. Muscles deeply encase the rocks rising from the ocean near the coast; several species of clams abound on the beach, and crabs in the bays; while salmon, herrings, sardines, and other fish, in perpetual succession, visit the streams. The mountains yield a profusion of berries, and the low-lands, in the proper season, swarm with wild fowl.

Between the Siuslaw and Neachesna is a country large enough to settle all the Indians in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys and on the coast; but they would be required to live in small detached communities, in scarcely accessible valleys, and a great number of farmers, mechanics, teachers, and agents would be required for their proper instruction and control.

The transfer of Mr. Parrish to the Port Orford district leaves the Willamette valley without an agent, and the care of the district has fallen directly on this office. My explorations in other parts prevented my visiting all the bands within its limits; but their condition has changed but little since my last report.

A treaty of purchase, negotiated with the Tualatin band of Calipooias on the 25th of March last, has been transmitted, accompanied by a letter explaining the causes which led to such action.

Aided by the articles supplied in pursuance of this treaty, this band put in crops which compared favorably with those of their white

neighbors; but, unfortunately, owing to insufficient fencing, during their absence gathering berries, the hogs broke in and destroyed a large part. Among other resulting benefits, I might mention that the Indians have ceased, in a great measure, their rambling over the country; bickerings between them and the whites seldom occur, and amicable relations generally exist. The liberal provisions of this treaty have contributed much to incline the other tribes of this valley to enter into similar negotiations, and little difficulty will attend treaties of purchase whenever authorized.

For the condition of the Indians in the sub-agency of Astoria, you are referred to the two accompanying reports of sub-agent Raymond.

The desire of the few Indians on Clatsop Plains to remove further south, and the fact that the great body of the Indians under his care reside on Nehalim river and about Tillamook bay, have led me to permit the sub-agent's removal to the latter point, and to extend his district further down the coast.

The report of agent R. R. Thompson, enclosing that of the Catholic mission at the Dalles of the Columbia, is so minute and full as scarcely to render additional remark necessary. A map prepared by Major Hallar, United States army, shows the location and extent of country occupied by the various tribes of this district. I fully concur in the suggestions of Mr. Thompson in regard to the importance of increasing the present military force in middle Oregon by a body of dragoons, so stationed as to move with celerity upon any point threatened with hostilities. To this end, I would respectfully recommend that a military post be established as far east as Boise river. The security it would afford travellers passing through that region; its proximity to the numerous bands inhabiting the country along Lewis's fork, or Snake river and its tributaries; its being near the forks of the road diverging into northern and middle Oregon; and the probability of a third road on the north side of Snake river, passing through the valley of Salmon river into the Nez Perces country and Washington Territory—render this, in a military point of view, an important position. Extensive meadows on Boise river would afford abundant supplies of grass and hay for whatever amount of stock might be brought into requisition, and it is believed that the soil, besides producing the usual varieties of cereal grains, is well adapted to the growth of vegetables usual in the northern States. Cavalry alone can be efficiently used in the required service. The expense of this class of troops, at so remote a point, will be large; but this will not certainly be regarded as a serious obstacle, when it affords the only means of securing the lives and property of our citizens from the violence and cupidity of the ruthless savage.

So long as these Indians remain occupants of that district unrestrained by the military arm, we may expect robbery and bloodshed as they increase yearly in skill and boldness, and are more abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition by imprudent emigrants and reckless traders.

Should it nevertheless be considered unadvisable to establish a permanent post so far inland, it would appear absolutely necessary to detail a company of mounted men each year to scour the country

tween Grande Ronde and Fort Hall during the transit of the emigration.

Official information has been received that an emigrant train has been cut off this season by these savages; eight men have been murdered, and four women and a number of children taken captive, to endure sufferings and linger out an existence more terrible than death. Of this party a lad, wounded and left for dead by the Indians, alone survives. Other trains may meet a similar fate, and none left to tell the tale.

East of the Cascade mountains, and south of the 44th parallel, is a country not attached particularly to any agency. That portion at the eastern base of this range, extending twenty-five or thirty miles east, and south to the California line, is the country of the Klamath Indians. East of this tribe, along our southern boundary, and extending some distance into California, is a tribe known as the Mo-docks. They speak the same language as the Klamaths. East of these again, but extending further south, are the Mo-e-twas. These two last-named tribes have always evinced a deadly hostility to the whites, and have probably committed more outrages than any other interior tribe. The Mo-docks boast, the Klamaths told me, of having within the last four years murdered thirty-six whites.

East of these tribes, and extending to our eastern limits, are the Sho-sho-nes, Snakes, or Diggers. Little is known of their numbers or history. They are cowardly, but often attack weaker parties, and never fail to avail themselves of a favorable opportunity for plunder. Their country is a desert, with an occasional spot of verdure on the margins of lakes or in deep ravines or chasms.

Dry sandy plains of artemisia, lofty, rugged, barren mountains, and chasms of fearful depth, threaded by rivers, are the prominent features of this region. Though uninviting and unsuited for the abode of man or animal, the romance and novelty may allure some western adventurer to fix his domicil in these wastes, and afford shelter and protection to the weary wayfarer to these western shores.

On a recent visit to Klamath lake I assembled a considerable portion of the Klamaths, and entered into a conventional agreement or treaty of peace, which I believe them inclined to observe. Every manifestation was given by them that such was their desire. Messengers were sent to the Mo-docks, Mo-e-twas, and to the Snakes bordering these tribes, and I confidently believe little trouble will this year be given the emigration in that quarter.

The Klamaths were once numerous, but wars with the surrounding tribes, and conflicts among themselves, have rendered them weak. They now number but four hundred and fifteen souls. Seven villages are around Klamath lake: two on a stream called Pli-ock creek, east of the lake, three on To-qua lake, and one on Co-as-to lake. Their lodges are generally mere temporary structures, scarcely sheltering them from the pelting storm. Some of them have visited the settlements and obtained tents, camp equipage, and clothing. They possess a few horses, and among them I saw four guns, but they had no ammunition. The bow and arrow, knife, and war-club, constitute their

weapons. In one of their lodges I noticed an elk-skin shield, so constructed as to be impervious to the sharpest arrows.

Their principal food is the *kamas root*, and the seed obtained from a plant growing in the marshes of the lake, resembling before hulled a broom-corn seed. This seed is encased in a pod of the shape and size of the bell-pepper; it is gathered in great quantities. Klamath lake or marsh affords no fish; but To-qua lake, and the stream draining Klamath below the falls, fifteen miles distant, abounds in suckers of a fine quality. A few antelope are found in the plains and on the mountains around.

Yellow and sugar pine, with spruce, constitute the principal varieties of timber, the two former sometimes of immense size. On the elevated table-lands skirting the base of the Cascade range, extending south from the Taih more than a hundred miles, the juniper, yielding vast quantities of berries, abounds.

Klamath lake has been represented as the source of Des Chutes or Fall river, and also of a stream flowing south into the Bay of San Francisco. None of the waters flow north. A high timbered plain of more than twenty miles in width, strewed with pumice-stone, extending from the Cascade mountains eastwardly a great distance, intervenes between this lake or marsh and the Des Chutes. The last-named river has its source in the mountains, twenty or thirty miles northwest of Klamath lake. The waters of this lake, from its outlet, have a southerly course for about twenty-five miles, where they expand into To-qua lake, a large sheet of water bordered by beautiful meadows, and having an arm extending some miles to the northwest called Lake Co-as-ta. Leaving To-qua the course of the river is east of south twenty or twenty-five miles, into a lake called by the Indians An-coose. This lake, margined by extensive *tulé* marshes, lies east of the course of the stream known thence as the Klamath river. Its course is first northwesterly, then west through the Chasta country to the ocean. It is thought the 42d parallel of latitude lies between To-qua and An-coose lakes.

The stream on which is the natural bridge, (improperly so called, being a ledge of rock about forty feet in width, vertical in the channel, and forming a ford,) over which the southern Oregon road passes, is called by the Indians Tah-a-licks. It empties into the Mo-doc, or, as called by the whites, *Tulé* lake, which, like many others in this region, has no visible outlet. From the natural bridge the road passes round the southern end of An-coose lake, where it forks; the one road leading northerly across Klamath river, over the mountains, to the settlements near the head of Bear or Stewart's creek, in the Rogue River valley; the other to Y-re-ka, in California.

The country around An-coose and Modoc lakes is claimed and occupied by the Modoc Indians, the Klamaths seldom travelling so far south.

A partial examination of the country around Klamath and Toqua lakes and their tributaries, has impressed me favorably with the region as suited to the colonization of the Indians of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. The only obstacles to be apprehended are the severity of the winters and the depth of the snows, resulting from its elevation. These may not prove serious. No white man has, I be-

lieve, wintered there; but the frail, open huts in which the natives reside, indicate a favorable climate.

An abundance of nutritious grasses border these lakes and streams, a few specimens of which have been sent to your office. The soil is rich, and appears suited to the growth of the cereals, and the usual productions of the garden. These fertile plats probably embrace an area of one hundred and fifty square miles, being ample to sustain, besides the native bands, the entire Indian population of these two valleys.

Isolated and remote from other tracts adapted to settlement, this region seems peculiarly marked out as the asylum of these remnants of the aborigines.

On the north and east, and on the south, a few fertile spots excepted, lies a vast barren waste. On the west rises a lofty range of mountains, often towering above the line of perpetual snow, only to be traversed in the summer months, and then with great danger and toil. All necessary supplies could, at the proper season, be transported from the Willamette valley over the mountains, by the middle road, to the crossing of the Des Chutes, whence a good wagon road may be easily opened to Klamath lake—distant about forty miles.

The Indians of the two valleys have heretofore generally expressed a decided opposition to removing east of the Cascade mountains; but I am persuaded their consent can now be easily obtained, should such become the policy of the government, and proper guarantees of sustenance and protection be given.

The district recommended is not so remote as to prevent their occasional visits to the settlements; a privation which, having become accustomed to mingle with the whites, they would regard as a great calamity.

In my first annual report I recommended the appointment of three agents and four sub-agents. I am deeply impressed with the importance of at least this number, in order properly to occupy the field of duty. One of the sub-agents should, as heretofore, have charge of the Indians in the Willamette valley and those on the southern bank of the Columbia from the Cascade Falls to Oak Point; the other three should be stationed at eligible points on the coast. Our Pacific border is not less than three hundred and fifty miles in extent. With occasional intervals of not more than twenty miles in a place, the whole is occupied by Indians; the whites are also established at several points along this coast, engaged in mining, commerce, and agriculture, and between them and the natives difficulties often arise requiring the prompt intervention of an agent. The ruggedness of the country and distance to be travelled, render a less number on the coast wholly inadequate to efficient action. Umpqua valley should be reannexed to the agency of Rogue River valley; the country east of the Cascade range erected into two agency districts, divided by the forty-fourth parallel of latitude.

The extent of the country, the hostile character of the Indians, and the fact that three of the principal routes of emigration to our shores traverse almost the entire distance from east to west, render the erection of two agencies in that region of Oregon, in my opinion,

very important. The agent for the southeastern district should at present reside in the vicinity of Klamath lake.

Should the country around Klamath and Toqua lakes be designated as an Indian settlement, the establishment for a few years of an efficient force of mounted men, within a convenient distance to afford security to the agent and other employés, as well as those passing through the country, and to enforce obedience to the laws and regulations of the government, would be indispensable. But should a military post be established on Boise river, as suggested, and an adequate force stationed at Fort Lane, small parties of soldiers traversing the country between these points, diverging to the right and left, during the summer season, would, it is believed, be sufficient to secure safety and order.

Treaties for the purchase of the country of the more numerous and warlike tribes of this Territory, and the removal and concentration of all at suitable and convenient points, where the agents of the government can watch over, instruct, and protect them, and thus convince them of our humane intentions, can alone secure peace while they exist, or elevate them in the social scale above their present savage state.

When thus collected and colonized, Congress should enact a wise and equitable, yet stringent code of laws for their government, at first to be wholly administered by citizens of the United States. But as the Indians should advance in civilization and intelligence, let the administration of the laws pass into their own hands; and so also the other powers of government, until they should at length be vested with power to enact and administer, under the constitution of the United States, all their local and municipal regulations.

Such a code as I have recommended, superseding their chieftain rule, their tribal distinctions, and savage customs, will, I believe, alone be of permanent advantage, and restrain them from petty thefts, plunder and violence, deeds which their minds regard as tending to ennoble rather than degrade.

I have been unable to prepare an entirely accurate enumeration of all the tribes and bands in this superintendency, but the accompanying table is believed to approximate very nearly the actual number of Indians in this Territory. I also transmit a table showing the size and other characteristics of Indians in the Port Orford district, taken by Mr. Oris Taylor; also, a list of many words in the language of the Rogue River tribe.

A map showing the boundaries of the several districts, with the location of the tribes and bands, is in progress of preparation, and will be transmitted at an early day.

The whole amount of receipts for current expenses in this superintendency within the year ending June 30, 1854, is.....	$28,230 77
The disbursements from June 30, 1853, to June 30, 1854	34,014 22⅓
Leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts of.....	5,783 45⅓

The amount of liabilities of this superintendency for salaries, purchase of presents, travelling, and incidental expenses, up to the 30th of June last, will exceed eight thousand dollars over and above the claims referred to in a letter from this office, dated July 25, 1854.

The following estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856:

Salary of superintendent and three agents	$7,000 00
Salary of four sub-agents and ten interpreters	8,000 00
Clerk-hire; house and office rent, light, and stationery for superintendent; and office rent for agents and sub-agents	4,000 00
Contingent and incidental expenses	4,500 00
Presents and provisions for Indians	3,000 00
Travelling expenses of superintendent, agents, and sub-agents	6,500 00
Payment of annuities to Rogue Rivers and Cow Creeks.	3,050 00
For building two agents' houses and offices; one in Rogue River district, and the other in the proposed southeastern district	3,000 00
Farm-house and out-buildings on Table Rock reserve	2,000 00
Pay of farmers on Table Rock reserve	1,000 00
For erection of smith-shop; purchase of iron and tools for same, and pay of smith	1,550 00
Total	43,600 00

In reference to the superintendency house at Milwaukie, I would reiterate the language of my letter of May 27, 1853:

"The present building, in construction and style of finish, is fitted only for a private residence, and possesses none of the conveniences suitable for an office. This house is so constructed as to require, in order to furnish it suitably, an outlay of means unwarranted by the limited salary of the superintendent.

"I feel quite confident that a location more central and much more convenient for the superintendent, agents, and Indians who may visit the superintendency, can be made; and that the necessary buildings —dwelling-house, office, warehouse—and other conveniences, can be erected at a less cost than that incurred in the erection of this house alone."

I would therefore recommend the sale of said building, and the lot of four acres of land whereon it is erected, and the application of the proceeds to the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the superintendency, at some point hereafter to be selected.

Respectfully submitted:

JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 88.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dayton, Oregon Territory, March 11, 1854.

SIR: Enclosed herewith is a copy of the report of F. M. Smith, esq., special sub-Indian agent in Port Orford district, with copies of accompanying papers.

From the frequent recurrence of similar atrocities against the Indians in southern and southwestern Oregon, the conviction is forced upon me that a premeditated and combined effort on the part of reckless and evil-disposed whites roaming through that country has been, and continues to be made, to plunge the government into another Indian war, and to carry out their favorite scheme of annihilating those Indians.

These miscreants, regardless of age or sex, assail and slaughter these poor, weak, and defenceless Indians with impunity, as there are no means in the hands of the agents to prevent those outrages, or bring the perpetrators to justice.

There are many well-disposed persons in that district whose sense of justice and humanity revolts at such inhuman scenes; but through fear, or some other cause, they are silent. It is presumed that many unite and take part in those deeds of horror as a means of self-preservation, their fears being wrought upon by reckless and lawless persons lest the appearance of opposition to their conduct might subject them to a doom similar to that which befals the Indian.

In such a country and community the Indian agent is entirely powerless, unless sustained by a military force. I have written to General Hitchcock, urging the importance of increasing the force at Port Orford, which appears to me as the only means by which peace can be maintained. In the event of the tribes being removed from the neighborhood of the mining districts and located on remote tracts, we have no assurance that our stipulations to protect them from the violence of lawless whites or the attacks of other tribes could be carried out. It is therefore of the highest importance that measures be taken, at the earliest possible moment, to station an additional effective military force—say one company at least—at Port Orford, or some point in the vicinity, where those tribes may be located.

My intended trip to that district has been postponed longer than I had anticipated, from the absence of funds to meet the necessary expenses attending the expedition. I hope to set out about the fifteenth instant.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 89.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON TERRITORY,
February 5, 1854.

HON. SIR: I grieve to report to you that a most horrid massacre, or rather an out-and-out barbarous murder, was perpetrated upon a portion of the Na-son tribe, residing at the mouth of the Coquille river, on the morning of the 28th of January last, by a party of forty miners. Before giving you the result of my examination, and my own conclusions, I will give you the reasons which that party assign in justification of their acts.

They avow that for some time past the Indians at the mouth of the Coquille have been insolent; that they have been in the habit of riding the horses of white men without permission; that of late they have committed many thefts, such as stealing paddles and many other articles the property of white men; that one of their number recently discharged his gun at the ferry-house; and that but few days prior to the attack upon the Indians, the chief, on leaving the ferry-house, where he had just been fed, fired his gun at a party of four white men standing near the door of the house. They further state, that on the 27th of January they sent for the chief to come in for a talk; that he not only refused to come in, but sent back word that he would kill white men if they came to his house; that he meant to kill all the white men he could; that he was determined to drive the white men out of his country; that he would kill the men at the ferry and burn their house. This communication with the chief, and his returning answers, was had through my interpreter, Chilliman, who happened to be there at the time on a visit. On the afternoon of the 27th January, immediately after this conversation with the chief, the white men at and near the ferry-house assembled and deliberated upon the necessity of an immediate attack upon the Indians.

The result of their deliberation, with the full proceedings of their meeting, is herein enclosed. (Read document No. 2.) At the conclusion, a courier was despatched to the upper mines for assistance. A party of about twenty responded to the call, and arrived at the ferry-house in the evening preceding the morning of the massacre. On the arrival of this reinforcement, the proceedings of the meeting first held were reconsidered and unanimously approved.

The upper mines, referred to above, are on the sea-beach, about seven miles north of the mouth of the Coquille. There are about 250 men at work there.

At the dawn of day on the morning of the 28th of January, the party at the ferry, joined by about twenty men from the upper mines, organized under command of George H. Abbott, with A. H. Soap as first lieutenant, and W. H. Packwood as second lieutenant, and in three detachments marched upon the Indian ranches and consummated a most inhuman slaughter. A full account of what they falsely term "a fight," you will find in the report which their captain, George H. Abbott, forwarded to me on the day of the massacre. Said report is marked No. 3, and is herein enclosed.. The Indians were aroused from sleep to meet their death, with.but feeble show of resistance;

they were shot down as they were attempting to escape from their homes; fifteen men and one squaw were killed; two squaws were badly wounded. On the part of the white men, not even the slightest wound was received. The houses of the Indians, with but one exception, were fired and entirely destroyed. Thus was committed a massacre too inhuman to be readily believed. Now for my examination of this horrid affair.

Receiving information from Mr. Abbott, on the evening of the 28th of January, in letter form, bearing date January 27, that the Indians at the mouth of the Coquille river were disposed to be hostile, and that in consequence thereof the miners were arming, I immediately set about making preparation to start, at an early hour of the following day, for the scene of difficulty.

On the morning of the 29th of January I left Port Orford for the Coquille, accompanied by Lieutenant Kants, commanding Fort Orford. We arrived at the mouth of the Coquille, at the ferry-house, early in the evening of that day. On my arrival, Mr. Abbott handed me despatch No. 4, containing, as you will find, an account of the proceedings at the ferry-house during the day of the 28th January. Early in the morning of the day after my arrival, I sent for the chief, who immediately came in, attended by about thirty of his people. The chief, as well as those of his people present, were so greatly alarmed, and apparently so apprehensive that the white men would kill them, even in my presence, that it was with a good deal of difficulty that I could induce the chief to express his mind freely. He seemed only anxious to stipulate for peace and the future safety of his people, and to procure this he was willing to accept any terms that I might dictate. The chief was evidently afraid to complain of, or in any manner to censure the slaughterers of his tribe, and for some time replied to the charges made against him with a good deal of hesitancy. After repeated assurances of my protection, he finally answered to the point every interrogatory. I asked him if he had, at any time, fired at the men at the ferry-house. *No!* was his prompt reply. At the time he was said to have fired upon the white men, he declared, with great earnestness, that *he shot at a duck in the river*, at a distance of some two hundred yards from the ferry-house, when on his way home, and possibly the ball of his gun might have bounded from the water. My subsequent observation of the course of the river, and the point from which he was said to have fired, convinced me that his statement was entitled to the fullest credit. This statement of the chief is somewhat confirmed by the doubt expressed by one of the party, at whom he was said to have fired.

The white men making this accusation against the chief only heard the whizzing of a bullet. *This* was the *only* evidence adduced in proof of the chief having fired at them. I asked the chief if he, or if, to his knowledge, any of his people, had ever fired at the ferry-house. To this he answered *no*. The chief most emphatically denied sending threatening language to the men at the ferry, but admitted that some of his people had. He also admitted that some of his tribe had stolen from white men, and that they had used their horses without permission. He did not deny that his heart had been bad towards white

men, and that he had hoped they would leave his country; but all graver charges, such as shooting at white people, or at their houses, he stoutly denied. The chief promised to do all I required of him. If I desired, he said he would leave the home of his fathers, and with his people would take to the mountains; but with my permission, and the assurance of my protection, he would prefer remaining in the present home of his people.

Everything I asked or required of him he readily assented to, promising most solemnly to maintain on his part permanent friendly relations with white men. My interview with the tribe occupied about two hours. During the entire council they listened with most profound attention, evidently being determined to fasten on their minds all that fell from my lips. At the conclusion of the council I requested the chief to send for all the guns and pistols in the possession of his men. You will be surprised when I tell you that *all* the *guns* and *pistols* in the hands of the Indians at the ranches at the time of the massacre *amounted to just five pieces*, two of which *were wholly unserviceable;* as to powder and ball, I do not believe they *had even five rounds*. Does this look like being prepared for war? Can any sane man believe that those Indians, numbering not over seventy-five, men, women and children, all told, with but *three serviceable guns*, had concocted a plan to expel from their country some three hundred white men! Such a conclusion is too preposterous to be entertained even for a moment. Sir, there was no necessity for resorting to such extreme measures. I regard the murder of those Indians as one of the most barbarous acts ever perpetrated by civilized men. But what can be done? The leaders of the party cannot be arrested, though justice loudly demands their punishment. Here we have not even a justice of the peace; and as to the *military force* garrisoned at Fort Orford, it consists of but *four* men. If such murderous assaults are to be continued, there will be no end of Indian war in Oregon. The proceedings of the meetings held at the mines above the Coquille I herein enclose. Those meetings were held subsequent to the massacre. The action of the citizens present at these meetings was based upon the statements of those engaged in the affair at the mouth of the Coquille. I was assured by several gentlemen at the upper mines that word was sent up from the ferry-house that Mr. Abbott was acting upon my authority—specially deputed by a full commission from my hands, and that the government interpreter was with him. Upon this and other kindred reports were based the proceedings of their meetings. The very first intimation of there being any difficulty, or any misunderstanding whatever, between the Indians and white men at the mouth of the Coquille, I received by letter from Mr. Abbott on the 28th of January, late in the afternoon of that day. You will find by referring to the letter marked No. 1, that it bears date January 27th. The distance from Port Orford to the Coquille ferry is about twenty-eight miles. I left Port Orford for the scene of difficulty, as before stated, on the morning of the 27th of January, the earliest possible moment after receiving Abbott's communication. Now, why could they not have awaited my arrival? I will tell you why; and it was so urged in the meeting at the ferry-house. They knew if they awaited

the arrival of the Indian agent a treaty would be entered into, and friendly relations with the Indians would be established without the sacrifice of Indian life. In plainer words, and more in accordance with the spirit and acts of these men, if they awaited my arrival they would lose the pleasure and opportunity of settling the alleged difficulty in their own peculiar way. On reading of the proceedings of the meeting at the "upper mines," you will observe that it had been reported there that a large quantity of fire-arms and powder was destroyed in the burning of the Indian ranches. This report, of course, was sent up by the party engaged in the measure. I do not hesitate to pronounce the statement false—false in every particular. *Bold, brave, courageous men!* to attack a friendly and defenceless tribe of Indians; to *burn, roast, and shoot sixteen of their number; and all on suspicion* that they were about to rise and drive from their country *three hundred white men!* In justice to Mr. Abbott, I must add, that he wholly denies having sent word to the upper mines that he was acting upon authority delegated to him by me; on the contrary, he asserts that he openly declared in the meeting at the ferry-house, the night preceding the attack upon the Indian ranches, that he possessed no authority at my hands; that he acted, and should continue to act, upon his own responsibility, and such further authority as should be conferred on him by the people there assembled.

In conclusion, I am happy to inform you that the Indians throughout my district are disposed to live on friendly relations with white men. They evince no desire whatever to be hostile, nor do I believe that they will ever become so unless forced by *savage* white men.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. M. SMITH,
Sub-Indian Agent.

(No. 1.)

COQUILLE FERRY, O. T., *January* 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this place yesterday at dark, and found difficulties existing between the whites and Indians, and my arrival (with Chilliman) was hailed as very fortunate.

I sent for the chief for the purpose of holding a council, (in your name, of course,) but he refused to come, and said that he was determined to kill as many whites as he could; and if any of us dared to go to the village to talk to him, that it would be the commencement of hostilities, or at least he would consider it as such, and act accordingly. He appears anxious to drive the whites out of his country.

The whites are collecting and arming themselves, and it is hard to guess what will be the issue. The Indians have committed some depredations, such as cutting the rope by which the ferry-boat is fastened, stealing canoe-paddles, shooting at the house, &c. I think the whites are justifiable; in fact, it is necessary, for their own protection, to take a decided step, sufficient at least to frighten them.

Yours, &c.,

G. H. ABBOTT.

(No. 2.)

COQUILLE FERRY-HOUSE, *January* 27, 1854.

At a meeting of miners and citizens assembled at the Coquille ferry-house, for the purpose of investigating Indian difficulties, the following resolutions were adopted:

That a chairman and secretary be appointed.

On motion, A. F. Soap was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Packwood appointed secretary.

Circumstances are as follows:

Statement 1st.—John A. Pension stated, that he discovered, on the 23d instant, an Indian riding a horse up and down the beach. I went over to the ranche to see whose horse it was; it proved to be a horse that Mr. Whike rode up from Port Orford. I took the horse from the Indian, and went to the Indian chief; he attempted to take the trappings off the horse; I would not allow him to do so, wanting them as proof of his conduct. I expostulated with them in regard to their conduct; they laughed at me, and ordered me to *clat-a-wa.*

Mr. William Whike being present, corroborates the above statement.

Statement 2d.—John A. Pension stated that, on the 24th instant, there were three men on the other side of the river. I went over to them to ferry them across; they complained to me, and asked me the reason why the Indians wanted to drive us back to the mines, and not let us cross the river. An Indian, present at the time, seemed to be in a great passion, using the words *God damn American* very frequently.

Mr. Thomas Lowe corroborates the above statement.

Statement 3d.—Mr. Malcom stated that, yesterday evening, the 26th instant, the Indian chief John shot at a crowd of men standing in front of the ferry-house at that time.

Mr. Thomas Lowe and Mr. Whike corroborate the above statement.

Statement 4th.—Mr. Whike and Thomas Lowe stated that, early this morning (the 27th) they discovered the rope by which the ferry-boat was tied up to be cut in two, having been done on the night of the 26th instant. The boat would have been lost had it not been buoyed out.

Statement 5th.—Mr. George H. Abbott stated: I came here yesterday evening, (the 26th,) and finding difficulties existing between the whites and Indians, and having an interpreter with me, sent for the Indian chief for the purpose of having an explanation; he returned for answer, that he would neither explain nor be friendly with the whites on any terms. I sent back the Indian the second time, insisting on an explanation. He sent back word by some friendly Indians that he would not come nor give any explanation whatever, and that he would kill every white man that attempted to come to him or go to his village; that he intended to kill the white men at the ferry and destroy their houses; that he was going to rid the country of all white men; that it was no use talking to him, and that if they (the whites) would take out his heart and wash it he would still be the same.

Mr. George H. Abbott's interpreter's interpretation of the above statement is corroborated by John Grolonis.

Resolved, That the Indians in this vicinity are in a state of hostility towards the whites, from their own acknowledgment and declarations.

Resolved, That to-morrow morning, (the 28th,) as early as possible, we will move up and attack the Indian villages.

By vote, George H. Abbott is elected captain of this expedition, A. F. Soap first lieutenant, and William H. Packwood second lieutenant.

On motion, this meeting adjourned.

A. F. SOAP, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. PACKWOOD, *Secretary.*

(No. 3.)

COQUILLE FERRY, OREGON TERRITORY,
January 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the miners and citizens, held at this place yesterday, a copy of the proceedings of which I send enclosed, it was resolved that the threatening attitude of the Indians of this place called for immediate proceedings. A company of forty volunteers was raised, of which I was chosen captain and intrusted with the command of the party—A. F. Soap first lieutenant, and William H. Packwood second lieutenant—for the purpose of chastising the Indians. The Indian village is in three different parts, situated on both sides of the river, about one and a half mile from the mouth. I divided the company into three detachments, and attacked them at all three points simultaneously, this morning at daylight. We were perfectly successful in surprising them (the Indians,) although they have been making preparations for a stand for several days, and appeared to be very confident of their ability to fight the whites. From the accounts, and from my personal observation, fifteen Indians were killed, their houses destroyed, &c. We took all the women and children and old men prisoners, as far as possible.

I have sent out three squaws for the purpose of offering terms of friendship, if they wish it.

The greatest regularity was observed during the whole of the proceedings; the authority of the officers was fully observed, and I can say, to the credit of both officers and men, that they behaved themselves like soldiers, and avoided innocent bloodshed as much as possible.

I think hostilities will be suspended till your arrival, which I hope will be soon. I will detain Chilliman till you come. I had almost forgot to say that our loss was none, in either killed, wounded, or prisoners. The Indians are in sight, hovering around the ashes of their homes.

Yours, &c.,

G. H. ABBOTT,
Captain commanding Coose County Volunteers.

F. M. SMITH,
Sub-agent, Port Orford.

P. S.—3 o'clock. The chief is coming in to council.

(No. 4.)

COQUILLE FERRY, *January* 29, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that hostilities are at an end, and friendly relations established, so far as it is in my power to proceed with negotiations. As I informed you in my report yesterday, I sent three of the squaws, that we had taken prisoners, among the Indians, offering terms of friendship if they chose it. The chief sent in word that if we would send the chief of Shix river to him, with assurance that he would not be killed by our people, he would be glad to come in and come to any terms that the whites might offer. I sent the chief accordingly, and after a short delay, the chief John, the principal chief of the tribe here, came in with two of his principal men. The chief was badly wounded in the left arm. His wound was dressed by some of our men, and we held a council.

He stated that fifteen of his people had been found dead, and some wounded. He also stated that few of his people were left, and he was anxious to renew friendly relations on any terms, taking on himself and his people the responsibility, and acknowledging their conduct as the cause of the war. He (the chief) will be glad to meet you and come to some permanent arrangement. We expect you here to-day. All of the prisoners have been released, some of their canoes returned, &c. The Indians appear quite confident of the protection of the whites, and rely upon our word that they will not be interrupted further if they remain peaceable, showing that they have not been unfairly dealt with or deceived.

In haste, yours, &c.,

G. H. ABBOTT,
Captain Coose County Volunteers.

F. M. SMITH,
Sub Indian Agent, Port Orford.

COLVILLE MINES, OREGON TERRITORY,
Randolph City, January 30, 1854.

SIR: We, the undersigned, as members of the committee of a public meeting held here last Saturday and to-day, in accordance with the accompanying resolutions, beg to call your prompt attention to the serious matters under consideration; and we further hope, as you have verbally stated, that you shall consider it your duty to forward this letter and the accompanying report to General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, (reserving for your own use, and in your own office, a copy of the same,) and that you will do so at your earliest convenience.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servants,

B. J. BELL.
J. E. M'CLURE.
B. J. BURNS.
W. J. BERRY.
J. C. DANFORD.

F. M. SMITH, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Port Orford.

COLVILLE MINES, OREGON TERRITORY,
Randolph City, January 28, 1854.

At a public meeting of the citizens held this day at Randolph City, with the view of taking into consideration and adopting measures relative to the misunderstanding that has recently occurred at Coquille river between the citizens and Indians, X. E. Scott was chosen chairman, and J. B. O'Meally secretary, and subsequently the following resolutions were passed and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That our strength at this meeting shall be ascertained. (Upon being counted it is found that there are seventy-three men present, fourteen of whom have serviceable rifles and shot-guns, and eleven of whom have pistols, making in all twenty-five men who have fire-arms in their possession.)

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of five gentlemen be appointed to communicate with F. M. Smith, esq., Indian agent, at Port Orford, soliciting that officer to aid and assist the citizens on the Coquille mines, as far as lies in his power, with fire-arms and ammunition to put down and quell the Indians; and at the same time it is considered advisable that the committee report to General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, the present state of affairs in this vicinity.

3. *Resolved*, That the following five gentlemen be appointed to form the committee: Captain B. J. Bell, William T. Berry, B. J. Burns, J. E. M'Clure, and J. Danford.

4. *Resolved*, That when this meeting is adjourned, it shall be only until 9 o'clock this evening, when the meeting will re-assemble at Messrs. Scott and Evans's house, at Randolph City, with the view of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians, and more particularly to learn if the chief at Coquille river feels inclined to comply with the request and wishes of the citizens by conversing with and visiting the citizens, and stating his grievance, if he has any to complain of.

5. *Resolved*, That B. J. Burns be appointed commissary of this meeting to supply and forward rations, &c., to the men engaged in suppressing the Indians.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Indian agent at Port Orford, and also to the citizens at Umpqua City, and also published in the Oregon newspapers.

7. *Resolved*, That if any person or persons shall sell, give, barter, or in any manner dispose of any gun, rifle, pistol, carbine, or other fire-arms, or any powder, lead, caps, or other ammunition, to any Indian or Indians, such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall receive for the first offence thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, and for the second offence shall suffer death.

X. E. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

J. B. O'MEALLY, *Secretary.*

RANDOLPH CITY, (Saturday, 9 o'clock p. m.,)
January 28, 1854.

In pursuance of the preceding resolutions, the meeting re-assembled at nine o'clock p. m., when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting is hereby adjourned until four o'clock to-morrow evening, in order that there shall be sufficient time to compare the resolutions and proceedings passed and adopted by our fellow-citizens at Coquille river, with the resolutions and proceedings passed and adopted at this meeting to-day, prior to their being transmitted to their respective destinations; and it is further hoped and requested that the meeting to-morrow will be numerously attended, as it is deemed advisable that every citizen that can possibly attend will do so, to give the meeting the benefit of his judgment, experience, and advice.

X. E. SCOTT, *Chairman*.

J. B. O'MEALLY, *Secretary*.

COLVILLE MINES, OREGON TERRITORY,
Randolph City, January 30, 1854.

In pursuance of the wishes of the citizens, a public meeting which was to be held yesterday was adjourned until to-day, when the meeting was held at Randolph City, in order to take into consideration and reconsider the resolutions that were passed and adopted here last Saturday, 28th instant, as well as the resolutions and proceedings passed and adopted at a public meeting held at Coquille river, (the seat of war,) which were read at this meeting to-day, and were sanctioned and highly approved, relative to the hostilities evinced by the Indians at Coquille river against the citizens.

Upon the meeting being called to order, X. E. Scott was appointed chairman, and J. B. O'Meally secretary, when the following resolutions were passed and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, Whereas the Indians in this vicinity have been very troublesome for some time past, (*i. e.*, ever since and before the discovery of the mines,) on account of their many thefts, it being unsafe to leave a house alone while the inhabitants were absent at work, they (the Indians) being in the habit of ransacking such houses, taking all the ammunition, provisions, and other articles, such as they could conveniently secrete; and becoming more hostile in their movements every day; and as the threatening attitude of the Indians a few days since at Coquille river called for immediate and decisive action; and as it was then considered necessary, for the lives and property of the citizens, that prompt and energetic measures should be taken—

2. *Resolved*, That we consider the threatening and menacing aspect of the Indians at the Coquille river, on the 27th and 28th instants, amounted to a declaration of war on their part.

3. *Resolved*, That the prompt and timely action of the citizens and miners assembled at the Coquille river on the 27th and 28th instants has struck a decisive blow, which we believe has quelled at the com-

mencement an Indian war which might have lasted for months, causing much bloodshed and expense to the people in general; and we have also ascertained that a large quantity of secreted fire-arms and powder was destroyed in the burning of the Indian villages.

4. *Resolved*, That duplicates of the proceedings of this meeting be drawn up for the purpose of publication, one copy to be sent to the Indian agent at Port Orford, and others to be transmitted to the different newspapers in Oregon and California; and it is further resolved, that a copy of the resolutions passed and adopted at the meeting held last Saturday, 28th instant, at Randolph City, shall also accompany the resolutions passed and adopted here to-day.

5. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are justly due and hereby given to our fellow-citizens who have behaved so nobly in suppressing, with a small force of volunteers, the Indians on the 27th and 28th instants at Coquille river, who had declared war; and from the most authentic information that we have obtained, after mature investigation, we have every reason to believe that the Indians were on the eve of commencing an outbreak against the whites.

X. E. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

J. B. O'MEALLY, *Secretary.*

No. 90.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dayton, O. T., October 4, 1854.

SIR: The enclosed copies of letters from agent R. R. Thompson, give a fuller and more circumstantial statement of the facts connected with the outrages committed by the Snake Indians than any heretofore received. Other murders it is feared have been committed by them, but these letters contain all the information in regard to their depredations of a reliable character.

It is to be regretted that a larger military force could not have been thrown into that country this fall, but the few troops in the field will, I hope, be sufficient to protect the emigrants yet on the way.

A severe and signal chastisement has now become absolutely necessary, in order to convince these cruel and treacherous savages of our power and determination to avenge the injuries done our citizens, and thus secure the safety of those traversing that country hereafter. Our government cannot fail to be convinced of the importance of prompt measures for the establishment of an efficient military force in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 91.

GRANDE RONDE, *September* 3, 1854.

SIR: Additional news from Fort Boise confirms our worst fears. The women and children spoken of as captives in the hands of the Indians, have been murdered in the most cruel manner.

The facts as I have been able to gather them are, that on Sunday the 20th August, 1854, about noon, thirty Indians came up to Mr. Ward's train, from Missouri, which consisted of five wagons. One of the Indians took hold of a horse belonging to the company and was in the act of taking him off, but was prevented by one of the whites; the Indian thereupon levelled his gun and cocked it, but before he had time to fire the white man shot him with a revolver. The fight then continued until all the men were killed or wounded.

A short time after the fight a Mr. Yantis and six others, who had returned from an advanced train in search of a cow, came upon the Indians while plundering the wagons and attempted the rescue of the women and children who were then alive, in which attempt a lad by the name of Amens was killed. This young man is said to have fought bravely; he was seventeen years of age, and was from Missouri. Finding the Indians greatly superior in numbers, and but a portion of the company disposed to fight, they were compelled to abandon the captives to their fate. When they returned to the place where the wagons were attacked, they found Newton Ward, a boy 13 or 14 years of age, wounded, and brought him off; he is still alive and expected to recover.

Mr. Yantis despatched a messenger to the trains in advance of him, informing them of the massacre. Messrs. Noble and Hummason, with a promptness and energy deserving of great praise, left their trains, and taking what men they could spare, returned to Fort Boise the same evening, where Mr. Yantis was encamped. Notwithstanding their earnest solicitations, they could not induce the party to proceed till the morning. This was the 22d. Their force was 18 men. On arriving at the place where the attack was made, they found the bodies of Alexander Ward, his son Robert, Samuel Malugin, Charles Adams, Mr. Babcock, and a German, (name unknown;) about a quarter of a mile from this point the bodies of Dr. Adams, a German, and a Canadian Frenchman, names unknown. The latter was a packer, who had come up a short time before the attack. Following the trail about three hundred yards the body of young Amens was found; about one hundred yards further on, the body of Miss Ward (18 years of age) was found, having been shot through the head with a musket-ball; her person was much bruised. She had evidently fought with desperation in resisting the attacks of the savages to accomplish their hellish purpose upon her youthful person. A piece of hot iron had been thrust into her private parts, doubtless while alive. Some distance from here they found the body of Mrs. White, (said to be the wife of Mr. White, who lives in Looking Glass prairie, Umpqua valley.) She was stripped of her clothing, scalped, shot through the head, and the skull beaten in with clubs; her person showed signs of their most brutal violence. A

quarter of a mile further on they discovered where the Indians had been encamped; it consisted of sixteen lodges. Here were found the bodies of Mrs. Ward and her three children, her body stripped of its covering and much cut and scarred; a wound on the face, inflicted by a tomahawk, probably caused her death. The children were found lying on the fire, having been burnt to death, and the mother no doubt compelled to witness the horrid tragedy. What renders this case still more shocking, Mrs. Ward was pregnant and would soon have been confined. Several parts of the limbs were picked up some distance from the fire. There were still a lad and three children missing. The boy has since come into Fort Boise, having been wounded in the side with an arrow; he fled to the bushes and was four days in getting to the fort, during which time he was without food. The arrow passed through the body; the boy in his endeavors to draw it out broke it off at both ends, leaving about four inches in the body, which was extracted at the fort; it is thought he will recover. His name is William Ward. Sixteen bodies were found and buried; three children were not found, but supposed to be killed.

The amount of property taken was five wagons, forty-one head of cattle, five horses, and about $2,000 or $3,000 in money, besides guns, pistols, &c. This occurred on the south side of Boise river, twenty-five miles east of Fort Boise.

Recapitulation of killed, wounded, and missing:

Alexander Ward, wife and seven children, from Lexington, Missouri	9
Mrs. White and child, from Missouri	2
Samuel Malugen, from Missouri	1
Charles Adams and Dr. Adams, from Michigan, brothers	2
Mr. Babcock, lawyer, from Vermont	1
Two Germans, (names unknown,)	2
One Frenchman, (name unknown,)	1
—— Amens, from Missouri	1
Total	19

There is a rumor that three men were killed at a place known as the Kanzas prairie, about seventy miles from Fort Boise, on the new road from Fort Hall, known as Jeffers's road; it is said to have occurred on the 18th of August. It lacks confirmation, yet I fear it is true.

From what I can learn, there is a determination on the part of the Snakes to kill and rob all who may fall into their power. They say that the Americans have been continually telling them that unless they ceased their depredations, an army would come and destroy them; but no such thing has been done, and that the Americans are afraid of them, and say that if we wish to fight them, to come on.

The immigration is supposed to be as far as Boise, except five wagons that were to come on the Jeffers road. Mr. Jeffers and Mr.

McArthur, with a party of packers, were expected to be with them. There are no apprehensions for their safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent, Middle Oregon.

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, O. T.

No. 92.

GRANDE RONDE, *September* 6, 1854.

SIR: The murder of the three men referred to in my communication of the 3d instant is fully confirmed. It occurred on the 19th ultimo, about ninety-five miles east from Fort Boise, on the Jeffers road. The train consisted of five wagons, under command of Moses Kirkland, from Louisiana. They were met by eleven Indians, who accosted them in the most friendly manner by shaking hands. Three men who were in the rear of the wagons, after speaking with the Indians, turned to go on, and were fired at—one killed, another wounded; the wounded man has since died. Their names were Geo. Lake and Walter G. Perry. They were from Iowa; both left families, who are now on their way to Washington Territory. The whites fired and killed two of the Indians. The Indians now retired to a distance, still continuing their fire. At the distance of three hundred yards they wounded a young man from Illinois by the name of E. B. Cantrel, who died from his wounds several days afterwards. The whites in their fright gave up their horses, (five in number,) upon which the Indians retired.

I am now waiting for a detachment of United States troops who are expected here this evening, and will go on with them to the Snake country. The only good a small force can do at this time will be to protect the late immigrants. A force of from fifty to one hundred men would recover a large amount of stock, but would effect little, fighting them at this season of the year. Winter and spring would be the time when they would be least able to make resistance, as they are then half famished, and would not find the same protection in the brush that they do in the summer, when the leaves are on. The Cayuses and Nez Perces are not on good terms with them, and could easily be induced to take up arms against them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent, Middle Oregon.

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, O. T.

No. 93.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian department, and in compliance with your circular of the 18th of last April, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report.

The country embraced within this agency district lies on the south side of the Columbia river, between the 46th and 44th degrees of north latitude, and between the summits of the Rocky and Cascade mountains, on the east and west respectively. It may be characterized as mountainous, having the heavy swells of the Rocky, the Blue, and the Cascade mountains, the latter two apparently connected by the ridges of the Mutton mountains, (said to derive the name from the big horn, which is occasionally seen there still,) whose course is nearly east and west, and therefore at right-angles with the general direction of the other ranges.

The soil, for the most part, is undoubtedly fertile, and yields throughout a luxuriant growth of highly nutritious grass, for which animals manifest a great fondness. It is commonly called bunch-grass. The country, in consequence, is well adapted to the raising of stock; and the Indians have accumulated large herds of horses and cattle. The former is of a very superior breed, to which they are much attached, and devote a large portion of time to their attention. The Cayuses, Nez Perces, and Walla-Walla tribes have immense numbers, and may be considered wealthy. The horse represents wealth with them. They are virtually governed by an aristocracy, as each one enjoys a relative position and influence among them in proportion to the number of horses he possesses.

As a general thing, the country is destitute of large quantities of timber, except on the mountains; owing, no doubt, to the aridity of the climate and custom of the Indians to burn the grass annually, setting fire to and destroying much valuable timber. The varieties are pine, fir, and white-oak, on the uplands, with cotton-wood, willow, hackberry, birch, and choke-cherry on the low-lands bordering upon the streams.

Portions of the country are well watered; and on the margin of the streams generally is to be found an alluvial deposite, furnishing a superior soil for gardening purposes, while the hills are well adapted to the cultivation of the cereal grains. The soil yields abundantly with very little labor, and on this account many Indians have commenced farming, producing wheat, corn, and potatoes, with many of the culinary vegetables, and are no mean cultivators. The Nez Perces, Cayuses, Wascos, and Tyich tribes, particularly, are very good husbandmen.

The streams, owing to the character of the country, are not navigable, with exception of the Columbia, from the Cascade falls up to the Dalles, which is navigated by a steamboat and several schooners of one hundred tons burden. But the streams, notwithstanding, are of great importance, as they furnish, during the running season of the salmon, an inexhaustible supply of this delicious fish. The Indians in the western portion of this district rely principally upon this food, on account of the great abundance in which it is found, and the ease with which they are taken; but it is no longer deemed an indispensable article of food for

them, as they have beef, horse-flesh, and vegetables, wild berries, fruits, and roots. The three last are found in great quantities.

The Indians of the central and eastern portion of this district are active, intelligent, and warlike, rapid in their movements from their superior horsemanship, and to be feared most on account of their ability to commit sudden depredations upon unsuspecting settlers, who are widely scattered over the Territory, and, in the event of hostilities, to protract the war. The western Indians are more indolent, sparsely supplied with horses, and little inclined to warfare. They may safely be regarded as permanent friends of the whites.

I would here observe that there appears to be a marked distinction in the habits, manners, and pursuits of the Indians within this agency. They may properly be divided into three classes, viz: the northeastern, the northwestern, and the southern. Those on the northeast are the Cayuses, Nez Perces, Flatheads, and those of the Sho-sho-nies known as Mountain Snakes. Those on the northwest are the John Day, Deschutes, Tyich, Wasco, and Dog River or Cascade Indians. Those of the south are the Tlameth, and those Sho-sho-nies known as Diggers.

The Mountain Snake Indians are a branch of the Root Diggers, (who, in the extreme south, are presumed to be the lowest order of the aboriginal race,) and have a common language. They occupy the country on the north and east of Fort Hall, and to the south to include Bear River valley. These Indians gradually improve in their habits and intelligence as they approach the northern and eastern extremities of their country.

The Flatheads lie to the north of the Mountain Snakes, occupying the valleys between the Bitter Root and Rocky mountains. From Mr. John Owen, a gentleman who has been trading with them for the past three years, I learn that they have ever been on the most friendly terms with our people, and make it their boast that they have never taken white man's blood. They are gradually decreasing in numbers, from the attacks of their much dreaded enemies, the Blackfeet, who make frequent incursions into their country, murdering and pillaging all who may be so unfortunate as to fall into their power. They complain that while other tribes entertaining hostile feelings towards the whites have received the attention of government, they, notwithstanding their uniform good conduct, have been entirely neglected, but wish to assure the United States of their continued friendship, and hope some action will be taken to protect them from the Blackfeet.

A few bands of the Nez Perces Indians occupy the Salmon river and the Clearwater, within this district. The principal portion lie in Washington Territory, and therefore need no special description.

The Cayuses live on the west side of the Blue mountains and south of the Columbia river. These, with the Nez Perces, are believed to be the most intelligent Indians west of the Rocky mountains. All these northeastern Indians go to the east side of the Rocky mountains in quest of buffalo, and depend in part on the chase for subsistence. Deer, elk, antelope, and bear, form the principal game found in their country. They are cleanly in their persons, live in lodges made of buffalo-hides, and use to a considerable extent dressed skins for cloth-

ing. They annually exchange horses for large quantities of manufactured goods and wares.

Those on the northeast form the second class, and are found along the Columbia river and its branches, from the country of the Cayuses westward to the Cascades or Great Falls. This division includes many fragments of tribes, having no chiefs and acknowledging no authority beyond the head of a large family. During a portion of the year these Indians are found wandering along the streams, pitching their camps wherever salmon are found most abundant. They are filthy in their persons and habits, and addicted to intemperance and its concomitant vices. They have adopted the dress of the whites, and to some extent imitate them in the construction of their houses. Their domicils vary from a comfortable log cabin to a reed hut, the merest apology for a shelter.

The third and last division are along the southern border of this agency district, and include a portion of the Digger and Tlameth tribes. The latter inhabit the country along the eastern base of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountains, and south to the Great Klameth lake; the Digger country extending to the north of Snake river. With the exception of the immediate margin of the streams, their country is a barren waste, affording very little vegetation, save artemisia, or wild sage. They subsist upon roots and almost every living thing within their reach, not excepting reptiles, crickets, ants, &c. It is asserted by gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company that they are very improvident, seldom storing subsistence for the winter, and in their extremities they resort to cannibalism. During the summer they go in a state of nudity, and in winter they use for a covering robes made of the skins of rabbits; the skins of wild fowl, such as geese and ducks, are also brought into requisition as an article of clothing. The wild sage furnishes them shelter in the heat of summer, and, like the cayote, they burrow in the earth for protection from the inclemencies of winter.

At an early day in the history of Oregon it was greatly feared there was likely to be a combination of the several Indian tribes east of the Cascade mountains, for the purpose of making an attack upon the white settlements in the Willamette valley; but there is little foundation for such fears. On a better acquaintance with the state of Indian affairs in this region, it is found that the tribes are much divided among themselves, and bitter jealousies exist between bands of the same tribe, as also grievances of long standing between the several tribes. With proper management on the part of the whites, such an event as a combination to any great extent never can occur.

From what has been said in the first of this report, it will be apparent that portions of this country are rather inviting to settlers; and within the last two years quite a number of our citizens have availed themselves of their rights under the act of Congress "creating the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," and have located on the east side of the summit of the Cascade range. By virtue of an act of the legislative assembly of this Territory, this district has been organized into a county called Wasco. This affords greater facilities to the Indian agent to reach courts of justice in cases of necessity; but it has also afforded opportunities to designing persons

to produce difficulties. Some settlers have selected claims which included the improvements and possessory rights of the Indians, and have come into collision with the aborigines; but so far these difficulties have yielded to the decision of the Indian agent. Under the pretence of taking claims, whiskey-sellers have located at points best suited to their purposes, and have given the agency some trouble; and in this connexion I might add the constantly-recurring difficulty of the emigrants on their route to recover stray animals. These are some of the difficulties; and as this country is destined to be settled rapidly, I would respectfully recommend a speedy extinction of the Indian title to at least a portion of this district.

There is a military station at the Dalles, within this district, garrisoned by two companies of the 4th infantry, (but, as I am informed, in reality by fifty-three rank and file,) commanded by Major G. J. Rains. This officer stands deservedly high with the citizens for his zeal and energy in endeavoring to preserve peace and order on this frontier. But I am sorry to say that the force at his command is wholly inadequate to the service to be performed; being infantry, they can only act with efficiency in the immediate vicinity of the post. I would, however, suggest that, in view of this being the only military post within the immense extent of country lying east of the Cascade range of mountains, the difficulty of infantry pursuing offenders to the confines of it, the equestrian habits of the Indians, and the moral effect which United States dragoons would produce upon these savages, besides the adaptation of the country to cavalry operations and the support of their animals, all concur in rendering the presence of dragoons desirable in addition to the present force, and therefore I respectfully submit these suggestions to the consideration of the proper authorities of the general government.

There is also a Catholic mission at this place, under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Mesplie, whose report is herewith enclosed. This is the only mission within the district, and was established immediately upon the breaking up of the Prostestant missions in 1847, one of which (Methodist) was at this point, and all of which were abandoned immediately after the horrible massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his associates at Wy-e-let-poo. There is no doubt but much of the progress, intelligence, and civilization manifest in the Indians residing in the vicinity of these establishments, is owing to the labors of the missionaries who are and have been among them.

It has not been in my power to visit all the tribes under my charge since entering upon the duties of this office. I have found a decided aversion in the Indians to my taking a census; and in one instance they (the Cayuses) have positively refused to give any information, urging that at one time Dr. Whitman took the census, and immediately after great numbers of their people sickened and died. I have therefore deemed it prudent to abstain from pressing the matter until it becomes less objectionable to them.

In the absence of authentic numbers of the several tribes, the following is respectfully submitted as an approximation to their true number:

Names of tribes.	Chiefs or headmen.	Whole number of souls.	Number in this district.
Dog River or Cascade Indians	W. Wal-li-chin	80	80
Wasco	Clash-cal-la	300	300
Ty-ich	Vym-tes-tus	500	500
Des Chutes	Stoke-ote-ly	300	300
John Days	Wish-och-nip-its	150	150
Utillas	Wah-lauch-hie	200	200
Cayuses	We-at-a-nat-te-te-many	600	600
Nez Per.es		2,000	500
Flatheads		400	Occasionally.
Sho-sho-nies—			
Mountain Snakes		1,000	200
Bannacks		500	200
Diggers			100
Scattering bands, principally on Columbia river			300

The accompanying map it is hoped will enable the department to form a correct idea of the locality of the several tribes and divisions referred to in this report. It has been kindly furnished by Brevet Major G. O. Haller, 4th infantry U. S. A., who has taken great pains in collecting accurate information as to the topography of the country, and it may be relied upon as being in the main correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. R. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent, Middle Oregon.

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, O. T.

No. 94.

MISSION OF THE WASCOS, (DALLES,)
August 6, 1854.

DEAR SIR: The mission of the Wascos at the Dalles, founded the 6th of May, 1848, by the Rev. Mr. Rousseau, at the request of the Indians, has, since its commencement, advanced very slowly. On examining the archives kept by my honorable predecessor, I see that the progress of religion has been much retarded by the wandering life of the Indians, and by the too great intercourse with the whites.

During the three years that I have been in charge of said mission, I have unfortunately met the same difficulties. Within the two last years the worst of all has been added, viz: liquor. This has cast this unfortunate people into a deplorable condition, and, without being a witness, no one can form an idea of the Indians when intoxicated; there are scenes most horrible to behold, and capable of exciting pity in the most hard-hearted. This disorder, dear sir, stops entirely all improvement of the Indians; and if this abuse is not stopped, the Indians will, in a short time, become good for nothing for civil life, much less

for Christian life. The greater part of them will disappear; some will perhaps resist this overthrow, but will be reduced to so brutish a state that they will be insupportable to themselves, and much more so to all who may be in connexion with them. What I say concerning the Wascos, will apply in like manner to the Indians of Tair, (Indian creek,) and to all the small tribes within my jurisdiction.

However, Mr. Agent, we have at Wasco and at Tair some Indians who, though in the midst of disorder, have profited by some of the lessons which we have endeavored to give them. They yield easily to the sweet influence of Christianity, occupying themselves with agriculture and improvement in rendering homage to their Creator. In general, I have observed, since you have been established in this place, that a remarkable calm has taken place. Many of our people have yielded to fear, and others to reason; but the fact exists. Great credit is given to you, Mr. Agent, for having, in so short a time, obtained such great results. Yes, the present makes me look for a better future; and if this new state of things continues, I have the sweet hope that your aid, joined with our own efforts, will, in some years, obtain a remarkable change.

Such, Mr. Agent, is our present report; deign, dear sir, to accept it, and believe me, with the greatest respect, your very humble and obedient servant,

C. MESPLIE.

Mr. THOMPSON, *Indian Agent.*

No. 95.

INDIAN AGENCY, PORT ORFORD,
July 10, 1854.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, dated May 15, 1854, I beg leave to submit the following report:

In the Port Orford district, which includes all that part of Oregon south of the waters of Coose bay, and west of the summit of the coast range of mountains, I have found the natives all speaking one language, and from similarity of appearance, habits, and pursuits, consider them as being one nation or people, who from their language may be denominated To-to-tin, or To-to-tut-na; the latter appellation being applied to them by their early visitors.

They are divided into twelve bands; eight of them are located on the coast, one on the forks of the Coquille, and three on Rogue river. Each of these bands or villages acknowledge the authority of one or more chiefs, and have their separate territories; but their political distinctions appear to extend no further than the division of a State into separate counties; migrations, intermarriages, a common language, and common interests, uniting them as a whole.

The number and other statistics of the different bands of the To-to-tin Indians are exhibited in the following table:

Census of the To-to-tin Indians, Port Orford District, Oregon Territory.

Name of band.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of male children.	Number of female children.	Number of sick.	Number of blind.	Number of guns.	Number of villages.	Name of chiefs.
Nas-o-mah...	18	20	10	11	.....	.....	.....	1	John.
Choc-re-le-a-tan.	30	40	18	17	.....	.....	.....	1	Washington.
Quah-to-mah.	53	45	22	23	.....	1	3	3	Hah-hul-ta-cah. Tay-o-ne cia.
Co-sutt-heu-tun.	9	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1.	Chac-tal-ka-kal-le-ah.
Eu-qua-chee.	24	41	18	19	.....	.....	1	1	Ah-chess-see. Tus-lul.
Yah-shute...	39	45	24	12	.....	.....	.....	2	Sin-hus-chaw. Enc-wah-we-sitt.
Chet-less-en-tun.	16	15	11	9	.....	.....	.....	1	En-e-tus.
Wish-te-na-tin	18	26	12	10	.....	.....	2	1	Nel-yet-ah-we-sha. Cha-hus-say.
Che-at-tee...	117	83	22	19	.....	4	2	.....	To-hush-ha-cue-lest che-tets. Taw-chutt.
To-to-tin...	39	47	22	12	.....	3	3	1	Am-ne-at-tee. Tal-ma-net-e-see.
Mack-a-no-tin	32	58	17	17	.....	.....	.....	1	Tal-le-all-tus. Yah-see-oe-we-see.
Shis-ta-koos-tee.	53	61	23	16	.....	1	1	1	Yah-cham-see. Koo-oay-yah.
Total.....	448	490	205	168	.....	9	12	14	

Location and boundaries.

The Nasomah band reside on the coast, at or near the mouth of the Coquille river. Their country is bounded north by the land claimed by the Coose or Co-ose Indians, east by that of the Chocreleatan, and south by that of the Quahtomah. With the precise boundaries on the north and east, I am unacquainted; but a small creek about two miles south of the Coquille river makes the boundary on the side of the Quahtomah.

The Chocreleatan village is situated at the forks of the Coquille river; their lands are drained by the upper waters of that stream. There being mountain barriers between them and their neighbors, except the Coose, their precise limits are unsettled.

Proceeding southerly from the Coquille river, along the coast, we find the first village of the Quahtomahs near the mouth of a large creek called Quahtomah, or Flores creek, the second at Sixes river, and the third at Port Orford—being seven or eight miles from the Coquille to the first village, and the same distance intervening between the villages successively.

Hahhultalah, the principal chief, resides at Sixes river, and Tayonecia, sub-chief, at Port Orford. This band claim all the country between the summit of the coast range and the coast, from the south boundary of the Nasomahs to Humbug mountain, (a lofty headland, about twelve miles below Port Orford,) where the lands of the Cosuttheutens commence.

The Cosutheuten village is at the mouth of a small stream which enters the ocean about five miles south of the Humbug mountain. Like their neighbors, they claim to the summit of the coast range, and along the coast to a point on the coast marked by three large rocks in the sea, called by the whites the "Three Sisters."

The country of the Euquachees commences at the "Three Sisters," and extends along the coast to a point about three miles to the south of their village, which is on a stream which bears their name.

The mining town of Elizabeth is about the southern boundary of the Euquachees, and is called thirty miles from Port Orford.

Next southward of the Euquachees are the Yahshutes, whose villages occupy both banks of the Tototin, or Rogue river, at its mouth. These people claim but about two and a half miles back from the coast, where the Tototin country commences. The Yahshutes claim the coast to some remarkable headlands, about six miles south of Rogue river.

South of these headlands are the Chetlessentuns. Their village is north of, but near, the mouth of a stream bearing their name, but better known to the whites as Pistol river. The Chetlessentuns claim but about eight miles of the coast; but as the country east of them is uninhabited, like others similarly situated, their lands are supposed to extend to the summit of the mountains.

Next to the Chetlessentuns, on the south, are the Wishtenatins, whose village is at the mouth of a small creek bearing their name. They claim the country to a small trading-post known as the Whale's Head, about twenty-seven miles south of the mouth of Rogue river.

Next in order are the Cheattee or Chitco band, whose villages *were* situated on each side of the mouth, and about six miles up a small river bearing their name; but their villages were burned last February by the whites. They consisted of forty-two houses, which were all destroyed—a loss which the scarcity of timber in their country makes serious. The lands of these people extend from Whale's Head to the California line, and back from the coast indefinitely. The forty-two houses destroyed by fire, at the lowest estimate, were worth one hundred dollars each, for which I would here recommend that they receive a full indemnity.

The Tototins, from whom is derived the generic name of the whole people speaking the language, reside on the north bank of the Tototin river, about four miles from its mouth. Their country extends from the eastern boundary of the Yahshutes, a short distance below their village, up the stream about six miles, where the fishing-grounds of the Mackanotins commence.

The Mackanotin village is about seven miles above that of the Tototins, and is on the same side of the river. They claim about twelve miles of the stream.

The Shistakoostees succeed them. Their village is on the north bank of Rogue river, nearly opposite the confluence of the Illinois. These are the most easterly band within my district in the south.

As the Indians derive but a small part of their sustenance from the country, they attach but little value to the surrounding mountains, for which reason their boundaries, except along the coast and streams, are in many cases undefined, and in others vague and indefinite.

Face of the country—Its extent and value.

Although the Port Orford district is but about one degree and twenty minutes in length, the line of coast will measure about one hundred and fifty miles. Its eastern boundary is also very irregular, but may average thirty miles from the coast, which will give an area of about three thousand square miles. Though much of this area is taken up by mountains too steep and stony for cultivation, yet they are not entirely without their value to civilized man. In the northern and eastern portions, a growth of valuable timber covers alike valley and summit; whilst along the coast, and winding to the southward, the timber is displaced by a most luxuriant growth of rich, nutritious grass, forming a region for grazing purposes scarcely surpassed. Stretching along many of the streams are found prairies of the richest alluvial formations, as well as plains of considerable extent, well adapted to the cultivation of grain and vegetables.

I cannot here forbear to speak of the floral beauty of these "oases" in the wilderness, exhibited at almost all seasons of the year.

Besides beautiful varieties of the rhododendron, honeysuckle, acacia, tulip, lily, and many other flowering shrubs and plants, common to the United States, there are others of surpassing beauty, to which my knowledge of botany does not enable me to give a name. Being well stocked with nutritious roots and berries indigenous to Oregon, this section of the country, from the great variety of its climate, produced by the unevenness of its surface or exposure to the sea, from the ripening of the early strawberry to the frosts of winter, at all times affords a variety of berries, ripe and wholesome for food, and of most delicious flavor.

Though this region, for its timber and agricultural productions, may justly be regarded as valuable, yet when its mineral wealth is taken into consideration, its value in all other respects sinks into insignificance.

The beach, through the whole extent of the district, is a deposite of the precious metals, and is already dotted with towns and villages of miners; and it has been recently discovered that its mountains abound in placers equal in richness to those of California, whose fame has unsettled the world, and thousands are now rushing to offer their devotions at this nearer shrine of mammon.

Physical and moral condition.

We find these tribes with a kind of patriarchal form of government, peculiar not only to themselves, but to most of the tribes west of the

Rocky mountains; and which is not very dissimilar to the tribes east, showing clearly one common origin. In their primitive state, nature has supplied them with a liberal hand, so that they may gather abundant subsistence.

Their country abounds with wild game; the coast with a great variety of shell-fish, together with the salmon and small fish, with which their rivers are supplied. If taken in the proper season, they render them an abundant supply of food.

They seem to be free from diseases, with the exception of sore eyes, (which is confined exclusively to the women,) and the venereal, which has been recently introduced among them by their white neighbors.

They show evident marks of small-pox having been among them about thirty years ago; also the measles, about eighteen years since; both of which were very destructive to them, from their mode of treatment. As to medicines for treating these diseases, they have none; with their sick they practise necromancy, juggling, and conjuring of evil spirits.

They also, like all the other tribes along the coast, and in the interior, practise sweating, in houses built expressly for that purpose, and invariably, when they sweat themselves by this process, they immediately plunge into cold water; and in consequence of treating small-pox and measles in this manner, it proved fatal to most of them, so that many of their once populous villages are now left without a representative.

As, by their present localities, they are more or less exposed to the disease of small-pox, by the landing of sea-steamers at the various points on the coast, I would therefore earnestly recommend that the children and youths be vaccinated, at as early a day as possible.

Their houses are constructed by excavating a hole in the ground, twelve or sixteen feet square, and four or five feet deep, inside of which puncheons or split stuff are set upright, six or eight feet high; upon the top of these, boards or thatch are placed for the roof. In the gable end a round hole is made, sufficiently large for the entrance of one person; the descent is made by passing down a pole, upon which rude notches are cut, which serve for steps. These houses are generally warm and smoky. From this and the careless habits of the women at certain periods, I have no doubt arises the disease of sore eyes among them.

In the spring season they gather the stalks of the wild sun-flower and wild celery, and eat them with avidity.

Tobacco is the only article cultivated by them; I presume it is indigenous to this country, for they always speak of it as having been always cultivated by their fathers. Many of them are now desirous of cultivating the ground; some few in the vicinity of Port Orford have fine patches of potatoes that bid fair to yield an abundant harvest.

Some of the young men are employed by the whites as domestics, and they are generally active and please their employers; in general, they are apt and tractable, and I have no doubt, if properly cared for, they would be industrious and respectable. In a moral point of view, I cannot learn that they have any mode of religious worship. Their idea of a Supreme Being is extremely dark and vague; they are gen-

erally very superstitious; they are all friendly to the whites, and friendly and hospitable among themselves.

From the numerous miners and settlers that are pressing into their country they are suffering many grievous wrongs that call for the immediate interference of the government.

Within the last six months four of their villages have been burned by the whites, the particulars of which, and its connexion with the arrest of prisoners, I will send you in another report at an early day. Many of them have been killed merely on suspicion that they would arise and avenge their own wrongs, or for petty threats that have been made against lawless white men for debauching their women; and, I believe, in no single instance have the Indians been the first aggressors.

I would, therefore, recommend that the government treat them as wards; and as the guardian of the ward is expected to take charge of his estate, and place him under the best tuition possible to train or apprentice him in the arts of civilized life, that he may be able to act his part in the drama of human affairs when he ripens into manhood; so should the government, at as early a day as possible, treat with this people, purchase their possessions, and remove them to some healthy part of the Territory; settle them upon land susceptible of cultivation, supply them with implements of industry, employ *good* men to assist them in opening small farms to instruct them in the science of agriculture, erect them suitable mills, have them instructed in the mechanical arts, apprentice their young men and girls in a *manual-labor school*, erect a hospital for their sick, and, above all, make them amenable to the *laws of the land*, (in which they may be instructed in a short time,) so as to be able to appreciate their rights and the rights of their fellows, and entirely do away with all their rights and forms of government, and, as soon as consistent, adopt them as citizens of the United States. When this is done, there is hope of their salvation as a people, and not till then; and what is applicable to this tribe is, in these respects, equally so to all of the tribes west of the Cascade mountains. Yet, I am aware, very unlike this has been the old plan of the general government towards the Indian tribes. True, their rights in some respects as a people have been regarded; the government has treated with them, and paid them for their lands; but the very money they have received has, in general, rendered them more wretched and miserable. They have been left with a nominal form of government of their own—left to roam at large—to follow their wars and war dances—to prey upon their fellow red men whenever they found them the weaker party. And thus, in their untutored situation, the very income they have received for their lands has proved a deathly canker to their best interests in time, and led them to their eternal destruction in the world to come.

What the value of this region may be to the government, or what it may yield to the world's wealth when tenanted and cultivated by enlightened industry, are questions which it may not be proper for me to introduce into this report.

Its value to government may be inferred from what I have heretofore said of the inexhaustible mineral wealth of its mountain lands, and the adaptation of its plains and valleys to the agricultural pursuits of the white man.

In conclusion, allow me to remark, that I have personally visited these bands—have taken a correct census of their numbers; and from personal observation I am led to the conclusion that their woes are daily multiplying in their present condition, surrounded as they are by the influence of bad white men, who are daily making inroads upon them, and prostrating their highest virtues.

I would therefore beseech the government, in their behalf, that the most efficient measures should be taken for their speedy removal to a place of quiet, and, if possible, to one of safety, in order to instruct them in the arts of civilized life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

With high esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. L. PARRISH,
Indian Agent, Port Orford District.

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.

No. 96.

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY (O. T.) INDIAN AGENCY,
July 20, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with instructions, to forward to you my annual report.

I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Indian agent for this district on the 1st day of August, 1853, and arrived at this place on the 4th day of September following.

The state of things existing here as I found them, it will not now be necessary to describe, as they are familiar to you from personal observation, also to the public through the press. Suffice it to say that there had been a general war between the whites and Indians since the 4th of August preceding my arrival, in which the lives of many of both parties had been sacrificed and a large amount of property destroyed.

It is not my purpose to enter into a detail of the series of difficulties and misunderstandings which produced that war, only so far as may be necessary to a proper understanding of the causes generally operating in such cases, with a view to prevent, if possible, similar calamities in the future.

The feeling of hostility displayed by each party it would be almost impossible to realize, except from personal observation. And as this feeling might seriously affect our relations hereafter, the question as to how it became engendered was a matter both interesting and necessary to ascertain. That there were extraordinary causes, and different from those growing out of an open war, was clear, for men of standing, and those in all respects worthy, entertained sentiments of the most bitter and deadly hostility, entirely at variance with their general disposition which existed before the commencement, and continue comparatively unabated since the cessation of open hostilities.

Many, and perhaps most persons then in this valley, had been attracted hither in advance of the settlement to any considerable extent of the country by the rich gold discoveries made in the valley, and were

actuated by the same laudable motive of gain as miners generally, without the intention of remaining in the country, and alike without a wish to sow the seeds of future discord between the natives and our own people, to the injury of those of their friends who might wish to reside permanently in the valley. Their minds were upon but the one object; they did not care about or think of Indians. But, as they say, during the whole period of our sojourn here previous to the commencement of the war alluded to, it has been an unending series of disasters to us and our associates, caused by Indians. Perhaps in one night was destroyed what had cost us months or years of labor to accumulate; or, may be, a relative or friend had been brutally murdered, who never entertained a feeling towards the Indians but of kindness and sympathy. They, too, had at times escaped massacre as by a miracle, and from the effects of the war they had again lost almost everything, and others of their friends or relatives killed.

On the other hand, the Indians complained that the white people had come to their country, taken their homes, destroyed their means of subsistence, and shot down their people, until, with the uncertainty of food and of life which surrounded them, and the agonies of continual mourning, life had become almost a burden.

Both these statements are true. As before remarked, a majority of persons came to the country with a kind feeling towards the Indians, and without a wish or intent in their hearts to injure or molest them. But, unfortunately, there were some entertaining opposite sentiments, previously acquired elsewhere, and it was by these, or by Indians bearing a similar relation to the majority of *their* people, that the first outrages were committed. If by one of the latter, it was probably unknown to the better and larger portion of his people. But the whites in chastising them for it, made, for the want of a correct understanding of the facts, no discrimination; or if the injury was inflicted on the Indians by unprincipled whites, the better and also larger portion of our people knew nothing of it, either at the time or perhaps ever. The first fruits in return was the killing of unoffending citizens. The friends know nothing of the original injury, and suppose the Indians to have been unprovoked, whereas in fact it was a retaliatory act. The unprincipled of either party commit the first outrages, while the better portion almost invariably reap the bitter fruits of the unprovoked assault; for the wrong-doers, conscious of their offence and the revengeful nature of the Indian, are on their guard, and the unoffending remain equally ignorant of the injury inflicted and of their danger. Hence the bitter feeling of kind and good men before spoken of. They only think and know that on all occasions they have been friends to the Indians, and that in return they deal out death and destruction to them and their associates.

Eight years since, emigrants first commenced coming to the Willamette valley by the southern route, which passes through the Rogue River country. With the first emigration hostilities commenced, which were continued by both parties from year to year, owing to this mutual misunderstanding, until 1850, when Governor Lane undertook the very difficult task of making peace with these bands, in which he succeeded. But it had become so much a habit with each to shoot the other at sight, that all were not able or did not wish to resist what seemed to

have grown into a temptation. Early the next summer hostilities again began, and it has so continued since, with each year one or more serious encounters taking place, until the summer of 1853, when the loss of life and destruction of property was indeed terrible.

It will thus be seen that since these Indians first came in contact with the whites, they have, from causes imperfectly set forth, been unfriendly, continuing for a series of years, thus alienating them in feeling, and, by the almost constant experience they have had, are now transformed into the best of mountain soldiers. This experience, together with the remarkable country they have to operate in, renders them formidable, and none are better aware of the advantage they possess in this respect than themselves. The country is composed of narrow valleys and mountains covered with timber, and an undergrowth so dense that they can conceal themselves within a few yards of persons passing or pursuing, shoot them with impunity, and make their escape unseen and almost certain. The valleys are narrow—so much so that the Indians can quit their hiding-places in the shade of evening, have time to reach any of the settlements, do their work of destruction, plunder, and perhaps murder, and return to their secure retreat before morning. The miners are quite as much, or even more exposed than the settlers, generally working, as they do in the mountains, in narrow gulches, and are therefore liable to be shot down at any moment. From this description of the country, it will readily be understood why so many lives were lost in the war of last summer, and so large an amount of property destroyed, with such comparative impunity.

The number of Indians in this district is not large. It is as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Children.
The band immediately under Joe, the principal chief, and Sam, his brother	26	31	19
Tyee John's band	18	21	14
Linpey and George's band	30	28	23
Jim's band (Umpquas)	34	29	24
Total	108	109	80

The foregoing are the bands with whom the treaty was made on the 10th of September last at Table Rock. The number in these bands has diminished since that time not less than twenty-five per cent.

The other bands in this district, and not included in that purchase, are as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Elijah's band	32	34	28
Those known as the ancient Applegates	10	15	14
Taylor's band and those on "Jump off Joe"	14	27	19
Illinois	16	14	17
Total	72	90	78

Whole number in this district, of men 180; women, 199; children, 158.

The foregoing are the Indians that properly belong in what is known

as the Rogue River valley, though about one-quarter may safely be added to cover the number of transient Indians generally in the country. Sometimes this number of non-residents is probably greater than the one-fourth mentioned; at other times less.

I have ascertained that these transient Indians have been, and still are, in the habit of taking advantage of the bad repute in which those belonging here are held, to come into their country for the purpose of committing depredations, which are charged to those permanently residing here; for, generally, the settlers are not aware of the fact even that strange Indians are, or have been, in their midst. At the present time, there is a party of Shasta Indians in the mountains, not more than thirty miles from this agency, who belong in California. They have already stolen five horses, and before they can be found and hunted out may steal and destroy much more.

These parties are very liable to involve the Indians that properly belong in this country in difficulties; and it is doubtless their intention to do so now, as they have done formerly, that they may plunder and murder during the general misunderstanding. But so far, this season, they have not been able to accomplish their purpose. On all such occasions I spare no necessary trouble or expense to ascertain with certainty who the authors of the depredations are, and prevent them from making a difficulty general. Up to the present time much the largest portion of the outrages committed upon the whites have been the work of these migratory bands of ungovernable Indians. It was by such a party that the war in this valley last summer was caused. From the want of correct information of the real authors of the outrages done them, our citizens prosecuted a vigorous warfare against the Indians of this valley for depredations in the commission of which they bore no part. The Indians were compelled, reluctantly, as I am assured, to take up arms in self-defence, and were even ignorant, at first, of the reasons why they were pursued; while our own people supposed themselves also to be prosecuting a defensive war.

To avoid at all times misapprehensions so disastrous is difficult, owing to the want of information as to who the real authors of the injuries are, and consequent infliction of chastisements upon innocent Indians, and the difficulty of correcting misunderstandings on account of the imperfect manner in which people generally are able to converse with them. It requires constant vigilance and attention. Early last spring I collected all of the bands included in the treaty of purchase before spoken of, and moved them on the reserve at Table Rock; also most of the members of the other bands before referred to, not included in the treaty. The latter were brought on to the reserve with the consent of the former, that they might be more perfectly controlled during the summer. But, unfortunately, they had not been long collected together before sickness, a bloody flux and an intermittent fever, began to prevail among them to such an extent as to render it impossible to keep them together. Upon becoming satisfied of this fact, I gave them permits, or leaves of absence, for a short time, with the understanding that in case hostile Indians were liable to involve them and us in another difficulty, they would, upon notice from me, hasten to the reserve.

It was, and is now, a general belief among settlers in the valley that a war with the Indians here this summer is inevitable; and on two or three occasions it appeared as though such a calamity was indeed near at hand. But, by prompt attention, aided by the generous forbearance of our citizens, and, when necessary, the immediate and vigorous assistance given by Captain A. J. Smith, commanding officer at Fort Lane, peace has so far been preserved.

The food of the Indians consists of deer, elk, and bear-meat, with fish of several kinds, principally salmon, and a great variety of roots They cannot supply themselves by the chase for want of ammunition, as there is a territorial statute prohibiting the sale of it to them. And were it otherwise, it would not be prudent to give them much at this time. They take more or less salmon during five months in the year. Formerly they subsisted in the main upon roots, of which there was a great variety and quantity; each kind had its locality and time of ripening or becoming fit for use. But the whites have nearly destroyed this kind of food by ploughing the ground and crowding the Indians from localities where it could once be procured. They did not find these roots upon any one tract of country, but there would be an abundance in one locality one month, and of another variety at another place during the ensuing. The settlers have interfered, by the cultivation of the soil in the valleys, with the obtaining of this species of food to such an extent, that while they can get plenty during certain seasons of the year, they will at other times be in a starving condition.

Under these circumstances it was deemed necessary to anticipate the ratification of the treaty, and put in a crop of potatoes sufficient to prevent them from suffering, and perhaps starving, the coming winter; also on account of the influence it would have in keeping them under control during the summer. Humanity, too, seemed to require it, for our people had taken from them their means of subsistence, and ought at least, in return, to see that they did not starve before they received an equivalent for the territory relinquished by them; for, as they say, promises do not stop hunger. Unless a crop was put in the past spring, of course it could not be done until the next, which would allow more than two years to elapse from the date of the treaty of purchase until they realized an equivalent in the way of provisions, unless obtained sooner for them by purchase, and the annuity is not sufficient even to keep them alive if invested in that manner. The chiefs urged it, and said that although they would like clothes and blankets for their comfort, yet something upon which life could be sustained ought first to be looked to; and further, they urged that it was a thing impossible to control their people with certain famine staring them in the face.

They express a willingness to try to imitate the whites, and raise something to sustain themselves whenever the means of so doing is furnished them, and to do all in their power to induce their people to do the same; and I have strong hopes that nearly all can be persuaded to do so.

The foregoing brief and imperfect report has been hastily prepared amidst engagements and official duties which could not be neglected or postponed, and which denied me the time and attention necessary to a full exposition, in detail, of the affairs connected with this agency.

It is believed, however, that in an imperfect manner all the essential facts are set forth, to give you a general understanding of the past and present condition of the Indians within the limits of this district, which, together with your own personal observation in this section the present season, will enable you to form a correct judgment regarding them, their feelings towards the settlers, and their future wants.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

S. H. CULVER, *Indian Agent.*

Gen. JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Dayton, O. T.

No. 97.

TANSEY POINT, *July* 11, 1854.

RESPECTED SIR: In compliance with the requisitions of the Indian department, I would forward the following information respecting the Indians of this district:

Since my last, there have been comparatively few grievances between the whites and Indians, and few differences among the Indians themselves; the most of their difficulties and jealousies are caused by that bane to the Indian, *rum.*

To prevent the Indians from becoming intoxicated while they remain in this vicinity is next to an impossibility, they have so many resources for getting ardent spirits; and it is of little consequence where they get it, for, when questioned on the subject, in a majority of cases it comes from "Jack," who is a sailor belonging to a ship. The evil is somewhat remedied, and yet there is room for improvement. It often occurs that some one is wounded, if not killed, in their drunken affrays; and to prevent this, is to remove them from this vicinity. They have abundant means for support, if industrious; their game, fish, fruit, in connexion with cultivating a garden, would make them comfortable. I have just returned from the Tillamooke, where I found much excitement in the community, in consequence of some thefts committed by the Indians. I found myself a welcome visitor by both parties; as soon as there was an understanding, the difficulties were very satisfactorily settled.

I would recommend the moving the agency of this district to Tillamooke; the larger portion of Indians are there, and many who are now here would go there. They are less acquainted with the usages of the whites, consequently more liable to get into difficulties through ignorance, than those here.

The women would feel more secure in the settlement; the agent attend to the interests of the Indians much better; and a desire was expressed, by both whites and Indians, that he would locate there. I submit it for instructions. In visiting the Naalin, I did not find that extensive prairie reported to be there, but an abundance of alder and alder land, the best I have ever seen; it is very easily cleared. The Indians would do well there, but they would be necessarily deprived of the shell-fish which is in such abundance in the Tillamooke.

I am yet waiting for my vouchers to come in, to send in my account; and from the best information, I do not expect to see them for two months. I have thoughts of making out my account, and submitting it to the department to make deductions if they please. I would like your counsel on this point. I submit the above.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. RAYMOND,
Sub Indian Agent.

General JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 98.

TEJON MILITARY RESERVE,
February 8, 1854.

SIR: Being about to return to San Francisco on official business, I have the honor to report progress at this place. Since my last, I have completed our wheat-field, and the whole two thousand acres is now covered with the coming crop, and presents a beautiful prospect of the plenty which will reward our labor, when we shall have gathered its grain. I am now planting barley, of which I shall sow five hundred acres; after which, a hundred and fifty acres of corn will complete the heavy part of my work for this season.

This, you will remember, is exclusive of the separate portion which I plant for each tribe, and which, I informed you, is to be placed at their entire disposal, while the large crops I have mentioned will be served out in regular and sufficient rations.

It is impossible to do justice to the docility and energy which these poor people possess. They work not only without murmur or complaint, but with the most cheerful alacrity; and as the fruits of their labor begin to show themselves in the immense field, now covered with its verdant promise of future plenty, they look at it in amazement, and with delight.

You must perceive in the fact that I have punished a few lazy ones with proper but not severe correction, a proof of the discipline which is here maintained by a moral force which is exerted over their minds by the majority, and that this influence could and would never have been exerted but for the confidence they feel in what I have told them, that all this work is to benefit themselves, and not the government. This, then, is the first great point gained, viz: An established confidence in their own minds that the government really desires their good, and not to exterminate them, as malicious and reckless white men have informed them.

If this had not been done, you will perceive it would be impossible for me to control, with the dozen white employés I have here, some twenty-five hundred Indians. So perfect is the discipline, that not even one of them ever leaves his work for a single day without permission, or returns without reporting his arrival.

You must not suppose I have merely brought the ploughs here, and

the grain and all the stores which my returns show, and given them to the Indians, telling them to go to work. On the contrary, I have toiled from an hour before daylight until dark with the few hired white men I have employed, and showed them how to manage the instruments put into their hands. It has been a labor of excessive toil, only compensated by the aptitude of the scholars, and cheered by the most pre-eminent success. I have endeavored to transplant here a system and regularity, acquired by eighteen years' experience in the strict school of naval discipline; and I have not been unsuccessful, as the result shows. My Indians are divided into different working parties. Those who plough and harrow, seventy-five in number, go to the field, after harnessing, in regular order; those who ditch have their work laid out—each one so much, according to the nature of the soil; and so on through every department of work which happens at the time to be necessary. Their dinner meals are cooked and eaten in the field; breakfast and supper at the village. Their tasks are never made laborious, so that an hour before sundown their work is always finished.

I have clothed them coarsely, but comfortably, and on Sunday (work having ceased on Saturday at noon) they seem as happy as it is possible to conceive. To that day I have encouraged them to look as one of pleasure, and for this purpose have instituted among them our own games, in which I have requested and encouraged my white employés to take part; so that on every Sunday we have sometimes two or three hundred playing at bandy and ball with those who during the week are their overseers and instructors in manual labor.

In fact, so happy are my people, that that which I never thought possible has come to pass, and my feelings for this poor race, which at first were merely those of compassion, are rapidly changing into a deep interest in their welfare, and in many instances to a personal attachment.

I have no military force here, and require none; my door has neither been locked nor barred night or day, and yet my feeling of security is as great as though I were surrounded by an armed guard.

Among other labors executed here, I have by a ditch six feet in width by eight in depth, and running for a distance of nine miles, connected two streams and thrown them completely around the immense field in which I have sown my grain, putting the certainty of my crops beyond peradventure, by giving me the power to irrigate the entire field with comparatively little labor.

On the first of next May I shall further elaborate my system, by choosing six among the chiefs most intelligent, and forming them, with myself to preside, into a council to decide upon certain laws for our interior government, and also on what shall be done with our surplus produce, which must be very great. This council will meet on the first of every month to discuss matters of interest to our reserve, to look constantly to our future welfare and prospects, as well as to fix appropriate punishments and settle whatever may need arrangement among us. Thus, by degrees, I hope to raise these people to believe that God has not created them to live and die as the wolves and beasts of their mountains. Already some faint and indistinct notion that such may be the case appears to have struck their sight; but as

yet it is vague and distant, like the first uncertain glimpse of a distant light-house. Constantly, they say to me, "We have been asleep a long time. We are just beginning to awake, but our eyes are not yet wide open."

The extending influence of this policy is already felt. But a few days since, the chief who controls almost the entire race of valley Indians, and hitherto considered as beyond reclaiming, visited me with some fifty of his tribe. He came to stay a day; he remained a fortnight. When he left me he said, "I came here to laugh at your work, and to take back some of my people who were with you. I go away with peace in my heart; and if not another Indian of the valley comes, I will make my home with you. In two months I shall return with my people." Should this promise be kept, he will bring with him not less than five thousand Indians; and these, sir, will have been removed without force and without expense, and, above all, without entailing on our government the bitter disgrace of punishing Indians because they do not willingly abandon the homes of their childhood and the graves of their sires.

Their ingenuity is carried into every branch of manufacture. I have seen one of them, a lame boy, carefully unravel a piece of worsted saddle-girth, and in three months after, with instruments made by his own hands, produce the garters I enclose you. They were intended as a present to myself, and to be used to tie the leather leggins necessary here to protect the limbs in riding through a thorny undergrowth in hunting game. Much as I value them, I cheerfully resign the gift to you, as a proof of what they are capable. I have watched this boy day after day with patient toil improving his imperfect implements, and working until he has produced that which I send you. It may be considered by the department a small matter, but with me it has enlarged significance; and I repeat that such ingenuity, (for this is but one instance in many I could mention,) and such constancy in labor, deserve and should receive the fostering care of a government which possesses in its treasury so many unappropriated millions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 99.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 28, 1854.

SIR: Since entering upon my official duties on the 26th ultimo, in accordance with my instructions of June 2, 1854, I have visited the Indian reservation at Tejon, (the only reservation at which, as yet, any Indians have been collected,) and have taken possession and supervision of the public property, schedules of which will accompany my report at the expiration of the quarter.

I could not ascertain the precise number of Indians belonging to the Tejon reservation, as many of them were in the mountains, upon an excursion which a portion usually take at this season of the year, to collect grass-seeds and berries which they find there in great abundance, and of which they are very fond. I fix the number, however, according to the best information I could obtain, at seven hundred, who acknowledge the authority of seventeen chiefs. These Indians many of them speak the Spanish language, having learned it during their intercourse with the Mexicans, and at the "Catholic Missions," where some of them have been previously employed, and where they acquired some knowledge of agriculture previous to the settlement of California by the people of the United States.

The plan of subsisting the Indians by their own labor in the cultivation of the soil, I presume was suggested by the success which has attended the efforts of the Catholic priests in applying Indian labor to the erection of the mission buildings, and to the cultivation of their vineyards and grounds. The erection of these establishments has been a work of immense labor. I will give a single instance, the mission of San Fernando, which I can but very imperfectly describe. It consists of one building 300 feet in length by 35 in width, two stories high; one church 60 feet square; two houses for Indian residences, each one hundred yards in length. The vineyards and orchards contain probably 100 acres, enclosed by a substantial adobe wall 10 feet high; very extensive fields in the vicinity have been in cultivation, irrigated by water conveyed several miles in ditches. There are some ten or fifteen of these mission establishments in this State, all of which have been mainly erected and sustained by the labor of Indians.

One other experiment of the kind, upon a somewhat large scale, has been successfully tried by Captain Sutter, near Sacramento city, in the construction of a large fort, enclosed by an adobe wall fifteen feet in height, and in the cultivation of extensive fields of wheat and other grains. In addition to this, the American citizens of California, who resided here prior to the discovery of gold, made profitable and easy use of Indian labor in the cultivation of their lands, and in the herding of cattle. In many places they are employed to labor in the mines, and would doubtless be found very useful in that way, were it not for their proneness to contract all the bad and none of the good habits or practices of the whites. From these facts, showing what has been done with Indian labor under very unfavorable circumstances, the demonstration is clear to my mind that the grand features of the plan can, with proper and judicious management, be made partially if not entirely successful. The Indians in the southern and central portions of the State are willing to labor, and many are anxious to avail themselves of the privilege of settling upon the reservations. I do not, therefore, hesitate to give it as my opinion that the plan of removing them to suitable reservations, requiring them to labor, and issuing to them only such articles of food and clothing from time to time as will supply their immediate wants, is the only method that can be adopted calculated to do permanent good to the Indians in California. To distribute to them beef, blankets, or clothing, in their present locations, would result in more injury than benefit in causing them to become

indolent, and to cease effort to provide the necessary support for themselves. To remove them beyond the limits of the State, or into the high mountain region, without providing for their support, would be worse and more cruel than immediate extermination. The Indians upon the west, unlike those east of the Rocky mountains, have never lived by the chase. Their support has been chiefly derived from the fish of our numerous streams, the acorns and grass-seeds of our valleys, and the roots and berries of the mountains. By the encroachment of the white man they have been driven from their habitations, and their means of living entirely cut off. There seems then to be no alternative which humanity would sanction but to provide them with the necessary tools and implements, and suitable instruction to enable them to obtain a support by their own labor on your lands reserved for that purpose.

The reservation at the Tejon, considering its interior location, difficulty of access, and the delays and trouble which always attend new enterprises, has probably been conducted with considerable energy, and so far as I could judge, the labor has been well performed. The wheat crop is a good one, and may be considered as entirely successful. The barley, having been sown late, was not a full crop. The corn suffered from drought, was not irrigated, and was also deficient in quantity. The raising of vegetables has been almost entirely neglected. The land now in cultivation, about fifteen hundred acres, is enclosed by a ditch; but it is not adequate to the protection of the crop, and some portion of it has this year been destroyed by the stock. There are upon the reservation one old adobe building used as a residence for the persons employed upon the farm, and one new adobe intended for the residence of the superintendent. There are also a sufficient number of corrals for taking care of the stock.

The Indians are not as yet provided with any houses, and are living mostly in such habitations as they are accustomed to in their wild state. The improvements which I consider necessary, and which I contemplate making this fall and winter, and during the early part of the ensuing year, are adobe houses for a granary, workshops, stables, &c, 100 feet in length by 24 feet in breadth, two stories high, (which it is intended hereafter to enlarge by the erection of wings,) a mill, to run by water, for the manufacture of flour, and early in the summer it is intended to erect adobe houses for Indian residences, which can be done at no expense whatever except their own labor.

The Indians, on my arrival at the reservation, were quite anxious to learn if any change had taken place in the intention of the government towards them; and, on assembling in council, it appeared that they had decided objection to the Indian interpreter, and also to the two men in whose charge they had been placed by my predecessor. This objection being removed, I met with no other difficulty; and after several conversations, I left them well satisfied and contented, with an unqualified promise to obey all the orders of those in whose charge I left them. The chiefs, at their own request, have been permitted to exercise police authority over their respective tribes, and are held responsible for the proper quota of labor from each tribe. The labor is divided among the chiefs, according to the number in each tribe: the

making of adobes to one, laying them in the building to a second, threshing wheat, &c., to a third, hauling grain from the field to a fourth, &c., &c. In this way the work progresses in perfect order, and all seem pleased at their participation in it.

The location of the reservation is, in my judgment, a good one—the best that could have been made. The soil is good, and well adapted to the cultivation of such products as are necessary for Indian subsistence. There is an abundance of oak timber at a convenient distance, and plenty of red-wood and pine in the mountains, at accessible points within fifteen miles. The lake within the limits of the reservation affords an abundant supply of fish of a good quality. Game is plenty, and a hunter, at ordinary wages, will furnish meat as cheaply as the beef that is now issued to the Indians. It is remote from the present settlements of our citizens, and will not, I think, for a long time to come, be a barrier even to the progressive and laudable spirit of our people in the settlement of new and remote portions of our Territory.

If the Indians are to be allowed any resting-place within the limits of the State, no attention, in my opinion, ought to be given to any clamor that might be raised against this location, as tending to embarrass the settlement and prosperity of the State.

On returning to San Francisco, I took the emigrant road, via Kern river, Tulare run, King's river, Four creeks, and Fort Miller, and the northern tributaries of the San Joaquin river, a distance of four hundred miles, for the purpose of seeing and conversing with the Indians in that region of the State. The following is a brief statement of their numbers, condition, and disposition in regard to removal, with such remarks as I have considered appropriate.

Kern River Indians number about 100, reside within forty miles of the reservation, and can be removed there at any time.

Posa Creek number 50; ten miles distant from Kern river; can also be removed whenever it may be deemed advisable. These two tribes being at peace with the whites, and having the means of obtaining support in their present home, their removal is not, at this time, a matter of necessity.

Tulare River number 300—subsist upon fish, acorns, and grass-seeds. They are not suffering; but this country is settling, and they ought to be removed. It can be done in the early part of next year.

Four Creeks, the Y-Mitches, and Cowiahs, number 500. Their present location interferes with the progressive settlement of the country, and they should be removed with sufficient despatch to give place to the enterprising pioneer. Tulare river and Four creeks embrace a large extent of agricultural country of surprising fertility, very desirable for settlement, and cannot continue much longer the home of these people.

King River, the Waches, Notoowthas, Ptolmes, and Chunemmes, number 1,000. They subsist upon fish, grass-seeds, and acorns, and some of them obtain grain for their labor, and by gleaning the fields of the settlers. They are unwilling to remove, and are dissuaded from doing so by the white people residing upon this river. So long as they remain peaceable, and do not become demoralized by the vices of the whites, their removal may be postponed.

The San Joaquin Indians, five different tribes—Costrowers, Pitiaches, Talluches, Loomnears, Amonces—number 400, all of which, except the last-mentioned tribe, are in a most miserable and degraded condition. They reside in the mining region, and from an exposure of some four years to its influences, they are reduced to a condition of utter destitution, and to confirmed habits of idleness and dissipation, readily yielding to vices the most degrading and revolting, resulting in disease, which is gradually reducing their numbers. Their condition is too much demoralized, and disease too prevalent among them, to make their removal to Tejon, at this time, either expedient or proper. They require immediate attention and assistance, and will shortly be the subject of a special communication.

The Fresno River Indians are composed of five tribes—the Chowclas, Cookchaneys, Phonecha, Nookchue, and Howetser—and number 500. They are peaceable, quiet, and industrious, are making a good living, and wear clothes. Some of their chiefs and young men will go to the reservation this fall. They are contented where they are, but can easily be prevailed upon to remove.

The above-named tribes, numbering about three thousand souls, reside at an average distance of two hundred miles from the Tejon reservation. Their removal will not be expensive, and can be accomplished as speedily as the advances of the settlements, the interests of the government, or humanity to the Indians, will require.

The crops which will be planted this winter will in all probability be abundant for the support of those referred to, and all the other tribes within reach of the reservation; and in the course of next year a large number may easily be added to those now enjoying the benefits of the reservation.

To colonize the Indians in California, according to the plan now in progress, is a task which will require time, energetic and assiduous industry, and prudent and judicious management; without which, more than partial success need not be anticipated.

In speaking of the Indians between the reservation and the San Joaquin, my remarks are adapted to the policy of peaceable removal, without any attempt at coercion; but there are others with whom it may be necessary to adopt a very different policy—I refer to the tribes residing in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in the valleys upon their eastern base, embracing the entire range from the Colorado to Oregon. They number several thousand, are hostile to the whites, and most of them are horse-thieves. Time and circumstances can alone determine the policy which should control our action towards them. From the San Joaquin northward to the Klamath there are some hundreds of small tribes, numbering several thousand souls, interwoven with the white people, and, as a general thing, are in a most miserable, degraded, and destitute condition. Disease, starvation, and death, in their most appalling forms, are to be witnessed in every ranchero. Those are the objects which should receive the first attention of the government.

Having placed the Tejon reservation in a condition not to require my personal supervision, it is my intention to devote my entire time, for the remainder of this year, to those the most destitute of all our California Indians. The disposition to be made of them, and the policy

adopted towards them, will be the subject of a communication by the next mail.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent.

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 100.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
August 29, 1854.

SIR: Not deeming it my duty, in my official reports of the condition of things at the Tejon reservation, to allude to what might have been considered the delinquencies of my predecessor, to disparage the efforts he has made, the labor he has performed, or to interfere in any way with the reputation his friends seem so anxious to give him, I have as far as possible avoided any allusion to Mr. Beale which could be unpleasant to his feelings; but having observed in the National Intelligencer of the 13th of July last an article from which the enclosed was taken, I send herewith an extract of a letter just received from one of my assistants at Tejon. I instructed the writer to obtain and furnish me with correct information on all subjects connected with the past and present condition of the reservation. The statements made by my correspondent may be relied upon as strictly true.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

[Extract from the National Intelligencer.]

"Such was the confidence of the Indians in Mr. Beale, that delegations from tribes from every section of the State, and in some instances whole tribes, commenced at once removing to the Tejon, abandoning their homes forever, and carrying with them all their earthly property. Some, too far removed from the Tejon to make the journey by land, he sent down to San Pedro in a steamer, under the charge of an agent. In a short time several thousand Indians were collected on the reserve, and punctually on the day appointed, Superintendent Beale arrived.

"After holding the necessary councils with the chiefs, a plan of operations was agreed upon. Nearly three thousand acres were put under the plough, and by last accounts the crops promised a most abundant return. I cannot, within these limits, enter into any details, but will only add that entire success has attended his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians under his charge. He is daily re-

ceiving applications from tribes begging for admission into his colony. Nor is the reputation of the Tejon reserve confined to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada; it has spread eastward as far as the Rio de la Virgen and the Vegas de Santa Clara in Utah Territory, and bands of miserable Root-Diggers are now soliciting for admission."

[Extract from a letter enclosed by Superintendent Henley.]

"SEBASTIAN MILITARY RESERVE, TEJON VALLEY,
September 22, 1854.

* * * * * *

"In the spring of 1850, an American named French settled in this valley, and built one of the adobe houses now in use on the reservation. His business was taking care of stock on shares; but in 1851, on account of Indian disturbances at the Four Creeks, and other outbreaks, he left the place. In May, 1852, Alonzo Ridley and David McKenzie came here for the purpose of trading with the Indians. After trading a short time, they left for about two months, and returning, took up their permanent residence. At the time of their first visit, and when they commenced their settlement, there were about three hundred Indians living here. They were called the Tejon Indians, and belonged to this valley. Their customs were, feasting and travelling a great deal, *though they had then corn and wheat fields the same as at the present*, except as regards quantity. They were very peaceable, and never committed any depredations on the whites. They were very improvident, and their liberality was unbounded. The mountain Indians, those in the immediate vicinity of the valley, from intermarriage with the Tejon Indians, have become one family. Many of them are what are called Mission Indians, having lived on the Spanish missions in time gone by. Some of them speak the Spanish language very well, and their conversation with the whites is held in this language. From what they taught them at the missions, they were enabled to plant and raise grain before the Americans came among them. When the old Spanish missions were secularized, these Indians were thrown back upon their former resources, though with the advantage of some knowledge of agriculture. On the opening of this reservation, this knowledge was practically displayed.

"During the first year of the residence of Messrs. Ridley and McKenzie, the Indians were continually talking about the Americans, and expecting the agents and presents from our government so lavishly promised by Colonel Barbour in 1851. They had heard, also, that their treaties had not been ratified by our government, and grew discontented. Numerous tales were in circulation among them to the effect that the Americans intended killing them all, and for that reason they were anxious to commence killing first. The position of the Americans, at times, was by no means pleasant.

"Mr. Beale, the former superintendent of Indian affairs, first visited the valley in August or September, 1853, one year since, for the purpose of selecting a reservation for the Indians. At that time, the number of Indians actually residing here was about three hundred and

fifty. When he had determined on making this a reservation, he held a council with the Indians for that purpose, and his intentions were well received. Active operations were commenced about November. During the month, about twenty Indians from the Frezo were brought in; they remained about one month, when they stole and ran away with eight horses on the reserve. From the Sacramento, or the north, seven were brought in under charge of a Mr. Storm. They also left in a short time, with the exception of a little boy named Lelo, now with Mr. Beale. From the Four Creeks there never have been over five or six at one time, and they did not remain. In the first six months on the reserve, the number of the Indians was increased to about six hundred, embracing all the Tejon tribes, and the tribes with which they were connected, who really belonged here, (with the exception of Juan's tribe of Lake Indians, numbering twenty-four men and their families,) and a few from the San Joaquin, Joaquin's tribe of twenty men from Kern river; which last were *sent off* by Mr. Beale's overseer, on hearing of Mr. Beale's removal. So that the Indians who have been actual residents, and now remain here, with the exception of Juan's and Joaquin's tribes, are none others but those actually belonging to this valley. According to all the information I can give on the subject, eight hundred Indians, great and small, old and young, is the highest number I have heard estimated, or can be proven to have been here *at any one time* since the commencement of the reserve."

No. 101.

Circular to Agents and Sub-agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, August 3, 1853.

SIR: The attention of this office has been called to the fact that, in some superintendencies, traders have been in the habit of keeping their stores open on Sundays. This will not be permitted. Our government, in its intercourse with the Indian tribes hitherto, while constantly endeavoring to promote their physical well-being, has looked earnestly to the accomplishment of a higher and nobler object; it has sought to improve their social condition, to advance their political prosperity, to diffuse knowledge among them, to superinduce an habitual observance of morality, and to make them participants in all the advantages and blessings of a Christian civilization. This beneficent policy has my concurrence; and all superintendents, agents, and employés, are expected to co-operate in carrying it into effect.

The Sabbath, regarded merely as a political institution, is essential to the prosperity of all states and societies; but considered as an institution of the Great Father of the nations of the earth, its observance is required alike of whites and Indians, and its violation is equally destructive to the good morals and highest interests of both races; and it cannot be allowed that traders, holding a license from the government, shall, by desecrating this holy day, retard the civilization of the savages, and bring reproach upon the fair fame of our country.

You will see that compliance with this direction is strictly enforced in your agency: a violation of it will be considered just cause for the revocation of the license of the offending trader; and you are required to make report of such violation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

To the documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, containing papers relating to certain transactions with the Menomonee Indians.

A.

My friends, the Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors of the Menomonee nation of Indians:

I have not forgotten you, but have thought of you very often, and hope that you are well, and that your women and children are well. I thought that I should come to see you all before now, and sent you word that I should do so. I was so certain that I should come, that I got ready to start, and had me a good thick coat made to keep me warm up in your cold climate; but I have had a good deal to do for you since your delegation came here last fall with Osh-kosh. I have been trying all the time to get you more money for your land, and to get you pay for what Col. Medill cheated you out of when he made the treaty of 1848. I am still at work at it, and shall not stop till I get it. I find that if I were to leave your business now and turn my back upon it, there would be danger of your not getting anything. But by staying here and watching it I do not doubt but that I shall succeed in getting you some more money, as I did in getting your Great Father, the President, to put off the time of your removal. And this is the reason why I do not come, for if I could do so without neglecting your business, it would be very gratifying to me to take you all by the hand in your own wigwams.

Your Great Father, the President, has appointed me to go up to buy the land of the Sioux west of the Mississippi, and the lands in the valley of the Red river of the North. I shall go, and expect to see you then, and I shall also see the country where Col. Medill wishes to send you; and then I shall be able to tell your Great Father what sort of a country it is. Your Great Father has not decided yet what he is going to do with your business, but I feel very confident that by the first of March he will do so; when he does I will write you directly. I wish you to sign the paper which I send you, which gives me power to conclude an agreement with your Great Father about how much money you are to have. If you do this, it will save the expense and delay of a new treaty out there. As I told your delegation when they were here, it is very hard to break a treaty; and I do not think I could do it

at all, so as to get anything for you, if I were to go away from here before the matter is decided, for Col. Medill has a great many friends, and they would take advantage of my absence; but by staying here and watching everything closely, I am almost certain that I shall get you more money before spring.

I will get you as much as I can; but you must sign the paper I send, that I may have power to agree how much you are to have. I cannot go away from here before I do it; for I must keep watch all the time, and look all around me, for fear that some bad men who do not care for you, or anybody but themselves, will do you still more harm. I told your delegation, when they employed me to attend to your business, that I would not receive a dollar of money from you unless I could succeed in getting your Great Father to pay you more than Col. Medill has allowed you in the treaty of 1848. I knew that you had been cheated by Col. Medill, and was determined that justice should be done you if it was in my power. This is the way I feel, yet I will not expect you to pay me anything for all that I have done for you if I don't succeed in getting some more money for you. I know that you will thank me for what I do for you, even if I do not get anything. But if I get more money for you, I expect you to pay me for what I do for you, as your delegation promised me when they were here. They talked with me then about it, and I have no doubt that Osh-kosh and all the rest will remember and tell you what was said. I told them that it was not necessary to talk about it then, as I did not know that I could get anything for you; but that when they got home, and I found out whether anything could be done, then it could be talked over by all of the chiefs, and you could determine how much you could give me. I feel so certain now that I shall get you some more money if I stay here and keep my eyes on your business, that I have concluded not to come and see you now, but to write this to you to let you know how I am getting on.

And I wish you to call a council of your chiefs and have this read to them, so that they may know all about their business; and, when it is all explained to the council, I wish you to determine how much you are willing to give me out of the money I get for you. And when you agree to the per cent. you are willing to give me, I wish you would have it put in writing, and signed by as many of you as are present, so that your Great Father may see that it is the act of your nation. I do not say anything about how much you ought to give me; I leave that to you, as I told your delegation I would do. I wish you to talk among yourselves about it, and then do what you think is proper and just. I cannot tell you how much money I shall get for you; if I could do so, I would write you word; but I am very sure I shall get you some. I hope you will attend to this business directly, as Congress will adjourn on the 4th of March, and if you do not get your money before that time you will have to wait more than a year for it. It is for this reason I stand here and send a friend to you, that you may send me word by him as soon as possible. I advise you to lose no time, but attend to this business at once. As I cannot go to see you now, and as my friend, Mr. Ewing, is also here helping me in some business and can not leave, I have sent this to my friend in Indiana, and requested him W.

to go up and take it to you, as I am anxious you should have it. I wish him to put it in your hands, and I hope you will be satisfied with the condition of your business. The friend I send this by is Mr. Richard Chute, whom you all know.

I wish you to give my respects to all your people, and tell them I will always be their friend, and that I expect to see them some of these days.

Your friend,

R. W. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON, *January* 18, 1851.

FORT WAYNE, *February* 6, 1851.

To the Chiefs of the Menomonee nation:

MY FRIENDS: I cannot go to see you, as your friend and able attorney desires; but Judge Ewing will go in my stead. He is in every way worthy of your confidence, and will do all he can to serve you.

Your friend,

RICHD. CHUTE.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original. Attest:

W. G. EWING, JR.

B.

WASHINGTON, *January* 20, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I find it inconvenient for me to visit the Menomonee country as I had expected, and have procured Mr. Chute to go up and see the Indians for me.

I shall pretty certainly succeed in getting them more money, but how much I do not yet know, as the case is not decided; but I feel very confident of success.

It is necessary that the Indians give me power to conclude the agreement with the President. This is the business for which Mr. Chute visits them; and I have written them a letter, explaining all their business as nearly as I could. I hope you will aid Mr. Chute, as it is very important to the Indians that it should be done correctly and immediately.

I wish the Indians also to agree what they are willing to give me out [illegible]e money I shall recover. This I wish them to determine without [illegible]uence of anybody, as I told them when they were here. I do [illegible] to take a dollar of their money that they do not willingly [illegible]d I hope they will be told this.

[illegible]e heard nothing directly from you all since you left here. As [illegible] so still, you must be getting quiet up there. I hope so.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. THOMPSON.

H. BRUCE, Esq.

C.

WASHINGTON, *January* 21, 1851.

DEAR SIR: This will be delivered to you by Mr. Richard Chute, our junior partner, who visits Green Bay on business.

Should he call on you on any business connected with you, officially or otherwise, I bespeak for him your kind treatment, and any service you may be pleased to render him will be duly acknowledged by me.

I have no news worth relating. Congress is (as you are aware) again in session, but they adjourn on the 4th March proximo, this being the short session. The ordinary appropriation bills are progressing; political excitement is at a very low ebb just now; the compromise measures of last session seem to have silenced for the time being all the gassy and noisy demagogues. They may break out again, as most likely they will, in some new place.

Accept my best regard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. EWING.

Major W. H. BRUCE,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

FORT WAYNE, *February* 5, 1851.

DEAR SIR: The foregoing line will be handed you by Judge Wm. G. Ewing, the brother of the Colonel. I should be pleased could I deliver it in person.

You will find Judge E. a gentleman and a warm whig. Although you and I have not in all things been perfectly agreed, I hope it is not improper for me to request your courteous attentions for the bearer.

Yours, respectfully,

R. CHUTE.

WM. H. BRUCE, Esq.

D.

Whereas a deputation of the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Menomonee nation of Indians did, on the 9th day of September, 1850, at the city of Washington, make and execute a power of attorney whereby they appointed Richard W. Thompson, of the State of Indiana, the true and lawful attorney of the said Menomonee nation of Indians, and authorized and empowered him to act for and in the name of said nation in the prosecution of the claim of said nation for the recovery of additional compensation from the United States for their lands in Wisconsin, and for the wrong done them by the treaty of the 18th October, 1848, made at Lake Powan-hay-ken-nay:

And whereas the said power of attorney has been fully made known and explained to us: Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the said Menomonee nation, in common council

assembled, at Lake Powan-hay-ken-nay, in the said nation, do hereby, in the name of our said nation, by these presents, ratify, sanction, and confirm the act aforesaid of our said deputation in making the aforesaid power of attorney, and in the employment of the said Richard W. Thompson, and do recognise the same as binding upon us in all respects, and as fully and effectually as if the said power of attorney had been executed in general council of said nation.

And we hereby delegate to our said attorney full and ample power to conclude an agreement with our Great Father, the President of the United States, in relation to the aforesaid claim, and to agree upon, adjust, and settle the amount of money to be paid our said nation in virtue thereof; hereby ratifying and confirming what our said attorney may lawfully do in the premises.

Done in common council of the Menomonee nation on the 15th day of February, 1851, and at Lake Powan-hay-ken-nay, in said nation, in the State of Wisconsin.

Osh-kosh,	his x mark.	Shawwanon,	his x mark.
Jan-ma-tan-pi-son,	his x mark.	Shawpoatuk,	his x mark.
Wy-tah-sauh,	his x mark.	Tah-ko,	his x mark.
Corron Glande,	his x mark.	Osh-keh-he-nay-new,	his x mark.
Tho-nee-men,	his x mark.	Ja-bo-she-ga,	his x mark.
Pe-je-pe-ka,	his x mark.	Peter Jan-a-tak,	his x mark.
Little Wave,	his x mark.	Che-quo-tuni,	his x mark.
Ah-kin-na-pe-wen,	his x mark.	Sho-nee-nien,	his x mark.
Wan-gid-jan,	his x mark.	Cha-wan-an,	his x mark.
Kee-chee-new-pi-bro,	his x mark.	Ah-ko-no-may, per	
Mett-i-get,	his x mark.	Osh-kosh, his father,	his x mark.
Ka-she-ga-she-ga,	his x mark.	Ai-ia-she,	his x mark.
Ekk-am-mot,	his x mark.	Me-kek,	his x mark.
Wa-te-kon-nay,	his x mark.	We-pee-men-shaw,	his x mark.
Pe-quaw-deg-ni-ni,	his x mark.	Shaw-wan-no-gi-gid,	his x mark.
Samotte,	his x mark.		

The foregoing was interpreted and fully explained to the said chiefs in council before it was signed by them, in our presence.

F. J. BONDUEL,
Superintendent and Missionary.
GEORGE COWN.
JOHN B. JACOBS,
Interpreter.
W. G. EWING, Jr.
TALBERT PRICKET,
Interpreter.
GEO. F. WRIGHT.
EDWARD F. SAWYER.

We, the undersigned. Alexander Spalding, register, and Edgar Conklin, receiver of the Green Bay land office, do hereby certify that we were present, and heard the foregoing power of attorney to Richard

W. Thompson read, and fully explained and interpreted by John B. Jacobs and Talbert Pricket, interpreters, sworn for that purpose, to a delegation of twelve of the principal chiefs of the Menomonee nation, whose names are subscribed hereto, viz: Corron Glande, Wy-tah-sauh, Sho-ne-nien, Samotte, Shaw-wa-non, Tah-ko, Osh-keh-he-nay-new, Little Wave, Ah-kin-na-pe-wen, Wan-gid-jan, Che-quo-tuni, Shaw-po-a-tuk; and who state that they came to acknowledge the same before their sub-agent at this place, who now is and has been absent for the last twenty or thirty days; and they acknowledge the same to be their act and deed as chiefs of their nation, for the purposes therein expressed.

EDGAR CONKLIN,
Receiver United States Land Office.
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
Register.

GREEN BAY, *February* 28, 1851.

We hereby certify that the greater part of the within named principal chiefs and headmen of the Menomonee nation, whose names are signed to the foregoing power of attorney, appeared before us this 10th day of March, A. D. 1851, at Lake Powan-hay-gon, and having the said power of attorney read and fully interpreted and explained by us, acknowledged their signatures, and also stated that it was the wish of their people that we should certify to the same as being their free act and deed, without any undue influence having been made use of on the part of any one, and for the purposes therein expressed.

WILLIAM H. BRUCE,
U. S. Sub-Agent for the Menomonee Indians.
WILLIAM POWELL,
United States Interpreter.

E.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO,
February 17, 1851.

We, the undersigned, were present at a national council of the Menomonee Indians, held at Lake Powan-hay-ken-nay, in Wisconsin, on the 15th day of February, 1851, when we heard read and explained to the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of said nation, a letter from Richard W. Thompson, their attorney in the city of Washington, and dated the 18th day of January, 1851. In said letter the said Thompson expressly said to said Indians that he would not name any sum to be paid him by said nation for his services as their attorney, but that he left that to be determined by the chiefs, headmen, and warriors themselves, as he had told their delegation in Washington he would do.

Whereupon the said chiefs, headmen and warriors, consulted among themselves, and agreed to give said Thompson thirty-three and one-third per cent., or one-third part of whatsoever sum he should recover

from the United States for them, by virtue of the agreement now existing between them and him.

We also state that they were not influenced to this determination by any persuasion, or by the employment of any artifice whatever, but that the same was their voluntary act and was perfectly well understood by them all. We saw them execute the agreement and power of attorney to said Thompson of their own accord, which agreement bears the same date herewith.

JOHN B. JACOBS.
TALBERT PRICKET.
GEORGE COWN.
F. J. BONDUEL,
Superintendent and Missionary.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Winnebago, ss:*

This day personally came before me the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county, F. J. Bonduel, George Cown, John B. Jacobs, and Talbert Pricket, who, being duly sworn, did severally declare that the foregoing affidavit signed by them was true in substance and matter of fact.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal notarial, this seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1851.

GEORGE F. WRIGHT, *Notary Public.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Winnebago, ss:*

I, George F. Wright, a notary public in and for said county, do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the Reverend F. J. Bonduel, George Cown, John B. Jacobs, Talbert Pricket, and E. F. Sawyer, (all citizens of the county except John B. Jacobs,) who have witnessed a certain power of attorney and agreement of the Menomonee Indians to Col. R. W. Thompson, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1851, and believe them to be of good moral character, and men of truth and veracity.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal notarial, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1851.

GEORGE F. WRIGHT, *Notary Public.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Winnebago, ss:*

I, E. R. Baldwin, clerk of the circuit court of said county, do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the Reverend F. J. Bonduel, George Cown, John B. Jacobs, Talbert Pricket, and E. F. Sawyer, (all citizens of this county except J. B. Jacobs,) who have witnessed the execution of a certain power of attorney and agreement of

the Menomonee Indians to Col. R. W. Thompson, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1851, and believe them to be of good moral character, and men of truth and veracity.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal of said court, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1851.

E. R. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*

F.

OSH-KOSH, *March* 19, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the Wisconsin, where I was with Major Bruce, who, after seeing most of the Menomonees, has kindly certified Col. Thompson's papers, same as Col. Babcock and Col. Lea did like ones for us last fall, and for Col. Thompson.

I was never before acquainted with Major Bruce, but I now believe that he has the true interest of the Menomonees at heart, and desires to do all he can, consistent with his official duty, to promote their true, present, and future interests.

Major Bruce says that Ku-chu-new and Shaw-anno-fre-nessee are heads of bands and influential chiefs, and he thinks it important that their names should be had; and for this purpose, we have furnished him with copies of the power of attorney and agreement.

Will you and Mr. Kitson please to get those chiefs to go up to Green Bay; please go with them to Major Bruce, and try and get their signatures. Keep an account of all proper expenses, and we will pay it, and thank you for your help. Major Bruce is anxious to see the Indians get an increased allowance.

Truly your friend and obedient servant,

W. G. EWING, SR.

Mr. J. B. JACOBS.

P. S.—Major Bruce says that Medill's map did not include the Menomonee country west of the Wisconsin, and a large part of it north of Lake Pow-an-he-gon, and only embraced about a quarter of a million of acres out of all their country.

This will be of great service at Washington in prosecuting the claim of the Menomonees, and I hope that there will be union and friendship between the agent and all interested in those Indian matters; he can help very much.

Thus you see we can throw a great error, and that the Menomonees got pay for only a small part of their country. Let me hear from you at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

You need not purchase the eight wolf-skins, but use the six dollars I gave you to help pay the expenses of the two chiefs. I will have a racoon robe made; think it will be lighter, better, and handsomer.

I thank you for your kindness to oblige me. E.

G.

FORT WAYNE, *March* 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR: On reaching home I found letters from my brother, giving an account of the amendments tacked on to the annual Indian appropriation bill in the House, much of which he attributes to Mr. ****** to get Col. R. W. Thompson legislated out of the office of commissioner to treat with the Sioux and half-breeds, and before he gets through with it he may have occasion to regret the part he played in it.

In these same amendments, all the agents and sub-agents were legislated out, and but seventeen out of twenty-three east of the Rocky mountains, and north of Mexico and Texas, retained—omitting six, when our country rather calls for an increase of them. I am surprised at our whig administration for this. Among this number you and all in Michigan are omitted.

Neither your office nor that of commissioner to treat with the Sioux was either very important or profitable, yet I regret to see uncalled for changes; and particularly so, as they appeared to have been instigated by the recent apostate from the whig cause, Mr. Locofoco ******. Col. Thompson is much exasperated. During this short session there has been much excitement, and but little effected in these Indian matters. Nothing done or moved in the Menomonee matters; they are as before, and most likely will remain so for another year. In the mean time, if the President requires them to remove west, the contract for that object will be an object.

Col. Thompson will be at Washington for some time, and so will my brother. Write to them freely; you will find them right and true. If that could be carried out as we talked the matter over, it would result in a good profit. Write to my brother about this. I have said to him what was proposed between you, Wright, and us. Mr. Chute will send you a copy of Mr. Coquillard's contract; I have handed it to him. I am compelled to go in the morning to St. Louis to provide funds for our transportation contract to New Mexico, and write in haste. Will be back in twenty days. Let me then hear from you; we must try and make this business tell well yet. My respects to Capt. Powell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. EWING, SR.

Major WM. H. BRUCE,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

P. S.—Capt. Elias Murray is the superintendent for the northern Indians. Col. Thompson and my brother took an active part in his appointment, and he is their friend; he lives in an adjoining county to us here, and expects to be stationed in Dubuque, Iowa, and next year at St. Paul, in Minnesota. He is a very worthy, experienced, and talented gentleman. E.

H.

Agreement this day made and entered into between W. G. & G. W. Ewing and William H. Bruce, witnesseth: That the said Bruce agrees to aid and assist the said W. G. & G. W. Ewing in the collection of any and all claims now in the hands of Ewing, Chute, & Co., or which they or the said W. G. & G. W. Ewing may hereafter procure against the Menomonee Indians; and the said Bruce agrees to place no obstacle in the way of their collection, and is to aid and assist said firm, when called on, in procuring such other claims as they have not yet secured; and the said Bruce also agrees to and with the said W. G. &. G. W. Ewing that he will aid the attorney of said Menomonee Indians in prosecuting a claim in favor of said Indians against the United States, for additional remuneration, for the lands sold by them in the treaty of 1848; and that he will in no way or manner put any obstacle in the way of the prosecution of said claim, but will aid and assist in procuring the largest possible additional remuneration for the largest quantity of land, and the largest consideration specified in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, just made.

In consideration of which services and assistance as above, when rendered, the said W. G. & G. W. Ewing agree and obligate themselves to pay the said Bruce the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid when the money recovered by said Indians of the United States shall be paid to them and their attorney, and when the said claims (now in the hands of said W. G. & G. W. Ewing, and in the hands of the said Ewing, Chute, & Co., and such other claims as they may hereafter procure) shall have been paid or disposed of.

It being expressly understood and agreed to between the parties hereto, that for and in consideration of the said aid and services of the said Bruce, in good faith, the said W. G. & G. W. Ewing agree to and promise him a *contingent* compensation out of said business operation, the sum of five thousand dollars, payable when and as hereinbefore specified.

In testimony whereof, the said W. G. & G. W. Ewing, and the said William H. Bruce, have hereunto subscribed their hands and seals. Done at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 24th day of April, A. D. 1851.

W. G. & G. W. EWING, [SEAL.]
WM. H. BRUCE, [SEAL.]

Upon the allowance being made by the government of an additional remuneration as herein contemplated, and the payment thereof, or evidence of the same being issued, the said W. G. & G. W. Ewing will procure the amount of five thousand dollars, and transfer the same to the said W. H. Bruce, taking his obligation therefor, and for the faithful fulfilment on his part of the remaining stipulations and conditions of the said agreement just made, which is to comprise, include, and embrace all claims of traders now in the possession of said W. G. &

G. W. Ewing, or the said Ewing, Chute, & Co., or which may hereafter come to their hands for collection out of and from the moneys arising under the additional allowance now being prosecuted for, by their attorney, before the department.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.
W. H. BRUCE.

I.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Milwaukie, May 20, 1854.

SIR: I arrived from the Indian country at this place to-day, and have the honor to [illegible]lose [illegible] treaty concluded with the M[illegible]monees on the 12th inst. [illegible] l t[illegible]asure to state, that probably but few treaties have he[illegible] be[illegible]oncluded with as little interference on the part of trade[illegible]er interested parties, and with as full an understanding on th[illegible]e Indians of the subject before them.

The expenses, I a[illegible]py to state, will be considerably less than my estimate. To reimburse me for moneys so far expended, I respectfully request that, at your earliest convenience, you cause to be transmitted to me a treasury warrant on the collector of this port for the sum of $950.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMAN,
Superintendent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

J.

Extract from a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by Francis Huebschman, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, northern superintendency, dated at Milwaukie, May 21, 1854.

"The treaty forwarded to you yesterday is signed by all the principal chiefs, except Osh-kosh and Ke-she-na. The last named, with his band, have never come on to the land assigned to the Menomonees, and could not have been sent for without a number of traders of the most dangerous character learning that a treaty was to be made. Osh-kosh was, as I learned, not opposed to the treaty; but having promised his son-in-law, a French trader on Wisconsin river, that no treaty should be made without his presence, he avoided signing the treaty."

K.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Milwaukie, November 1, 1854.

SIR: Soon after I arrived in the Menomonee country (on the 7th of October,) I learned that R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, had left there a day or two previous, after having obtained, at a meeting held at night, the signatures of the chiefs to a paper drawn by him, or one of his friends. Those of the chiefs whom I asked about it did not exactly know the purport of the paper, but stated that Mr. Thompson claimed to have carried the late treaty, and the amendment to it, through the Senate; and from what they had been told they believed to be under great obligations to him.

I noticed that there were an extraordinary number of gentlemen on the pay-ground, without any ordinary business; and I soon found out that there was a general movement among traders and claimants in relation to their claims against the Menomonees. Mr. Thompson had probably taken the lead; and as the good success of Robert Grignon in obtaining an appropriation of nineteen thousand dollars for a claim against the Menomonees had set many in the north part of the State dreaming golden dreams, Mr. Thompson had found a field well prepared for his operations; and it seems that the other claimants had assisted him to obtain such action on the part of the chiefs as he desired, with the understanding that he was to assist them in return. All these movements were underhanded, and I was not approached in relation to these claims, except that Mr. Gumar and Mr. G. F. Wright suggested to me that it would be a good thing if claimants and Indians met and made an arrangement wiping out all old claims—"lumping it," so as to make an end of them. I answered, that I would investigate anything which would be brought before me properly; that as to "lumping it," that was not my way of doing business. I further told them that I could not encourage them, as there were no funds under the different treaties with the Menomonees applicable to claims of such magnitude and character; and as to obtaining appropriations from Congress, (like Robert Grignon did) such a bill might never again succeed in Congress.

After the pay-roll was finished I inquired of the chiefs in relation to the business they had transacted in their nightly meetings, which startled them, and they were evidently afraid that they had done something wrong. However, they promised to make me acquainted, in a council to be held after the payment, with everything they had done. In relation to a contract which they had made with R. Jones about the same time, in August, when they had signed the supplementary agreement, accepting of the amendments of the Senate, and by which Mr. Jones was allowed to cut logs on the Menomonee reservation, I gave them an explanation of the limit of their rights as to the use of timber, &c., and reprimanded them earnestly for what they had done. However, sub-agent Suydam is more to blame for this transaction than the chiefs, and deserves the censure which he received in a letter a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

After many attempts to evade my inquiries, which were quite

amusing, Osh-kosh, at the council held after the payment, handed to me the paper which they had signed in one of their nightly councils, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The pretence that Mr. Thompson, by his influence, obtained the ratification of the late treaty, is not clearly expressed in the document, but was firmly impressed upon the minds of the Indians. I told the chiefs that it would be news to members of the legislature of 1852 that Mr. Thompson, by his influence, obtained the passage of the resolution assenting to their remaining in the State, and that the United States senators would be astonished to learn that they had ratified the late treaty at the instance of Mr. Thompson, while if he had any influence, it was used in attempting to defeat the ratification of it. I told them, further, that as their signatures had been obtained under false pretences, and as they had no right to grant or give any moneys which were to be applied by treaty stipulations for the benefit of their next generation, the whole transaction falls to the ground and is null and void, with which declaration they seemed to be perfectly satisfied. On my inquiring afterwards, and repeatedly, if they had anything more to communicate to me, I was answered that they had not, and from that concluded that the other claimants were waiting for an opportunity more favorable to them, or intended to prosecute their claims without giving me an opportunity of examining them. I was therefore somewhat disappointed, when I opened the package from Mr. Suydam, in finding, instead of a draught of school-house and other reports due from him, the enclosed memorial of the chiefs of the Menomonees in relation to claims against their tribe. The list of claims was separate from the memorial and merely folded in, as I forward it to you. The council must not have been as general a one as sub-agent Suydam states, as three head chiefs and a number of other chiefs have not signed the memorial. I do not suppose that it can be contended with any degree of probability, that these claims were ever carefully examined by the Menomonee council. It took them the most of two days, before the payment, to act upon a few simple accounts, out of which I have reported those to your office which were allowed; and at the same rate it would take them a great length of time to act understandingly upon such a number of claims as are included in the list. I doubt very much whether the young men of the Menomonees would sanction the action of some of their chiefs, if they were to understand that R. W. Thompson and the other claimants were to receive two-thirds of the annuities stipulated to be paid to them after the year 1867.

It will be perceived that the interpreters acting at the council, and all the witnesses to the signing of the memorial, are among the claimants, and I leave it to you to judge how fairly the whole transaction was conducted. However, as sub-agent Suydam states that it is the desire of the chiefs that the memorial be forwarded to your office, I do not feel warranted to refuse to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMAN,
Superintendent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

L.

Whereas, on the 9th of September, 1850, at the city of Washington, before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a deputation of the chiefs and headmen of the Menomonee nation of Indians employed Richard W. Thompson, of the State of Indiana, to act as the attorney of said nation in endeavoring to prevent their removal west of the Mississippi river, and in the prosecution of a claim against the government of the United States for additional compensation for the land sold by said nation to the United States by the treaty of October 18, 1848; and whereas our said nation, in general council assembled, did, on the 10th February, 1851, ratify and approve the appointment and employment of said Thompson as aforesaid; and whereas, on the 15th February, 1851, we, the chiefs, headmen and warriors of our said nation, in general council assembled, of our own free will and accord, and with the consent of said nation, made one certain agreement, by which we promised that the said Thompson should have and receive thirty-three and one-third per cent., or one-third part of whatever sum should be allowed our nation by the United States, in addition to what was allowed our said nation by the said treaty of October 18, 1848; for the faithful fulfilment of which agreement we, the said chiefs, did then pledge the honor and faith of our said nation by the authority of the whole nation; and whereas our said attorney has attended faithfully to the business aforesaid since the said 9th of September, 1850, and has secured to us a home upon Wolf river, in Wisconsin, where we now live; and has obtained the consent of the legislature of that State that we may remain here, which was the most important object to be gained by our nation, as by the said treaty of 1848 we were to have been sent to the Crow-Wing river, west of the Mississippi, where we would have been destroyed by the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and Sioux—all of which services have been rendered by said attorney without the payment to him of a single dollar by our said nation; and whereas we have lately made a treaty with the United States, by the provisions of which, and the amendment thereto made by the Senate of the United States, our nation is allowed, in addition to what they were allowed by the said treaty of 1848, the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, or thereabouts, to be made in the manner therein specified: now, therefore, we, the undersigned, the chiefs and headmen of the Menomonee nation of Indians, in general council assembled, do hereby again ratify and confirm and recognise our said contract and agreement with our said attorney, and do hereby request our Great Father, the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, that he and they will pay or cause to be paid to our said attorney, Richard W. Thompson, the one-third part of what is allowed our nation by the aforesaid last-named treaty, to be paid to him in money at the city of Washington; and we hereby stipulate for our said nation that whatsoever sum shall be thus paid our said attorney, shall be charged against the amount due us under said last-named treaty, and deducted from the amount hereafter to be paid us by virtue thereof, in whatsoever manner the sum is to be paid by said treaty, and that the United States shall be discharged therefrom forever hereafter; and we further request

that the same be paid to our said attorney before any other claim against us is paid out of the proceeds of the last-named treaty; and we further stipulate and agree, that if it shall be necessary to depart from any of the stipulations of said treaty in order to pay said money to our said attorney, the same may be done; and if done, the same is hereby ratified and declared to be binding upon our said nation.

Done in general council at the Falls of the Wolf river, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1854.

Osk-kosh,	his x mark.	Ash-ki-hi-nah-nien,	his x mark.
Ah-yam-e-tah,	his x mark.	Ah-po-me-sah,	his x mark.
Ki-shi-nah,	his x mark.	Mah-man-ki-wel,	his x mark.
Na-motto,	his x mark.	I-yah-shie,	his x mark.
Canon,	his x mark.	Te-qua-co-nah,	his x mark.
Wah-ke-chion,	his x mark.	Co-mah-ni-kien,	his x mark.
Soulinee,	his x mark.	Wah-ta-sah,	his x mark.
Tick-co,	his x mark.	Sho-ni-on,	his x mark.
Shaw-bie-tuck,	his x mark.	Shaw-boi-ce-gay,	his x mark.
Ah-kee-nee-bo-wa,	his x mark.	Nah-nay-hay-tock,	his x mark.
Tah-yah-we-sa,	his x mark.		

M.

To His Excellency the President of the United States, and to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, greeting:

The undersigned, principal chiefs, headmen, councillors, and warriors of the Menomonee nation or tribe of Indians, (and as such, being a majority of the said chiefs and headmen, and fully competent and authorized to act for ourselves and for our said tribe,) and for and on behalf of ourselves and of our said people, known as the Menomonee tribe of Indians, we do now declare and make known, in open council assembled, this day, with the full knowledge, consent, and approbation of our said people, that whereas we, the said Menomonee people, have long been the friends and allies of the government and people of the United States, and that ever since (as well as long before) the war of 1812 our people have resided on or near to the waters of Fox river, which empties into Green bay, in the State of Wisconsin; that we have, at different times, made treaties with the government of the United States, and have relinquished to said government a very large and valuable country, and yet our annuities have always been small and inadequate to our absolute wants, and our hunt for many years past has not been very good, and therefore our people became much indebted to their traders, and other friends and neighbors, *more* than they could pay:

And whereas it is, and always has been, our desire and intention to pay all of our just debts when in our power to do so, and to recompense our traders and other friends, who have ever been good to our people; and whereas our traders, and other friends and neighbors,

(to whom we are justly indebted,) have always been kind to us, and have supplied us with goods, clothing, provisions, ammunition, &c., at times when we were in great need and *suffering*, and when we had not the means to purchase and pay for such necessary supplies, and must have suffered, and perhaps perished, without them; and whereas we know all those persons who have, from time to time, thus befriended and credited our people, and to whom we are therefore justly indebted, and have always desired and intended to pay when in our power to do so; *therefore*, we do now declare and make known, and assume, for ourselves and for our said tribe, the payment of our said national debts, which we have heretofore and now caused to be examined, ascertained, and scheduled, as hereunto annexed.

On the 17th of June, 1849, we caused an examination of our indebtedness to be made by two persons whom we selected—namely, Charles Tollar and Edward Oathewaite. They made their report, which we approved; and then we made part payments thereon, but we left many unpaid balances then due. And there were certain other debts which our tribe owed, and which we assumed on the 25th of February, A. D. 1851, and these just demands have never yet been paid: now, therefore, in order to make a *final* adjustment and settlement with our creditors, and to release ourselves and our nation forever thereafter from any and all existing *national* liabilities and debts to our said traders and friends, or to any other persons—

We have caused the annexed and foregoing schedule of our national debts to be carefully examined and made, and have satisfied ourselves, and our people know and are satisfied, that we and they do, at this time, justly owe the persons, and their assignees and other legal representatives, the sums of money therein stated, respectively, opposite to their names; and that most of which said sums were ascertained and due prior to the 18th day of October, 1848, and others prior to February 25, 1851, and all of which we are satisfied is justly owing to our aforesaid creditors, and to their assigns, as therein stated.

We do therefore declare and make known our desire and intention to pay the same out of the instalment moneys, or additional allowance, which the government of the United States has agreed and stipulated to pay our said nation in our late treaty, made on the 12th of May, 1854, for and on account of lands which were embraced by the treaty of October 18, 1848, and which we did not receive any pay or compensation for. In that treaty of October, 1848, we think we did not get pay for *all* the lands embraced by that cession. In the late treaty, made in May last, a further and additional sum of money was stipulated to be paid to us for said lands; now, out of *that* additional consideration money we desire and intend, and assume, to pay off all of our said old national debts as acertained, agreed upon, and set forth in the annexed and foregoing schedule, all of which are hereby freely, voluntarily, and solemnly acknowledged and assumed to be justly due and payable, and to have been due and owing by our said tribe or nation *prior* to the first day of September, A. D. 1852.

We do, therefore, hereby request, authorize, and direct, that the President of the United States, and that the Congress of the United

States, may, and will, cause the same to be paid to our said creditors, and to their said assignees, and other legal representatives named in said schedule, out of our said additional compensation money named in said last treaty, or otherwise.

We repeat again, and *particularly*, that we wish these our said national debts to be paid out of said increased allowance for our lands ceded by our treaty of 18th of October, 1848, and we earnestly request and authorize the President, and the Congress of the United States, to so pay the same, or in such other way and manner as you in your wisdom and justice may consider more just and proper.

The aggregate amount of our said national indebtedness now ascertained, agreed upon and assumed, and as shown by the annexed and foregoing schedule, is $87,436 34; which said sum of eighty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-four cents we now request and direct to be paid by the President of the United States, or by the Congress of the United States, at the treasury of the United States, at the city of Washington, out of our said national funds, accruing, as hereinbefore stated, under our last treaty, or otherwise, and to pay the same to the persons, respectively, who are named in the annexed schedule, and to their said assignees, and other representatives who may be legally authorized to receive the same.

And this shall be the nation's and our full authority therefor; and it shall be our and our nation's full and proper receipt to the United States for said amount of money, paid to us under the provisions of said treaty of May last, or otherwise. And this we declare to be our full and complete request and authority to the President and Congress of the United States, (both, or either,) to so pay over at the treasury of the United States, at Washington city, the said money, in the way and manner as herein requested.

We again declare, that our tribe has always promised our said creditors to pay them so soon as we could recover and procure from the United States a sum of money sufficient, on account of the said lands embraced in our treaty of 18th October, 1848.

Our late treaty of 12th May last, as amended by the Senate, gives us a sum sufficient, and more than is required; and we now request, and direct, that our said national debts may be so paid.

Our creditors have not, and do not now, ask or expect us to appropriate our small annuity moneys to the payment of their demands; but from the increased allowance made in the said last concluded treaty, they ask to be paid.

And we do hereby stipulate, for ourselves and for our said nation, that the aforesaid sum of $87,436 34, when so paid to our creditors, shall be charged against the amount due, and coming to us under said last named treaty, and may be deducted from the sum hereafter to be paid us, by virtue thereof, in whatsoever manner the same is to be paid us by said last treaty; and that the government of the United States shall be discharged therefrom forever thereafter, for the amount so paid our said creditors. And we further stipulate, and agree, and bind ourselves, and our said nation, that if in paying our said creditors it shall become necessary to depart from any of the stipulations contained in said last concluded treaty, the same may be done; and if done,

the same is hereby ratified and declared to be binding upon our said nation. It was always our wish, and intention, to pay our said creditors; and but for the fear and *dread* of being required to move west of the Mississippi river, (where our people never desired to go,) we would have held out for a larger sum of money than has been stipulated for our lands, taken by the treaty of 18th October, 1848. We thought we were entitled to the sum which the Indian committee of the Senate found and reported as due to us; and out of this, we hoped and expected to pay our creditors. And inasmuch as we are only to receive a small part of that amount, we hope that the government of the United States will either now advance the sum required to pay our said debts, as an *additional* consideration to us, for said lands ceded in 1848; or that it may be appropriated by the government now, and advanced by the United States on account of our instalments, which do not commence to fall due until the year 1867. We did not fully comprehend the fact that it would be *fifteen* or *twenty* years before we could pay our said debts; and it would be very hard to ask our creditors to wait so long for their pay. In fact, we never so intended this; it is the result of our not properly comprehending the subject at the time. We blame no one but ourselves for this great oversight.

We hope the government will not insist upon it, but that it may be pleased to appropriate and pay this money now. We signed the treaty hastily, and some of us very reluctantly; and we have surrendered much (that we thought we should have received) because our people were *alarmed* and *excited* for fear they would, if they refused, be required to move to Crow Wing river, where we would be in great danger of being destroyed by other numerous and hostile Indian tribes there. We were then, as we are now, *anxious* to provide means to pay our creditors, and we earnestly ask that they may be paid, without further delay, in the manner we have requested, or in some other just and reasonable way. It was mainly the fear and dread of being sent west of the Mississippi that induced us to sign the late treaty without having first made some suitable arrangement for paying our creditors, and before our principal chief and some other chiefs did or would sign it, they were informed that the nation could arrange and provide for having the debts paid.

This act of justice to our creditors, and the securing this land here for our permanent home, were the main causes which induced us to sign the last treaty, and to accept so much *less* than what the Senate had found and reported to be due to our nation. We hope, then, that the government will help us to do justice, and pay our said creditors; and if the government of the United States will pay them, and not take it from our funds, we will feel very grateful, because we are poor. If you are not willing, however, to pay them in that way, then pay them out of our money, as we have hereinbefore requested. And it is expressly understood and agreed that our said creditors, their assigns, and other legal representatives, do, and will, receive the said money, when paid as herein provided, in full payment, satisfaction, and discharge of all national demands against our said tribe, of whatever name, kind, or nature.

And we do further state and make known, that provided the President of the United States, and the Congress thereof, shall decline and fail to pay our said creditors in any of the several ways hereinbefore requested and proposed, that then we request of the President of the United States, or of such other officer or head of department of the said government, having authority and power to do the same, and we do hereby fully authorize the President, or such other proper officer of the government, to pay, or cause to be paid, our said debts, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, out of any of our trust funds now in the hands and keeping of the said government of the United States. We have due, and belonging to our tribe, under our treaty made at Cedar on or about the 3d of September, 1836, and now in the hands of the government, (and as will be seen by reference to said treaty,) some seventy-two thousand dollars, with the interest that has accrued thereon since said treaty was ratified.

Now, from these said *trust funds*, we desire that the President, or any other proper officer of the government, may and will cause our said debts (as stated in the annexed schedule) to be paid; and this shall be full and proper authority, and our receipt therefor. We therefore do now authorize and request that our said debts be so paid by the government out of our said trust funds, in its hands and keeping, and to be paid at Washington city, in the District of Columbia, as soon as practicable, by the President of the United States, or by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, or by any other officer of the government having power and right to do so, and having charge of our said trust funds, or of a sufficient amount of them to pay and discharge our said debts; and this shall be our nation's *full authority* and *receipt* for said money so paid out for our use and benefit.

Signed, (in duplicate) after the same was fully explained and interpreted to us in full council, the day and year as first above written. And we do also hereby appropriate, and request and direct to be set aside and paid annually, (beginning with the year 1855,) the sum of six hundred dollars, towards the support of a Roman Catholic pastor, to reside among our people, and the same to be paid for a term of twenty years, out of our said trust funds, or otherwise.

Osh-kosh,	his x mark.	Nar-na-hay-tock,	his x mark.
Ah-yah-me-tah,	his x mark.	Par-yah-we-say,	his x mark.
Ke-she-nah,	his x mark.	Au-wa-sha-saw,	his x mark.
Na-mote,	his x mark.	Ma-cut-ta-pe-nais-see,	his x mark.
Soulinee,	his x mark.	O-shaw-wan-ne-pe-nais-see,	his x mark.
Wau-ke-cheon,	his x mark.	Oke-maw-pe-nais-see,	his x mark.
Osh-ke-he-na-nien,	his x mark.	Tickco,	his x mark.
Wah-taw-saw,	his x mark.	Wah-pe-nah-nashe,	his x mark.
Ah-po-me-saw,	his x mark.	Che-chu-quah-no-wah,	his x mark.
Mosey Hart,	his x mark.	Kah-we-sotte,	his x mark.
Show-ne-on,	his x mark.		
Mar-ma-ke-met,	his x mark.		

We, the undersigned, interpreters and others, do certify that the foregoing was fully interpreted and explained by us; after which the

said chiefs and headmen freely and voluntarily signed the same with a full knowledge of the purport and contents, meaning, and object thereof.

WILLIAM POWELL, *Interpreter.*
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, *Interpreter.*
F. J. BONDUEL.
JOHN G. KITTSON, *Interpreter.*
JOHN B. JACOBS, *Interpreter.*
ROBERT GRIGNON.
S. JUNEAU.
LEWIS B. PORLIER.
LUKE LABORDE.
GEORGE COWN.
HENRY TOURTILLOTTE.

On this day, the 16th October, 1854, the chiefs and headmen of the Menomonee tribe of Indians held a council, which, at their special request, I attended. The council was a general one, held at their usual council-room and pay-house, and nearly all of the principal chiefs and headmen of the tribe, as well as many others, were present.

The tribe, through its chiefs and headmen, desired me to certify to their assent to the schedule and statement set forth in the within and accompanying exhibit and settlement, which they had just made with their creditors, (their traders and others.) They expressed their approval of the same, and acknowleged that they had affixed their signatures thereto, with a full knowledge and understanding of their contents, and that they wished their debts all paid, as therein stated.

And I do hereby certify, agreeably to their said request, that their assent and acknowledgment as aforesaid was made freely and unanimously in my presence, in their own language, as follows, to wit:

"We have held a council by ourselves, and have considered the case of the traders, and others, to whom our tribe is justly indebted, and the great loss they must suffer on account of there being no provision made in our late treaty to pay them. We have therefore caused this our said petition and statement of our debts to be carefully made up, as it is, and which we now lay before you as our agent. We wish you to put your name to it and send it to the department, or Great Council, at Washington. It is our own act, and we want it paid. If these, our just debts, can be paid, as we wish, we will then be a happy people."

There was entire unanimity and harmony on the part of the Indians in this expression of their desire to pay their debts. William Powell (late United States interpreter) and William Johnston acted as interpreters, and I am satisfied that the whole was fairly interpreted, and that the Indians fully understood it. They said their debts were just, and ought to be paid.

JOHN V. SUYDAM,
Sub Indian Agent.

FALLS OF WOLF RIVER, ON MENOMONEE
LANDS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
October 16, A. D. 1854.

N.—*Schedule of national debts and unpaid balances due and owing by and prior to their treaty of October* 18, *A. D.* 1848, *and after a part also of national debts ascertained to be due and owing on the 25th day tember, A. D.* 1852.

Number.	Names of the creditors.	Amounts allowed June 17, 1849.	Amounts paid June 17, 1849.	Balances yet unpaid.
1	John Lawe, transferred to A. M. F. Co.	$21,134 47	$5,400 00	$15,734 47
2	Augustin Grignon	12,858 75	5,400 00	7,458 75
3	Estate of Amable Grignon	1,222 89	472 00	650 89
4	Charles A. & A. Grignon	692 49	291 00	401 49
5	Estate of Louis Grignon	231 63	98 00	133 63
6	Catherine Grignon, (widow of Louis)	147 50	61 00	86 50
7	Louis B. Porlier	981 28	412 00	569 28
8	Luke Laborde	1,496 40	629 00	867 40
9	Amos Dodge, and Dodge & David	676 28	284 00	392 28
10	Joseph Panquette	1,013 98	426 00	587 98
11	Solomon Juneau	5,000 00	2,100 00	2,900 00
12	John B. Duboy	5,550 82	2,332 00	3,218 82
13	John B. Jacobs	1,939 50	815 00	1,124 50
14	Marinette Jacobs	303 54	128 00	175 54
15	John G. Kittson	504 01	212 00	292 01
16	W. H. Beeley	1,512 21	636 00	876 21

the Menomonee tribe or nation of Indians, subsequent to their treaty of 1836, *payment had been made thereon on the* 17*th day of June,* 1849; *and of February,* 1851, *and subsequent thereto, and up to the* 1*st day of Sep-*

Names of assignees, trustees, and others, to whom said balances and allowed debts are due, and payable, in part or in whole, as herein specified.		Amounts of balances and allowed debts now acknowledged.
Of this there is assigned and payable to O. D. F. Grant	$3,933 62	
And to Ramsey Crooks, president of A. M. F. Co	11,800 85	
		$15,734 47
Both assignments made prior to September 1, 1852.		
Of this there was assigned to W. H. Ward, March 8, 1851, the sum of	2,486 25	
And there remains subject to order of said Grignon	4,972 50	
		7,458 75
Of this there was assigned and made payable to W. H. Ward, February 12, 1852, the sum of	216 96	
Balance to be paid to Alexander Grignon	433 93	
		650 89
Of this there was assigned to W. H. Ward, April 9, 1851	133 83	
Balance to be paid to order of said Grignon	267 66	
		401 49
Assigned of this to W. H. Ward, March 8, 1851	66 81	
Balance was assigned and payable to Elizabeth Grignon	66 82	
		133 63
Assigned of this March 7, 1851, to W. H. Ward	43 25	
Balance is payable to order of Elizabeth Grignon	43 25	
		86 50
Assigned of this, March 19, 1851, to John T. Cochrane	284 64	
Balance is payable to said Porlier's order	284 64	
		569 28
Assigned of this, February 18, 1851, to John T. Cochrane	348 40	
Balance is payable to order of said Laborde	519 00	
		867 40
Assigned of this, March 10, 1851, to John T. Cochrane	196 14	
Balance payable to ———	196 14	
		392 28
Assigned of this, March 6, 1851, to John T. Cochrane	293 99	
Balance payable to	293 99	
		587 98
Assigned of this, March 24, 1851, to W. H. Ward	966 34	
Balance payable to the order of said Juneau	1,933 66	
		2,900 00
Assigned to H. L. Douseman, February, 1852	3,414 12	
Assigned to John T. Cochrane, February, 1852	804 70	
		3,218 82
Assigned of this, February 20, 1851, to B. D. Miner	374 83	
Balance payable to order of said John B. Jacobs	749 67	
		1,124 50
.....		175 54
Assigned of this, February 3, 1851, to B. D. Miner	146 01	
Balance payable to order of said John G. Kittson	146 00	
		292 01
Assigned of this, October 30, 1851, to B. D. Miner	438 10	
Balance payable to order of said Besley	438 11	
		876 21

SCHEDULE

Number.	Names of the creditors.	Amounts allowed June 17, 1849.	Amounts paid June 17, 1849.	Balances yet unpaid.
17	Francis Desnoyers	$591 48	$249 00	*$342 48
18	Smalley & Dickinson, assigned to Francis Desnoyers.	244 07	.....	*244 07
19	Smalley & Powell, assigned to Francis Desnoyers.	3,092 61	1,300 00	*1,792 61
20	George & William Johnston	854 42	359 00	495 42
21	A. M. Fur Company, by F. L. Franks, agent.	278 78	118 00	160 78
				38,515 11
22	Antoine Dequindre	101 93	42 00	59 93
23	William Mitchell	592 81	250 00	342 81
24	†Mitchell & Irwin	80 80	.....	80 80
25	†Daniel Butler	85 30	.....	85 30
26	†John P. Arnt	212 45	.....	212 45
27	Louis Harteaux	231 37	98 00	133 37
28	†Charles Grisse	31 41	.....	31 41
29	†Benj. F. Moore, transferred to F. F. Hamilton.	868 53	.....	‡868 53
30	F. F. Hamilton	45 93	20 00	‡25 93
31	†George White	314 53	.....	314 53
32	Dr. David Ward	194 50	50 00	144 50
33	Gettes & St. Germain	682 21	287 00	395 21
34	Edward F. Sawyer	409 13	172 00	237 13
				41,447 01
	Debts assumed February 25, 1851, viz:			
	George Cown	.....	.....	2,209 00
	John B. Jacobs	.....	.....	2,000 00
	William Powell	.....	.....	500 00
	Mrs. Rosalia Douseman, lady teacher, &c.	.....	.....	300 00
	Talbot Prickett	.....	.....	500 00
	Rev. F. J. Bonduel	.....	.....	900 00
	Edward F. Sawyer	.....	.....	850 00

—Continued.

Names of assignees, trustees, and others, to whom said balances and allowed debts are due, and payable, in part or in whole, as herein specified.		Amounts of balances and allowed debts now acknowledged.
*Of these three debts, assigned by Francis Desnoyers to George W. Ewing, March 1, 1851, the sum of	$955 66	
Balance payable to order of said Desnoyers	1,433 50	
		$2,389 16
Assigned of this, May 8, 1851, to B. D. Miner	247 71	
Balance payable to order of William Johnston	247 71	
		495 42
Assigned to Ramsey Crooks, president A. M. F. Co., Feb. 1852		160 78
		38,515 11
Assigned on March 5, 1851, to W. H. Ward	29 97	
Balance payable to order of said Dequindre	29 96	
		59 93
.....		342 81
.....		80 80
.....		85 30
.....		212 45
Assigned of this, March 10, 1851, to B. D. Miner	66 68	
Balance payable to order of said Harteaux	66 69	
		133 37
.....		31 41
‡ Of these two sums, there was assigned and transferred to B. D. Miner, March 7, 1851	447 23	
Balance is payable to the order of F. F. Hamilton	447 23	
		894 46
		314 53
Assigned of this, April 30, 1851, to B. D. Miner	48 16	
Balance payable to order of said Dr. David Ward	96 34	
		144 50
.....		395 21
Assigned of this, February 22, 1851, to B. D. Miner	118 56	
Balance payable to said Sawyer's order	118 57	
		237 13
		41,447 01
Assigned of this, February, 1851, to W. H. Ward	734 00	
Balance is payable to order of said Cown	1,466 00	
		2,200 00
Assigned of this, in February, 1851, to B. D. Miner	665 00	
Balance payable to the order of said Jacobs	1,335 00	
		2,000 00
Assigned of this, in February, 1851, to B. D. Miner	250 00	
Balance is payable to order of said Powell	250 00	
		500 00
.....		300 00
.....		500 00
.....		900 00
Assigned of this, in February, 1851, to W. H. Ward	425 00	
Balance payable to order of said Sawyer	425 00	
		850 00

SCHEDULE

Number.	Names of the creditors.	Amounts allowed on June 17, 1849.	Amounts paid on June 17, 1849.	Balances yet unpaid.
	Marinette Jacobs			$500 00
	George B. Walker, assignee of James D. Doty			5,000 00
	Michell Leblaw			100 00
	Archibald Caldwell			500 00
				54,797 01
	† Deduct the preceding six items rejected by the nation.			1,593 02
				53,204 00
	Debts from Feb. 25, 1851, to Sept. 1, 1852.			
	John B. Jacobs			1,630 25
	George Cown			3,473 17
	William Powell			1,034 00
	Rev. F. J. Bonduel			2,000 00
				61,341 42
	Debts from Oct. 18, 1848, to Sept. 1, 1852.			
	Josette Juneau, wife of Sol. Juneau			1,500 00
	Lezette Grignon, widow of Paul Grignon, deceased.			500 00
	Augustin Grignon			7,812 00
	William Johnston			872 00
	Archibald Caldwell			500 00
	Valentine M. Satterlee			100 00
	George W. Lawe			1,000 00
	Louis B. Porlier			400 00

—Continued.

Names of assignees, trustees, and others, to whom said balances and allowed debts are due, and payable, in part or in whole, as herein specified.		Amounts of balances and allowed debts now acknowledged.
.....		$500 00
Payable to George B. Walker or his attorney.....		5,000 00
.....		100 00
Assigned of this, March 7, 1851, to B. D. Miner.....	$250 00	
Balance payable to order of said Caldwell.....	250 00	
		500 00
		54,797 01
Deducted, disallowed, &c.....		1,593 02
		53,204 00
Of this assigned, August 30, 1854, to Robert Hyslop.....	543 00	
Balance subject to order of said Jacobs.....	1,087 25	
		1,630 25
Of this assigned, August 25, 1852, to Robert Hyslop.....	1,157 72	
Balance payable to order of said Cown.....	2,315 45	
		3,473 17
Of this assigned to Robert Hyslop, August 25, 1852.....	258 50	
Balance payable to order of said Powell.....	775 50	
		1,034 00
.....		2,000 00
		61,341 42
Of this assigned to R. Hyslop, August 20, 1852.....	500 00	
Balance payable to order of Josette Juneau.....	1,000 00	
		1,500 00
Of this assigned to Robert Hyslop, August 20, 1852.....	100 00	
Balance payable to her order.....	400 00	
		500 00
Of this assigned to W. H. Ward, August 15, 1852.....	2,604 00	
Balance payable to order of said Grignon.....	5,208 00	
		7,812 00
Of this assigned to W. H. Ward, August 15, 1852.....	200 00	
Balance payable to said Johnston.....	672 00	
		872 00
Of this assigned to Robert Hyslop, August 17, 1852.....	125 00	
Balance payable to order of Caldwell.....	375 00	
		500 00
Of this assigned to Robert Hyslop, August 17, 1852.....	50 00	
Balance payable to order of Satterlee.....	50 00	
		100 00
Of this assigned to R. Hyslop, August 7, 1852.....	250 00	
	750 00	
		1,000 00
Of this assigned to W. H. Ward, August 10, 1852.....	100 00	
Balance subject to order of said Porlier.....	300 00	
		400 00

SCHEDULE

Number.	Names of the creditors.	Amounts allowed on June 17, 1849.	Amounts paid on June 17, 1849.	Balances yet unpaid.
	Robert Grignon			$2,500 00
	Peter B. Grignon			500 00
	Talbot Prickett			100 00
	Henry Tourtillotte			627 67
	Joseph Jordain	$425 00		
	Margaret Jordain, his wife	200 00		
				625 00
	Abram Place			180 00
	Daniel Whitney, (of Green Bay)			2,000 00
	John G. Kittson			813 25
	John G. Kittson, for wife and children of S. Chapman, deceased.			603 00
	Marinette Jacobs			200 00
	Elias D. Gamar			200 00
	Charles A. & Alexander Grignon			1,522 00
	Abel Tourtillotte			300 00
	Luke la Borde			100 00
	Elizabeth Grignon			260 00
	Dr. John Wiley			200 00
	Michell Leblaw			150 00
	Waw-ma-ta-keet			100 00
	Elizabeth McLeod			250 00
	Francis La Framboise			300 00
	John B. Dumond			150 00
	Archibald Caldwell			1,000 00
	Finley F. Hamilton			739 00
	Total			87,436 34

—Continued.

Names of assignees, trustees, and others, to whom said balances and allowed debts are due, and payable, in part or in whole, as herein specified.		Amounts of balances and allowed debts now acknowledged.
Of this assigned to W. H. Ward, August 7, 1852	$500 00	
Balance payable to said Grignon's order	2,000 00	
		$2,500 00
Of this assigned, March 10, 1851, to B. D. Miner	140 00	
Balance payable to said Grignon's order	360 00	
		500 00
.....		100 00
Assigned of this to John T. Cochrane, August 15, 1852	313 83	
Balance subject to Tourtillotte's order	313 84	
		627 67
Assigned of this to John T. Cochrane, August 15, 1852	312 50	
Balance payable to Joseph Jordain	312 50	
		625 00
Of this assigned to Robert Hyslop, August 20, 1852	90 00	
Balance payable to said Place's order	90 00	
		180 00
Of this assigned to B. D. Miner, August 10, 1852	500 00	
Balance payable to said Whitney	1,500 00	
		2,000 00
Of this assigned to B. D. Miner, August 10, 1852	200 00	
Balance payable to said Kittson's order	613 25	
		813 25
Of this assigned to B. D. Miner, August 10, 1852	250 00	
Balance payable to said Kittson	353 00	
		603 00
.....		200 00
Of this assigned to O D. F. Grant, July, 1852	100 00	
Balance payable to said Gamar's order	100 00	
		200 00
Assigned to B. D. Miner, August 10, 1852	400 00	
Balance payable to order of said Grignon	1,122 00	
		1,522 00
Assigned of this to B. D. Miner, August 10, 1852	100 00	
Balance payable to said Tourtillotte	200 00	
		300 00
.....		100 00
.....		260 00
.....		200 00
.....		150 00
.....		100 00
.....		250 00
Assigned of this to W. H. Ward, August, 1852	100 00	
Balance payable to La Framboise's order	200 00	
		300 00
.....		150 00
Assigned of this to B. D. Miner, August 17, 1852	334 00	
Balance payable to order of Caldwell	666 00	
		1,000 00
Of this assigned, August 10, 1852, to B. D. Miner	350 00	
And to George F. Wright the remainder, August 25, 1852	380 00	
		730 00
Total		87,436 34

O.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Milwaukie, October 28, 1854.

SIR: I received a memorial of the chiefs of the Menomonees containing a statement of their debts to traders and others, certified to by you as having been signed on the day after I left the Menomonee pay ground. It suggests itself that you might have declined, with propriety, to have anything to do with the matter, since there had been ample time to bring the matter before me, and since I repeatedly had asked the Menomonees in council if they had anything more to communicate to me; and, for the further reason that, if the claims are well-founded, a subject of such magnitude ought to have been brought before me.

I take this opportunity to express to you, in accordance with the views of Commissioner Manypenny, his and my disapprobation of your conduct in relation to a certain contract, which it appears has been made, in August last, between the chiefs of the Menomonees and Mr. R. Jones, allowing Mr. Jones to cut logs on the Menomonee reservation. It is apparent that you must have been aware of the attempt to make such a contract, and you ought at once to have discountenanced it and reported the facts to me, as far as they came to your knowledge. You have heard me explain to the Menomonees in council that such transactions are wrong, illegal, and void. You are instructed to prosecute all persons found on the Menomonee reservation contrary to law; and if you are unable to carry out the law, to ascertain at least the names of all trespassers on the Indian lands and to report them to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMAN,
Superintendent.

JOHN V. SUYDAM, Esq.,
Sub Indian Agent, Green Bay.

List of Documents in the foregoing Appendix.

A.—Letter of R. W. Thompson to the chiefs and headmen ..... Jan. 18, 1851.
B.—Letter of R. W. Thompson to agent W. H. Bruce..... Jan. 20, 1851.
C.—Letter of George W. Ewing to agent W. H. Bruce ..... Jan. 21, 1851.
D.—Instrument of chiefs and headmen, pretending to ratify former power of attorney to R. W. Thompson..... Feb. 15, 1851.
E.—Sworn certificates of Bonduel and others..... Feb. 15, 1851.
F.—W. G. Ewing, sr., to John B. Jacobs..... Mar. 19, 1851.
G.—Same to W. H. Bruce..... Mar. 29, 1851.
H.—Contract between Messrs. Ewing and Bruce ..... April 24, 1851.
I.—Superintendent F. Huebschman to Commissioner Geo. W. Manypenny. May 20, 1854.
J.—Same (extract) to same ..... May 21, 1854.
K.—Same to same..... Nov. 1, 1854.
L.—Pretended instrument of Menomonees in favor of R. W. Thompson.... Oct. 4, 1854.
M.—Pretended instrument of Menomonees in favor of traders and others ... Oct. 16, 1854.
N.—Schedule to same.
O.—Superintendent F. Huebschman to sub-agent Suydam..... Oct. 28, 1854.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

SIR: In pursuing the business of this bureau since my last annual report, the division into classes therein indicated has been observed. The result of our operations in applications relating to pensions during the year ending June 30, 1854, and in applications relating to bounty lands, ending September 30, 1854, is as follows:

I.—REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

There has been no adjudication of cases under the act of March 18, 1818. The whole number of pensioners under this act, now upon the list, is 175. The semi-annual payments during the year have been made to 206 pensioners.

There have been six cases admitted under the act of May 15, 1828, in which the annual allowances amounted to $656. The arrearages due upon these claims, and paid during the year, amount to the sum of $6,228. The number of pensioners now upon the list, under this act, is eighteen. The number paid during the year is twenty-six.

One hundred and seven original applications have been admitted under the act of June 7, 1832. The annual stipend of all these applications was $8,602 73. Fifty-four applications have been increased under this act; the annual increase of all being $3,205 75. The arrearages due upon these several applications, and paid during the year amount to the sum of $90,356 56. The number of pensioners now upon the list, under this act, is 876. The number paid during the year is 847.

Two applications have been increased under the act of July 5, 1832; and the arrearages, amounting to the sum of $297 46, have been paid. There are no pensioners under this act now upon the list. The persons who rendered the service which entitled them to the provisions of this act are all deceased, and the applications that now remain unsatisfied are presented and prosecuted by their legal representatives. It is believed that most of the real claims under this act have been adjudicated. Yet inquiries are often made in relation to applications on file; and the suspended applications, numbering about one hundred, are the subject of frequent and often laborious examinations.

Fifty-seven original applications have been allowed under the 3d section of the act of July 4, 1836. The annual pay in these applications was $6,284 97. Twenty-five applications under this section have been increased, amounting to the sum of $2,504 05 annually. The arrearages under this section, found due and paid during the year, amount to the sum of $71,304 45. The number of pensioners now upon the list, under this section, is two hundred and eighty-eight.

One hundred and sixty-nine original applications have been admitted under the act of July 7, 1838. The annual pay was $12,598 44. Thirty-four applications have been increased, amounting to the sum of

$2,337 35 annually. Under the acts of March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844, which are a continuation of the act of July 7, 1838, one hundred and fifty-seven applications have been admitted, at the annual sum of $10,618 44; and thirty-one applications have been increased the sum of $1,662 29 annually. Under the act of February 2, 1848, one hundred and sixty-five applications have been admitted, at the annual sum of $9,172 37; and forty-four applications have been increased the sum of $1,353 53 annually. Under the act of July 29, 1848, and the resolution of July 1, 1848, one hundred and ten applications have been admitted at the annual sum of $6,897 40. The arrearages of pension found due in the applications under the five last named acts, and which have been paid during the year, amount to the sum of $178,040 57. As the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844, give a pension for a limited number of years, which have already expired, the payments under them are now made to each recipient at one time. Consequently there are no pensioners now on the list under these several acts.

The acts of February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848, continue the pensions during widowhood. The whole number of pensioners under these two acts upon the list is three thousand three hundred and seventy-five. The number paid during the year is three thousand one hundred and twenty-five.

Two thousand and forty applications have been admitted under the second section of the act of February 3, 1853, at the yearly sum of $162,763 58; and fourteen have been increased $784 38 annually. The arrearages found due upon these applications and paid during the year amount to the sum of $180,750 94. The whole number of pensioners under this section now upon the list is two thousand three hundred and nineteen.

In my last annual report I noticed the fact that the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, and marines, who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, were not provided for by this act. I then had no doubt, and still remain of the same opinion, that this omission was purely accidental. In all other pension acts relating to revolutionary service no distinction is made between sea and land service, nor can it be supposed that it was the intention of Congress to make any invidious distinction in this act. As this omission is one which Congress only can remedy, I would most earnestly recommend that the matter be presented to their early notice. The number of persons to be benefited by this addition is very small, and cannot exceed twenty-five; but whether the number be small or large, it is an act of justice that should be no longer delayed.

From the preceding statements it will be seen that three thousand and thirteen applications for pensions, under the acts relating to revolutionary services, have been favorably adjudicated during the year, and that upon these applications the arrearages of pension found due and paid amount to the sum of $529,295 63. Of these applications one hundred and sixty-seven were in the names of the soldiers of the Revolution, upon which the arrearages amount to the sum of $96,584 56, and two thousand eight hundred and forty-six applications were in behalf of the widows of revolutionary soldiers, upon which the arrearages amount

to the sum of $432,711 07. By arrearages of pension is meant the sum that is due upon the claim at the time it is adjudicated. The whole number of male pensioners under these various acts now upon the list is one thousand and sixty-nine. The whole number of females is five thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

The whole amount paid to revolutionary pensioners, whose names were upon the list at the commencement of the last fiscal year, by the agents for paying pensions, is $378,975 33. The amount paid by the Treasurer to those pensioners who had neglected to apply to the usual paying agents for fourteen months, is $12,368 85. The whole amount paid during the year on account of revolutionary services is $920,639 81. As the sum due pensioners at the expiration of the fiscal year, which will be paid during the current year, is supposed to be as large as the sum due pensioners at the commencement of the fiscal year, and paid by the Treasurer, the sum last mentioned may be assumed as an approximation to the exact sum due pensioners for revolutionary service during the last fiscal year. When it is considered that the war in which these services were rendered terminated more than seventy years ago, and that but very few who were even cotemporary with these services now survive, it must be conceded that this is a very liberal disbursement from the treasury by way of pensions, and will be conclusive that this government is not justly chargeable with the sin of ingratitude.

Much of the labor in this division now consists in answering inquiries of persons relating to the revolutionary services of their ancestors, and giving them information in respect to the condition of the applications by them heretofore presented. Many of these inquiries are prompted by curiosity, but more from interest, with a hope that some arrearages remain unpaid. These inquiries should be promptly and correctly answered. To enable us to do so, a well arranged index of all the adjudicated claims is indispensable. The only substitutes now in use are hasty and imperfectly prepared registers, well calculated to mislead those that are not well versed in all their intricacies. Feeling the importance of some better guide, I early obtained your consent to have a systematic arrangement of these claims so made that the history of each could be traced from its commencement to its close at a single glance. This work has been commenced under the superintendence of a gentleman well fitted for the task, who has nearly completed the arrangement in three of the States. The great advantages expected from this arrangement are more than realized in the examination of applications in these States, and urge us to a more vigorous prosecution of the work. As the ordinary business in this division diminishes, more attention can be given to this matter, and the whole be completed at no distant day.

II.—HALF-PAY PENSIONS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The acts relating to this class of pensions, now executed in this bureau, are those of March 19, 1836, July 4, 1836, July 21, 1848, February 22, 1849, and February 3, 1853. Eleven original applications have been admitted under the first section of the act of July 4,

1836. The annual payments in these cases amount to $420. One application has been increased eighteen dollars annually. One hundred and fifty-two applications have been admitted under the acts of July 21, 1848, and February 22, 1849, the annual payments of which amount to $9,946. One thousand four hundred and thirty-nine applications have been admitted under the first section of the act of February 3, 1853, at the annual sum of $92,900. The whole number of pensioners now upon the list, under these various acts, is two thousand and eight. As most of the pensioners under the preceding acts are paid from the same appropriation as the revolutionary pensioners under the acts of July 4, 1836, and February 3, 1853, the precise number of each class that have been paid during the past year cannot be readily ascertained.

It is to be observed that the widows of the officers and soldiers of the regular army, whose husbands die in service in time of peace, are not entitled to the provisions of these acts, while the widows of seamen, under similar circumstances, are entitled to benefits of a kindred character. It is a notorious fact, that the widow of the soldier is often left in destitute circumstances, and his minor children cast upon the charities of the world. The occupation and pay of a soldier are incompatible with the acquisition of wealth, and he is often destitute of that providence which secures a competency for future wants. He seldom serves his country under the promptings of avarice, but for that love of honor and renown which does not furnish aliment for the hungry or clothing for the destitute. At the close of an eventful life, it is often a source of the bitterest anguish to the generous-hearted soldier, that he must leave the objects of his tenderest affection without the means of a comfortable support. To remedy these evils, and to place the soldier and sailor, in this respect, upon the same footing, I would recommend the passage of a law allowing the widows and minor children of the officers and soldiers of the regular army, who die in service, half-pay for five years, under the usual limitations and restrictions.

There are a number of acts of Congress giving half-pay for five years to widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the army, that are now executed in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. As these acts are of the same general character as those above referred to, which are executed in this office, and as the applications under them are not now very numerous, and ofttimes intimately connected with applications here adjudicated, I would suggest that the further execution of those acts be transferred to this bureau.

III.—INVALID PENSIONS.

Two hundred and thirty-seven original applications have been admitted to the list of invalid pensioners during the year, at the annual sum of $20,688. One hundred and five applications have been increased the sum of $4,106 54 annually. The whole number of invalid pensioners now upon the list is five thousand and six. The number paid during the year is four thousand four hundred and eighty-six. The annual sum required to pay this class of pensioners is $444,714 27. The number of suspended applications in this division is very large,

and many of them of very ancient date. The labor of adjudicating claims in this division is becoming more difficult, and requires great discrimination and care. When the disability must have been occasioned by some known wound received in the line of duty, the connexion between the cause and the effect was obvious and easily traced. But since persons may receive pensions for disabilities arising from diseases contracted in the service, the task of connecting the result with the cause assigned is more perplexing. We are often required to look for the cause of a present disability to some disease the applicant may have contracted in service more than forty years ago, and to distinguish between the infirmities incident to old age, and the innovations upon health resulting from the privations of military life. In these cases much reliance must be placed upon the opinions of medical gentlemen respecting the cause of the disability, as well as its degree. We have derived essential aid in these examinations from advice received from the office of the Surgeon General, for which our acknowledgments are due.

The people of this country have ever regarded it a duty to sustain those who become disabled in military service. In 1776 the Continental Congress promised pensions, during the continuance of disability, to the officers and soldiers of the army disabled in service. In 1785 the same body strongly urged upon the State governments to make provision for such invalids as were residents in their respective limits; and it was among the first acts of the first Congress under the constitution to provide for the payment of the pensions granted by the States. Subsequently the whole matter of invalid pensions was assumed by the federal government, and ample provision made not only for those that were disabled in the war of the Revolution, but also for those that were disabled in subsequent wars, and in the peace establishment.

The first appropriation by Congress for the payment of invalid pensions was made July 16, 1790, and amounted to the sum of $96,979 72. For the ten years next succeeding, the annual appropriations for this object averaged $90,791 58. From 1800 to 1803 inclusive, the annual appropriations were $93,000. From 1804 to 1815 inclusive, the annual appropriations were $98,000. For the first ten years after 1815 the average annual appropriations were about $256,000. From 1826 to 1848 inclusive, the annual appropriations for invalid pensions averaged about $180,000. Since the year 1848 the annual appropriations for this object amount to nearly $405,000. From present indications this sum cannot, for some years, be materially diminished.

The persons who received invalid pensions for disabilities incurred in the revolutionary war have, with one exception, it is believed, ceased to be pensioners. Nearly the whole of the present expenditure, therefore, for this class of pensions, is for disabilities received in subsequent wars and in the peace establishment. A comparison of the present expenditure with that of any other period since the Revolution, leads to the conclusion that the facilities for obtaining invalid pensions have not been diminished, if, indeed, the benevolent designs of the government have not been abused.

Further experience has confirmed the convictions expressed in my last annual report, that many persons are improperly enjoying the

beneficence of government intended only for the infirm and disabled. In cases where persons have been placed upon the list through misrepresentation and fraud, they can be stricken therefrom without ceremony; but in cases where the applicant, at the time of his admission, was laboring under a disability supposed to have been permanent, but which has yielded to the recuperative power of youth and a vigorous constitution, some further legislation is needed. If Congress is unwilling to re-enact the provisions of the law of March 3, 1819, requiring biennial examinations, it is hoped provision will be made for a re-examination of those cases in which the Commissioner of Pensions shall, from reliable information, have good reason to believe the pensioner has recovered from the disability for which he was pensioned. It affords me pleasure to say that, in two instances, where officers in the Mexican war were placed upon the pension list for supposed permanent disabilities, from which they have recovered, they have voluntarily relinquished their pensions, and asked to have their names stricken from the roll. Such rare examples of strict integrity and honesty should be placed before the public as worthy of universal commendation. I allude to the cases of Captain Thomas H. Ford, of the State of Ohio, and Captain John L. McConnell, of the State of Illinois.

IV.—NAVY PENSIONS.

In this division thirty-eight persons have been admitted to the list of invalid pensions, at the annual sum of $2,034 50. The amount of arrearages on these several claims, including the current pension, is $1,756 79. The claims of thirty-two widows have been admitted, amounting, annually, to the sum of $4,404. The amount of arrearages found due on these claims, including the current pension, is $17,184 28. Eleven claims of orphans have been admitted, amounting, annually, to the sum of $2,190. The arrearages in these cases found due and paid, including the current pension, amount to the sum of $10,157 62. It will be observed that the arrearages of pension in the invalid cases are less than the current pension, while they greatly exceed the current pension in the case of widows and orphans. The reason of this difference is, that invalid pensions are made to commence at the date of completing the evidence in the case, while the pensions to widows are made to commence from the day of their husband's death, and to orphans from the date of their father's decease, when no widow survives; and in case of a widow surviving, from her death or marriage.

The number of invalid pensioners now upon the roll is 497. The amount of money required to pay these annually is $30,558 95.

The number of widows upon the navy pension list is 442. The sum required for their annual payment is $91,176.

The number of cases payable to orphans is 78. The amount of money necessary to pay them annually is $9,516.

In adjudicating claims in this division, it has been a primary object to make the practice correspond with the practice in other divisions of a similar character, in order to obtain a more uniform system. To effect this, a declaration, with proof of identity, in invalid applications,

is now required; and the discretion heretofore exercised in fixing the time when such pensions should commence has yielded to the long-established rule in other invalid applications.

A cursory glance at the laws relating to navy pensions cannot fail to convince any person that some modification is required, so that the practice of the office, which is believed to be in accordance with the benevolent spirit in which they were passed, may not conflict with the letter of the law. For example, the act of June 30, 1834, contains a provision that "the pensions of such widows shall commence from the passage of this act." A literal compliance with this provision would give a widow whose husband died after the passage of the law a pension for the time he received his pay in the service. This provision is construed to mean, *from the death of the husband, or from the expiration of a former pension*, instead of from the passage of said act. The act of March 3, 1845, intended to authorize the renewal of certain pensions, uses this language: "Which pensions have ceased in consequence of the expiration of the period for which they were originally granted." This expression was first construed to embrace only such pensions as had expired at the date of such act, but is now construed to include all pensions of that class whether they expired before or after the date of said act. The act of August 11, 1848, provides for the payment of the pension to the orphan children of deceased parents "after the death of the widow," but makes no provision in terms for the orphan when no widow has survived. This act is now construed so as to give a pension to the orphan children where the father has died without leaving a widow. All navy pensions are graduated by the pay of the navy as it existed on the first day of January, 1835. Since that date changes have been made, by introducing new grades of officers into the service. It is obvious that pensions on account of the services of these officers cannot be graduated by any positive provision of law.

The only effective remedy for these various defects, and others not here noticed, is the passage of an act, simple in its provisions and clear in its details, embracing the principles and carrying out the manifest intention of Congress in its previous action upon this subject.

The pensions of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys of the navy, marines, and their widows and orphans, are disproportionate to other pensions. For example, if a seaman be totally disabled, he can only receive three dollars and fifty cents a month; while a marine, for the same disability, can receive six dollars a month, and a private soldier of the army can receive eight dollars a month. This subject attracted the favorable notice of the Senate Committee on Pensions during the last session of Congress, and should receive prompt legislative action.

The widows and orphans of those who serve in the navy are entitled to pensions only when their husbands or fathers have died in service. There are instances where officers and seamen have been compelled to leave the service on account of wounds received or of diseases contracted in the line of duty, and have died from those wounds or of those diseases. It is respectfully submitted that the benefits of the pension laws for naval service be extended to the widows and orphans of those who may die from wounds received or of diseases contracted

in service, though they may not be in actual service at the time of their decease. The act of May 31, 1854, made an appropriation for the payment of the arrears due those persons who had been placed upon the invalid privateer pension list between July 1, 1851, and June 30, 1854, inclusive. There is no provision for the payment of this class of pensioners subsequent to the day last mentioned. Only nineteen applications have been made under the last mentioned act, and two of those were in right of deceased pensioners. The number of those that might present claims, should further provision be made for their payment, cannot be accurately stated; but from the best data we have, it will not exceed twenty-two. The annual payments to this number will probably amount to $2,200. No further payments can be made to this class of pensioners without further legislation.

V.—BOUNTY LAND.

1. Bounties for revolutionary services, and service during the war of 1812.

The business of this desk was suspended from June 26, 1853, to February 8, 1854, because there was no law in force during that time under which these claims could have been adjudicated. On said 8th day of February, a bill for a public act reviving and extending former acts upon this subject, for a period of five years from June 26, 1853, was approved. From the 8th day of February to the 30th day of September, 1854, we have issued five warrants, amounting to seven hundred and twenty acres, for revolutionary services. Sixty-seven warrants for one hundred and sixty acres each, and one warrant for three hundred and twenty acres, making a total of eleven thousand and forty acres, have been issued for services in the war of 1812, during the same time. Eighteen new certificates of right to locate warrants of one hundred and sixty acres each, one new certificate of right to locate a warrant of three hundred and twenty acres, which warrants were previously issued, but not patented, have been issued during the time aforesaid. The total amount of acres contained in warrants issued under the acts of 1811, 1812, and 1814, for services during the war of 1812, to September 30, 1854, is four million eight hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two. One hundred and twenty-seven existing claims, for one hundred and sixty acres each, under these acts, have been established, and warrants will be issued as soon as the evidence of heirship is furnished. The number of suspended claims under these acts, is four hundred and fifty.

2. Bounties under the act of February 11, 1847.

The whole number of applications for land under this act, for the year ending September 30, 1854, is	1,522
The number for money in lieu of land, is	1
Total	1,523

Seven hundred and fifty-four warrants for one hundred and sixty acres each, five hundred and forty-one for forty acres each, and one certificate for $100 in lieu of land, have been issued on these applications, and two hundred and twenty-seven have been suspended or rejected.

The whole number of applications, under this act, for land, is	93,144
The whole number of applications for money in lieu of land is.	4,340
Total	97,484

These applications have been disposed of as follows:

Warrants for 160 acres each have been issued in	79,483	cases.
Warrants for 40 acres each have been issued in	7,289	"
Certificates for scrip of $100 each, in lieu of land, in	2,269	"
Certificates for scrip of $25 each, in lieu of land, in	460	"
Certificates for money of $100 each, in lieu of land, in	450	"
Certificates for money of $25 each, in lieu of land, in	59	"
Applications suspended or rejected	7,474	"
	97,484	

The total amount of land warrants already issued under this act for services in the Mexican war, will cover 13,008,840 acres.

The amount of money paid in lieu of land is $3,238

3. Bounties under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852.

The number of applications in the hands of the examiners and at the rolls on the 30th day of September, 1853, was		3,619
Applications under the act of September 28, 1850, have been received during the year ending September 30, 1854, as follows:		
For service in the war of 1812	9,854	
For service in the Florida and other Indian wars	604	
For services as commissioned officers in the Mexican war	183	
		10,641
The whole number of applications under the act of March 22, 1852, is		1,328
Applications on the suspended files September 30, 1853		50,713
		66,301

These applications have been thus disposed of, to wit:

The number of warrants issued upon them under act of September 28, 1850, to September 30, 1854, is	13,773
The number issued under act of March 22, 1852, is	2,593
Applications in hands of examiners and at rolls	188
Applications on suspended files September 30, 1854	49,747
	66,301

Duplicate and triplicate warrants have been issued during the year as follows:

Under act of September 28, 1850, seventy-three for 160 acres each, one hundred and fifty for 80 acres each, and one hundred and eighty-

four for 40 acres each. Under act of March 22, 1852, four for 160 acres each, three for 80 acres each, and sixteen for 40 acres each; making a total of four hundred and thirty warrants. Warrants have been cancelled during the year as follows, to wit: under act of September 28, 1850, ninety warrants for 160 acres each, two hundred and forty-seven for 80 acres each, and five hundred and forty-three for 40 acres each. Under act of March 22, 1852, ten warrants for 160 acres each, fourteen for 80 acres each, and thirty for 40 acres each. The whole number of warrants cancelled is nine hundred and thirty-four, for fifty-nine thousand eight hundred acres of land.

The whole number of applications for land bounty, under the act of September 28, 1850, to September 30, 1854, is as follows:

For services in the war of 1812	181,726
For services in the Indian wars since 1790	47,705
For services in the war with Mexico by officers	3,734
The number under act of March 22, 1852, to same date	13,966
Total	247,131

Upon these applications the following action has been had:

Warrants issued for 160 acres each	27,997
Warrants issued for 80 acres each	58,408
Warrants issued for 40 acres each	110,791
Number of applications in hands of examiners and at rolls	188
Applications on suspended files, September 30, 1854	49,747
Total	247,131

Warrants covering 13,583,800 acres of land have already been issued under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852. The total amount of land warrants issued to the soldiers of all the wars since 1790 contain 31,427,612 acres.

The practice of presenting duplicate applications for land from different States, or for different periods of service from the same State, by the same person, has been detected in this division. Instances have been discovered where the same individual has obtained two and three warrants in this way. To guard against this abuse, and for other purposes, it has been deemed advisable to make a complete alphabetical index of all applications presented to this office, with an analysis of the service and the action of the office in each case. This work has been commenced, and though it is one of great labor, yet it has been found, so far as completed, of greater assistance in detecting attempts at fraud in this branch of our business than was expected, and of sufficient importance to warrant its completion.

The subject of the frauds upon this bureau attracted the attention of Congress during its last session, and a call was made upon the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning them. In answer to this call a detailed report from this office was on the 15th day of May last submitted to you, giving a statement of the operation of this bureau from the 1st of April, 1853, to that date. The following extracts from

that report give a summary of the number and extent of the frauds in revolutionary cases, and the number of persons detected in fraudulent practices then discovered:

"From the preceding statements it will be seen that frauds in revolutionary cases have been detected in ten States; that fifty-four cases have been found to be fraudulent, of which twenty-nine have been admitted and twenty-five rejected. The amount of money abstracted from the treasury in these cases is $68,232, and the amount claimed in cases that have been rejected because of their being frudulent is $44,042." * * * "The whole number of persons connected with the frauds upon this bureau, that have been detected under such circumstances as to leave no reasonable doubt of their guilt, is twenty-six. Of this number seven have been convicted and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary; one has died; one has committed suicide; six have forfeited their bonds and fled their country; nine are now waiting their final trial; and two against whom bills of indictment have been found have not yet been arrested."

Since the date of this report six fraudulent revolutionary cases have been detected, and traced to one person, who has been arrested, held to bail, and has forfeited his bond, amounting to the sum of $5,000. Three persons have been detected in presenting fraudulent papers in applications for bounty land, and have been arrested and held to bail. One of them has forfeited his bond. The number of persons against whom bills of indictment have been found, up to September 30, 1854, is thirty. Nine of these have been convicted; eight have forfeited their bonds and fled; one has died; one has committed suicide; two have not yet been arrested; and nine await their final trial.

Several cases have been discovered which are clearly fraudulent, but which have not been prosecuted, because the fraudulent acts were committed more than two years before the discovery was made. The importance of changing the statute of limitations in regard to these offences was noticed in my last annual report. I can only repeat the earnest recommendation then made.

The current business of this bureau was brought up to date about the first of December last, and has been kept up since that time. The attainment of this desirable object is mainly attributable to the energy and industry of the clerical force, which is now fully adequate for all the service required of this bureau. The general fidelity of the gentlemen composing this force, deserves and receives my commendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statements relative to the business of this office for the past year.

The statement marked A, shows the number and annual amount of

original applications for pensions, and for increase of pensions, which have been admitted during the year ending June 30, 1854.

In the statement marked B, will be found the amount disbursed by pension agents, under each act, to all the pensioners on the roll in the several States, including those admitted during the year ending June 30, 1854.

Statement marked C, exhibits the total amount to be paid to pensioners who have been admitted during the year ending June 30, 1854, being the amount of arrearages due previous to and at the date when the pension certificates were issued.

Statement marked D, shows the number of pensioners, under each act, who were on the rolls of the several States on the 30th June, 1854, and who have been paid within the "fourteen months" previous to that date, together with the annual amount payable to them. It also contains the number of deaths reported during the year, and the number transferred to the Treasury Department, under the act of August 23, 1842.

Statement marked E, shows the balances and amount of funds in the hands of navy pension agents, at the date of their last returns, on account of invalids, widows, and orphans.

The statement marked F, shows the number of persons now on the rolls of the several States and Territories, exclusive of navy pensioners, under the various acts of Congress.

Statement marked G, shows the number of persons that have been added to the rolls since the last annual report.

The number of pensioners, the reports of whose deaths have reached us since the last annual returns, will be found in the statement marked H.

In the statement marked I, will be found the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

Statement marked J, exhibits the unexpended balances in the hands of the agents for paying pensioners at the date of their last reports.

The paper marked K, contains a statement of the balances of appropriations for paying pensioners, in the treasury, on the 30th September, 1854; the amount necessary to be expended in the last three quarters of the present fiscal year; and the amount that may be carried to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McClelland,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.—*Statement showing the number and annual amount of original applications, and the number and annual amount of appplications for increase of pensions, under the various pension laws executed in this office, which have been admitted during the year ending June 30, 1854.*

States.	Invalid.				REVOLUTIONARY.													
					1828.		1832.				Third section of act of 1836.				1838.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas							1	$39 63										
Alabama	5	$540 00					1	40 00			1	$107 87			4	$254 66		
Connecticut			2	$72 00			5	275 66	8	$641 05	1	480 00	2	$373 90	4	225 09	4	$105 08
California	2	96 00																
Delaware	1	96 00					1	33 61										
District of Columbia	11	976 00	5	168 00					1	44 00								
Florida									1	120 00								
Georgia	10	800 00	4	278 00			4	291 10							7	318 20		
Illinois	8	867 00	3	141 00					2	126 50					2	168 00		
Indiana	8	616 00	7	248 00					1	9 62	1	25 31			2	160 00		
Iowa	2	96 00	1	24 00											1	40 00		
Kentucky	8	648 00	5	198 00			1	128 00			2	117 50	1	135 00	40	930 38	2	17 50
Louisiana	7	360 00	3	117 00														
Maine	11	1,316 00	7	247 00			7	399 50	2	93 08	1	24 32			12	579 23	1	96 00
Massachusetts	9	672 00	5	219 00			14	1,071 07	4	274 25	7	926 37	3	218 44	14	845 31	5	166 87
Maryland	2	144 00	2	80 00			1	80 00	1	11 65					5	954 50		
Mississippi																		
Missouri	10	764 00	3	144 00											3	183 32		
Michigan	14	1,160 00	3	120 00			1	80 00	1	152 00								
New Hampshire	5	480 00			1	$100 00	2	67 88			3	263 32	1	45 64	5	193 20	2	407 99
New York	45	4,156 00	25	1,032 00	3	356 00	34	2,635 98	21	817 88	19	1,850 37	6	488 61	29	2,235 61	5	267 21
New Jersey	1	96 00					3	276 66			4	763 66			1	80 00	2	66 99
North Carolina	2	192 00			1	100 00	11	1,496 89			5	689 31	1	66 67	17	1,308 59	2	280 66
Ohio	27	1,788 00	8	316 00			3	328 00	1	10 00	3	430 00			8	431 66	2	16 70
Pennsylvania	20	1,940 00	11	379 20	1	100 00	8	329 33	2	260 30			7	836 33	9	649 99	1	470 00
Rhode Island			1	3 34					1	18 33			1	6 66	5	632 45	1	96 00
South Carolina	3	411 00	2	88 00			6	275 26	2	70 00	3	147 18	3	332 80	8	959 26	3	190 00
Tennessee	19	1,698 00	6	184 00			2	680 00			2	95 00			6	566 66	1	40 00
Vermont	3	372 00	3	128 00			1	20 00	6	557 09	4	302 76			10	416 68	2	84 67
Virginia	4	288 00					1	54 16			1	60 00			6	416 65	1	31 68
Wisconsin	3	372 00	2	108 00											1	49 00		
	240	20,944 00	98	4,994 54	6	656 00	107	8,602 73	54	3,205 75	57	6,284 97	25	2,502 05	169	12,598 44	34	2,337 35
Increased cases	98	4,994 54					54	3,205 78			25	2,502 05			34	2,337 35		
	338	25,938 54			6	656 00	161	11,808 48			82	8,787 02			203	14,935 79		

A—Continued.

States.	REVOLUTIONARY.														HALF-PAY.							
	1843 and 1844.				February 2, 1848.				July 29, 1848.		Revolutionary section, act 1853.				First section, 1836.				July 21, 1848.		First section, '53.	
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Original.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas											1	$80 00							3	$126 00	21	$470 00
Alabama	3	$208 00			3	$218 00			2	$216 00	11	775 10							5	210 00	31	1,698 00
Connecticut	5	247 41	3	$99 75	6	419 88	1	$40 00	5	314 50	148	13,152 68	2	$45 60							27	2,016 00
California																					1	78 00
Delaware											1	80 00										
Dist. of Columbia											2	176 00							6	252 00	38	2,814 00
Florida															7	$258 00	1	$18 00	1	42 00	28	1,734 00
Georgia	8	343 76			11	518 20			2	72 33	33	2,604 31			1	36 00			5	210 00	66	4,158 00
Illinois	3	188 00			3	204 00			1	25 00	22	1,468 10			2	84 00			11	546 00	99	7,902 00
Indiana									2	136 67	35	2,502 80							7	348 00	47	3,456 00
Iowa	1	40 00							1	96 00	2	176 00									8	534 00
Kentucky	10	762 50	2	17 50	12	862 66	6	101 50	14	1,015 21	81	6,722 12							13	574 00	62	4,644 00
Louisiana									1	20 00	1	280 00							1	42 00	16	1,806 00
Maine	8	299 18			7	280 45	1	16 00	6	273 58	162	12,734 14	4	144 00					3	126 00	39	2,562 00
Massachusetts	13	754 02	6	246 87	11	543 33	6	223 54	8	508 03	196	13,664 32	2	303 44					7	522 00	57	3,648 00
Maryland	5	954 50			2	116 00					13	2,358 87	1	16 00					4	168 00	29	1,848 00
Mississippi											2	171 67									16	1,740 00
Missouri	4	203 32			4	183 32					6	441 99			1	42 00			11	792 00	38	3,140 00
Michigan	1	40 00			1	40 00	2	32 00	2	222 00	22	1,977 95							4	168 00	45	3,448 00
New Hampshire	4	168 20	2	407 99	5	232 52			1	96 00	123	8,851 64									35	1,836 00
New York	27	1,594 89	5	286 82	25	1,384 16	7	318 16	21	942 66	419	34,553 51	3	253 01					14	1,164 00	123	9,012 00
New Jersey	2	126 66	2	66 99	2	126 66	2	32 99	1	20 00	44	5,342 06							1	240 00	11	462 00
North Carolina	19	1,490 58	2	280 00	20	1,461 30	3	112 67	8	807 07	82	5,167 96									55	1,484 00
Ohio	5	278 33	3	56 70	8	435 38	6	171 34	7	458 95	113	7,991 54	1	4 00					20	1,626 00	111	6,588 00
Pennsylvania	8	1,086 66	1	25 00	11	744 32	1	16 00	8	585 17	95	9,277 26							15	1,074 00	112	6,852 00
Rhode Island	2	459 63			1	59 63			1	70 00	47	3,177 76	1	18 33					1	42 00	14	756 00
South Carolina	8	429 46	2	70 00	6	269 46	3	190 00	2	41 58	32	2,618 98							2	84 00	28	1,506 00
Tennessee	7	299 99	1	40 00	9	381 65	1	40 00	4	250 00	93	5,927 70							11	888 00	144	8,844 00
Vermont	9	303 80	2	84 67	10	332 58	2	11 33	3	196 33	136	9,577 14									22	1,128 00
Virginia	4	290 55			5	153 87	3	48 00	10	530 32	114	10,114 88							5	420 00	111	6,526 00
Wisconsin	1	49 00			3	205 00					4	797 10							2	282 00	5	210 00
	157	10,618 44	31	1,662 29	165	9,172 37	44	1,353 53	110	6,897 40	2,040	162,763 58	14	784 38	11	420 00	1	18 00	152	9,946 00	1,439	92,900 00
Increased cases.	31	1,662 29			44	1,353 53					14	784 38			1	18 00						
	188	12,280 73			209	10,525 90			110	6,897 40	2,054	163,547 96			12	438 00			152	9,946 00	1,439	92,900 00

A—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Revolutionary soldiers	167	$12,464 48
Revolutionary widows	2,846	216,974 80
Half-pay	1,603	103,284 00
Invalids	338	25,938 54
	4,954	358,661 82

B.—*Statement showing, under each act, the amount disbursed by pension during the year end-*

States.	Invalid.	1818.	1828.	1832.
Arkansas	$3,679 39	.....	.....	$114 11
Alabama	4,344 31	.....	.....	1,022 59
Connecticut	4,701 36	$660 63	.....	11,963 45
California	2,665 58	.....	.....	62 93
Delaware	246 38	.....	.....	19 48
District of Columbia	8,170 11	.....	.....	936 74
Florida	2,582 00	.....	$40 00	1,046 43
Georgia	8,011 70	48 00	.....	3,499 40
Illinois	29,418 30	.....	.....	1,978 90
Indiana*	20,001 33	96 00	44 00	1,680 90
Iowa	4,193 96	.....	.....	184 43
Kentucky	19,598 08	192 00	88 00	8,190 83
Louisiana†	8,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Maine	16,137 79	2,235 00	.....	9,541 45
Massachusetts	15,207 68	1,794 29	146 45	13,713 41
Maryland	8,669 53	.....	.....	1,972 88
Mississippi	1,866 63	.....	.....	211 67
Missouri	14,683 72	.....	.....	767 11
Michigan	17,211 85	13 86	120 00	5,354 38
New Hampshire	13,078 65	2,160 46	600 00	3,200 28
New York	85,066 40	5,080 47	3,779 96	39,071 22
New Jersey	1,816 00	165 33	.....	1,871 31
North Carolina‡	3,219 08	96 00	1,752 22	7,477 84
Ohio	37,275 33	681 63	80 00	5,800 46
Oregon Territory	320 00	.....	.....	23 37
Pennsylvania	38,023 13	336 00	1,333 83	10,147 83
Rhode Island	1,159 08	48 00	.....	1,573 37
South Carolina	5,190 48	96 00	.....	2,839 85
Tennessee	45,428 30	180 55	.....	5,379 58
Virginia	7,051 75	850 66	.....	2,647 32
Vermont	11,668 99	1,961 04	40 00	7,996 22
Wisconsin	5,707 38	96 00	.....	338 88
	444,694 27	16,791 92	8,024 46	150,628 62

* No quarterly statement from New Albany; the disbursements are estimated for that agency.

† The accounts of Asheville agency are in such condition that a part of the disbursements were estimated.

‡ Quarterly statements imperfect, and the disbursements are partly estimated.

agents to all the pensioners on the roll in each State, including those admitted ing June 30, 1854.

1836, and July 21, 1848.	1838.	1843.	Feb. 2, 1844, & July 29, 1848.	1853.	Total.
$564 48	.....	.....	$292 54	$1,414 28	$6,064 80
3,213 69	$582 73	$156 66	4,750 89	2,546 68	16,617 55
9,918 39	1,626 50	285 72	19,240 99	18,761 93	67,158 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	56 33	2,784 84
42 00	.....	.....	600 00	86 44	994 30
5,250 32	.....	.....	989 09	5,634 83	20,981 09
1,566 22	.....	.....	.....	7,759 22	12,993 87
5,559 28	2,360 77	434 03	8,498 30	7,390 84	35,802 32
2,338 70	704 17	172 21	5,587 77	14,432 10	54,632 15
3,487 44	1,431 45	189 19	5,824 58	8,684 20	41,439 09
225 00	200 00	40 00	764 70	1,333 72	6,941 81
7,480 65	3,597 31	349 67	22,841 13	13,758 49	76,096 16
1,600 00	.....	.....	450 00	2,450 00	12,800 00
4,748 79	3,303 89	213 90	24,976 49	17,497 25	78,654 56
14,618 96	4,753 95	1,078 81	32,255 43	24,050 86	107,619 84
1,528 33	4,717 05	336 65	6,196 27	5,385 62	28,806 33
.....	.....	.....	304 00	2,015 06	4,397 36
2,933 70	783 30	76 66	1,813 90	7,069 99	28,128 38
4,089 35	.....	.....	2,967 25	5,345 54	35,102 23
3,688 08	2,733 25	913 66	16,800 42	12,996 62	56,171 42
29,544 48	8,852 65	1,791 02	65,879 02	53,144 33	292,209 55
6,568 83	1,400 35	200 07	8,440 45	8,003 23	28,465 57
8,841 15	6,130 36	1,345 40	18,749 86	8,021 00	56,632 91
11,596 42	3,393 87	452 32	19,078 89	16,970 82	95,329 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 37
16,569 22	4,879 95	779 32	21,582 52	20,633 84	114,285 64
622 75	3,346 73	405 79	6,346 42	5,144 61	18,646 75
6,729 22	5,694 95	628 11	8,851 81	6,012 35	36,042 77
8,626 90	2,256 72	215 78	13,867 09	15,154 30	91,109 22
3,647 25	2,020 97	441 30	20,558 13	16,262 51	53,479 89
3,409 17	2,511 92	482 44	17,977 77	13,985 82	60,033 37
5 83	245 00	49 00	1,150 16	1,599 13	9,191 38
169,014 60	67,527 84	11,037 71	357,135 87	323,601 94	1,548,957 23

RECAPITULATION.

Paid for revolutionary services past year	$908,270 96
Paid to half-pay pensioners.....do	195,992 00
Paid to invalid pensioners.....do	444,694 27
	1,548,957 23

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

C.—*Statement showing the total amount to be paid to pensioners who have arrearages due previous to and at the date*

States.	Invalid.	1828.	1832.	1836, and July 21, 1848.
Arkansas	.....	.....	$951 12	$522 48
Alabama	$540 00	.....	691 24	2,342 81
Connecticut	72 00	.....	8,989 23	6,984 93
California	192 00	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	96 00	.....	470 55	.....
District of Columbia	1,144 00	.....	440 00	1,050 00
Florida	.....	.....	749 87	1,582 12
Georgia	1,078 00	.....	1,581 25	1,331 28
Illinois	2,816 58	.....	516 15	1,998 00
Indiana	881 53	.....	100 00	726 44
Iowa	309 96	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	990 00	.....	2,539 75	4,928 09
Louisiana	1,886 00	.....	.....	84 00
Maine	1,541 00	.....	4,633 97	1,240 17
Massachusetts	1,683 00	.....	8,219 76	9,472 92
Maryland	419 53	.....	1,031 24	424 33
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	908 00	.....	.....	1,397 70
Michigan	1,208 85	.....	4,101 20	916 68
New Hampshire	480 00	$500 00	755 77	2,118 82
New York	6,136 00	2,236 00	25,736 25	18,640 77
New Jersey	96 00	.....	733 97	5,154 13
North Carolina	192 00	1,750 00	9,309 99	5,638 85
Ohio	2,104 00	.....	1,079 91	8,476 45
Pennsylvania	2,705 20	1,742 00	6,599 99	11,467 05
Rhode Island	3 34	.....	91 65	176 28
South Carolina	499 00	.....	2,450 39	4,380 81
Tennessee	2,074 00	.....	2,804 00	4,347 52
Virginia	288 00	.....	1,299 84	1,751 59
Vermont	500 00	.....	4,489 47	5,292 23
Wisconsin	480 00	.....	.....	.....
	31,323 99	6,228 00	90,356 56	102,446 45

been admitted during the year ending June 30, 1854, *being the amount of when the pension certificates were issued.*

1838.	1843.	Feb. 2, 1844, and July 29, 1848	1853.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	$1,414 28	$2,887 88
$582 73	$156 66	$3,191 79	3,078 18	10,573 41
1,626 50	285 72	3,333 45	19,272 74	40,564 57
.....	.....	.....	85 33	277 33
.....	.....	.....	86 44	652 99
.....	.....	.....	4,897 00	7,531 00
.....	.....	.....	5,807 22	8,139 21
2,360 77	434 03	3,657 37	9,030 18	19,472 88
704 17	172 21	2,750 50	14,858 10	23,815 71
800 00	.....	1,057 84	9,059 60	12,625 41
200 00	40 00	684 70	787 72	2,022 38
3,597 31	349 67	8,648 05	14,692 83	35,745 70
.....	.....	120 00	3,986 00	6,076 00
3,303 89	213 90	3,020 74	19,637 22	33,590 89
4,753 95	1,078 81	8,149 06	22,032 31	55,389 81
4,717 05	336 65	1,650 17	6,854 87	15,433 84
.....	.....	.....	2,311 67	2,311 67
783 30	76 66	805 98	6,569 99	10,541 63
.....	40 00	1,120 10	6,645 95	14,032 78
2,733 25	913 66	2,988 76	12,687 64	23,177 90
8,852 65	1,791 02	11,610 49	49,818 52	124,821 79
724 95	144 99	1,118 94	5,872 44	13,845 42
7,729 66	1,632 06	12,636 64	8,391 96	47,281 16
2,222 30	335 03	7,400 52	19,579 54	41,197 75
4,879 95	779 32	10,388 47	21,129 26	59,691 24
3,346 73	405 79	1,767 78	4,302 09	10,093 66
5,694 95	628 11	3,348 80	4,874 98	21,877 04
2,256 72	215 78	4,334 64	14,893 87	40,734 53
2,020 97	441 30	3,068 12	21,640 88	30,510 70
2,511 92	482 44	2,786 13	12,305 14	28,367 33
245 00	49 00	750 00	1,112 10	2,636 10
66,648 72	11,002 81	100,389 04	327,716 05	736,111 62

RECAPITULATION.

Tota lamount admitted in one year:

Revolutionary soldiers	$96,584 56
Revolutionary widows	432,711 07
Half-pay	175,492 00
Invalids	31,323 99
	736,111 62

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

D.—*Statement showing the number of pensioners under each act who been paid within the "fourteen months" previous to that date, together during the year, and number transferred to the Treasury Department*

States.	Invalid.		1818.		1828.		1832.	
	Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.	Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.	Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.	Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	48	$3,680 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	$39 63
Alabama	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Connecticut	47	4,799 00	8	$768 00	.....	.....	44	2,080,55
California	13	1,082 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	4	312 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	83	8,190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80 00
Florida	31	2,650 00	.....	.....	1	$80 00	1	46 66
Georgia	98	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Illinois	317	27,938 72	1	97 93	.....	.....	3	150 00
Indiana*	251	21,083 80	3	288 00	.....	.....	20	904 81
Iowa	47	4,136 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	242	21,094 60	2	192 00	2	208 00	62	2,827 53
Louisiana	86	6,564 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	189	18,358 00	22	2,112 00	.....	.....	57	3,112 98
Massachusetts	151	14,503 00	18	1,728 00	.....	.....	77	3,783 02
Maryland	97	8,566 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	266 94
Mississippi	23	2,278 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	61 11
Michigan	179	17,117 92	.....	.....	1	80 00	7	406 38
Missouri	180	15,165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	238 84
New Hampshire	144	13,171 00	18	1,728 00	1	100 00	32	1,267 53
New York	918	87,804 60	51	4,896 00	10	1,228 00	195	11,171 64
New Jersey	23	1,952 00	1	96 00	.....	.....	13	687 56
North Carolina†	38	3,052 00	1	96 00	.....	.....	38	9,969 21
Ohio	402	37,881 00	8	768 00	1	80 00	45	2,417 34
Oregon Territory	6	520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	447	40,561 44	5	480 00	2	180 00	35	1,993 19
Rhode Island	17	1,272 00	1	96 00	.....	.....	12	1,058 69
South Carolina	61	5,491 00	1	96 00	.....	.....	15	1,513 29
Tennessee	511	45,360 90	2	192 00	.....	.....	44	1,894 68
Virginia	93	7,879 00	10	960 00	.....	.....	41	1,732 93
Vermont	130	12,187 00	21	2,116 00	.....	.....	67	4,853 89
Wisconsin	69	6,652 00	1	96 00	.....	.....	3	189 63
Total	5,006	454,773 87	175	16,901 93	18	1,956 00	876	55,293 58

* New Albany agency, for want of semi-annual reports, is not perfect.
† Asheville agency imperfect.

were on the roll of each State on the 30*th of June*, 1854, *and who have with the annual amount payable to them; also, the number of deaths reported under the act of the* 23*d of August*, 1842.

1836, and July 21, 1848.		1844, February 2, and July 29, 1848.		1853.		Total.			
Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.	Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.	Number on the roll.	Yearly amount.	Number on the roll.	Number of deaths.	Number transferred to treasury.	Yearly amount.
1	$25 00	4	$312 53	20	$1,268 00	74	6	5	$5,325 16
6	.....	22	.....	44	.....	135	1	5	10,262 13
24	2,483 26	225	14,938 74	208	18,268 04	556	59	41	43,337 59
....	.....	.....	.....	1	78 00	14	.....	.....	1,160 00
2	84 00	1	600 00	1	80 00	8	.....	.....	1,076 00
9	2,862 00	6	868 00	60	5,739 66	223	3	5	17,739 60
1	180 00	.....	.....	9	876 00	43	1	1	3,832 66
6	.....	63	.....	103	.....	309	5	19	25,014 94
9	1,377 07	32	3,224 91	160	12,702 80	522	9	38	45,491 43
13	1,411 31	42	3,383 18	108	7,361 34	437	6	18	34,432 44
1	450 00	3	117 67	16	1,298 00	67	1	3	6,001 67
18	1,243 83	177	15,290 31	181	15,638 41	684	19	47	56,494 68
3	414 00	4	486 66	21	2,028 00	114	6	7	9,493 55
8	501 81	179	25,751 02	243	18,547 30	698	53	52	68,333 11
31	4,088 88	357	25,958 78	301	22,431 33	935	65	57	72,493 01
3	582 00	28	4,250 60	59	6,156 20	192	7	14	19,821 74
.....	.....	7	369 36	19	1,713 67	51	3	8	4,422 14
6	984 67	26	1,805 92	77	6,383 28	296	5	13	26,778 19
8	1,653 75	18	1,220 79	55	5,651 99	267	1	29	23,930 37
15	1,113 93	218	15,205 28	200	13,078 83	628	61	21	45,664 57
79	10,898 53	716	56,468 59	653	53,903 29	2,613	119	181	226,370 65
6	797 13	99	5,848 35	74	7,922 35	216	11	21	17,303 39
25	3,539 89	127	12,544 36	159	9,551 92	388	17	43	38,753 38
26	2,198 33	172	10,215 91	265	17,081 63	919	27	58	70,642 21
1	78 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	598 00
31	2,044 42	187	15,779 44	318	21,554 70	1,025	20	60	82,593 19
5	424 89	67	4,685 85	75	5,227 19	177	10	10	12,764 55
7	1,403 28	49	4,496 49	72	5,470 32	205	14	20	18,470 38
27	2,336 18	122	10,007 16	270	14,910 21	976	31	37	74,701 13
12	2,216 66	185	19,615 21	239	18,470 55	580	28	47	50,874 35
18	1,310 84	231	15,089 26	198	13,696 00	665	53	23	49,252 99
3	318 00	8	567 66	11	1,349 10	95	2	.....	9,172 39
395	48,652 63	3,375	276,411 27	4,220	318,661 35	14,065	643	883	1,172,651 63

NOTE.—Of those transferred under the operation of the act of Congress of August 23, 1842, called the "fourteen months law," to the Treasury Department, but very few are again restored to the roll of any agency, the pensioner having died.

RECAPITULATION.

1,069	revolutionary soldiers; yearly amount	$74,151 51
7,990	widows, (all classes;) yearly amount	643,726 25
5,006	invalids; yearly amount	454,773 87
14,065		1,172,651 63

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

E.—*Statement showing the balances and amount of funds in the hands of navy pension agents, at the date of their last returns, on account of invalids, widows and orphans.*

State.	Town.	Agent.	Date of last quarterly statement.	Invalid.	Navy pension fund.	Widows and orphans, Aug. 11, 1848.	Privateer.	Total.
Connecticut	Hartford	Seth Belden	Sept. 30, 1854	$272 01	$139 04	$790 22		$1,201 27
District of Columbia	Washington	A. G. Allen	do	200 60	4,153 82	3,926 07		8,280 49
Delaware	Wilmington	Jacob Alricks	do		42 11	24 50		66 61
Florida	Pensacola	Walker Anderson	do	68 50	100 00	708 50		877 00
Georgia	Savannah	J. S. Morel	Mar. 31, 1854		100 00	619 00		719 00
Kentucky	Louisville	Isaac Caldwell	Sept. 30, 1854	26 67	87 94	366 58		481 19
Louisiana	New Orleans	P. A. Guyol	do	200 00		383 61		583 61
Maine	Portland	G. F. Emery	do	68 01	167 00	664 00		899 01
Massachusetts	Boston	J. O. Barnes	do	136 82	460 20	2,343 87	$324 33	3,265 22
Maryland	Baltimore	J. H. Briscoe	do	1,202 89	310 48	*2,591 76	216 00	*862 39
Missouri	St. Louis	W. C. Anderson	do	85 19	78 91	474 80		638 90
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Nehemiah Moses	do	649 87	199 99	*47 15		802 71
New York	New York city	C. Swackhamer	do	370 27	6,677 49	*420 46		7,087 30
New Jersey	Trenton	P. Dickinson	do	89 50	110 47	406 62		606 59
Ohio	Cincinnati	J. C. Green	do	722 30	29 98	*403 50		348 78
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Alfred Day	do	1,647 29	233 75	1,913 71		3,794 75
Do	Pittsburg	John Grayson	do	282 60	83 47		*54 00	312 07
Rhode Island	Providence	Paris Hill	do	*121 50	*83 08	1,063 39	18 00	876 81
South Carolina	Charleston	B. D. Heriot	do	270 84	232 74	189 16		692 74
Virginia	Norfolk	George Loyall	do	992 81	425 04	*119 89		1,297 96
		Due United States		7,286 17	13,632 43	13,874 03	1,018 33	32,832 01
		Due agents		121 50	83 08	3,582 76	54 00	862 39
		Due United States		7,164 67	13,549 35	10,291 27	964 33	31,969 62

* Due agents.

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

F.

Statement showing the number of pensioners in the different States and Territories on the 30th September, 1854.

States.	Invalid.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	*Act July 7, 1838.	†Act March 3, 1843.	Acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Act February 3, 1853.	Total.
Maine	202	22	....	57	11	....	....	180	250	722
New Hampshire	145	18	1	32	14	....	....	218	207	635
Vermont	134	21	....	70	21	....	....	236	204	686
Massachusetts	151	18	....	77	31	....	....	359	315	951
Rhode Island	17	1	....	12	5	....	....	68	75	178
Connecticut	47	8	....	44	24	....	....	225	216	564
New York	939	51	11	198	74	....	....	721	680	2,674
New Jersey	24	1	....	13	7	....	....	99	76	220
Pennsylvania	450	5	2	36	31	....	....	188	333	1,045
Delaware	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	8
Maryland	97	....	....	5	3	....	....	28	61	194
Virginia	97	10	....	41	12	....	....	188	260	608
North Carolina	42	2	....	37	24	....	....	136	169	410
South Carolina	63	1	....	15	7	....	....	49	76	211
Georgia	102	1	....	38	6	....	....	64	120	331
Alabama	51	....	....	12	6	....	....	6	46	121
Mississippi	23	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	20	52
Louisiana	94	....	....	....	18	....	....	5	27	144
Ohio	410	8	1	45	26	....	....	172	284	946
Kentucky	245	2	2	65	18	....	....	177	193	702
Tennessee	518	2	....	44	27	....	....	126	288	1,005
Indiana	254	3	....	20	13	....	....	43	117	450
Illinois	320	1	....	3	10	....	....	32	176	542
Missouri	182	....	....	6	10	....	....	18	62	278
Arkansas	48	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	21	73
Michigan	181	....	2	7	6	....	....	26	81	303
Florida	32	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	9	44
Iowa	49	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	20	73
Wisconsin	70	1	....	3	3	....	....	8	12	97
California	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	14
District of Columbia	96	....	....	1	10	....	....	60	60	227
Oregon Territory	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
Total	5,106	176	20	885	423	....	....	3,445	4,460	14,515

* As persons who receive the benefits of the act of July 7, 1838, draw but one payment, their names do not remain on the list after such payment. I have not, therefore, returned them as now in the receipt of pensions.

† The same remarks relative to pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838, apply to those under the act of March 3, 1843. The statement marked I shows the number who have been paid in the 1st and 2d quarters of the present calendar year.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

G.

Statement showing the number of pensioners who have been added to the rolls of the several States since the last annual report.

States.	Invalid.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act July 7, 1838.	Act March 3, 1843.	Acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Act February 3, 1853.	Total.
Maine	22	....	....	7	7	11	6	11	110	174
New Hampshire	2	....	1	4	3	9	6	4	80	109
Vermont	4	....	....	2	5	10	9	14	100	144
Massachusetts	7	....	....	6	11	16	17	19	167	243
Rhode Island	1	....	....	....	.....	5	2	2	30	40
Connecticut	.....	....	....	4	1	7	7	5	112	136
New York	55	....	3	36	31	31	26	40	343	565
New Jersey	2	....	....	2	6	1	.....	1	37	49
Pennsylvania	20	....	....	5	13	11	10	20	134	213
Delaware	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Maryland	2	....	....	2	5	3	3	.....	27	42
Virginia	8	....	....	1	7	6	3	12	179	216
North Carolina	2	....	....	8	3	14	15	23	103	168
South Carolina	5	....	....	5	4	5	3	4	47	73
Georgia	12	....	....	1	4	7	9	12	85	130
Alabama	5	....	....	....	1	5	5	6	24	46
Mississippi	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	13
Louisiana	11	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	19	32
Ohio	22	....	....	1	16	8	5	12	162	226
Kentucky	10	....	....	3	13	8	7	25	100	166
Tennessee	25	....	....	1	14	8	5	17	175	245
Indiana	7	....	....	....	3	2	1	4	61	78
Illinois	10	....	....	....	13	1	2	2	89	117
Missouri	11	....	....	....	9	2	3	3	34	62
Arkansas	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	18
Michigan	13	....	....	1	5	.....	1	2	52	74
Florida	1	....	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	17	24
Iowa	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	11
Wisconsin	3	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	12
District of Columbia	14	....	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	24	42
California	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
	279	....	4	90	189	170	145	240	2,355	3,472

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

H.

Statement showing the number of pensioners whose deaths have been reported since the last annual returns.

States.	Invalid.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act July 7, 1838.	Act March 3, 1843.	Acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Act February 3, 1848.	Total.
Maine	1	1	----	------	1	------	------	7	3	13
New Hampshire	5	5	----	5	2	------	------	26	7	50
Vermont	9	1	----	7	1	------	------	26	4	48
Massachusetts	8	6	----	8	4	------	------	33	7	66
Rhode Island	------	------	----	------	2	6	1	10	1	20
Connecticut	1	1	----	17	6	------	------	37	12	74
New York	20	8	3	66	29	30	1	61	15	233
New Jersey	------	1	----	2	------	------	------	8	----	11
Pennsylvania	23	2	2	23	29	5	5	19	7	115
Delaware	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------
Maryland	3	------	----	2	------	------	------	4	1	10
Virginia	2	------	----	4	1	------	------	9	1	17
North Carolina	3	------	----	4	3	1	------	8	3	22
South Carolina	2	------	----	3	------	------	------	4	----	9
Georgia	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------
Alabama	1	------	----	------	------	1	1	1	1	5
Mississippi	3	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	3
Louisiana	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------
Ohio	9	1	----	4	3	6	------	9	2	34
Kentucky	4	------	----	8	------	------	------	6	1	19
Tennessee	6	1	----	2	------	1	------	8	12	30
Indiana	5	------	----	2	1	------	------	4	1	13
Illinois	3	------	----	2	------	------	------	2	1	8
Missouri	1	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	1
Arkansas	3	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	1	4
Michigan	2	------	----	------	------	------	------	1	----	3
Florida	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------
Iowa	1	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	1
Wisconsin	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------
District of Columbia	3	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	3
Oregon Territory	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	----	------
	118	27	5	159	82	50	8	283	80	812

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

I.

Statement showing the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the year 1854.

States.	Invalid.	1818.	1828.	1832.	July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	1838.	1843.	Feb. 2, 1844, and July 29, 1848.	1853.	Total.
Maine	182	21	.....	59	12	10	6	276	226	792
New Hampshire	119	23	2	25	22	5	5	216	183	600
Vermont	123	20	.....	65	15	6	3	208	185	625
Massachusetts	143	19	.....	71	38	9	10	330	231	851
Rhode Island	16	.....	.....	11	5	3	1	61	65	162
Connecticut	45	8	.....	53	25	4	4	213	199	551
New York	867	65	15	204	86	22	21	680	592	2,552
New Jersey	22	4	.....	16	11	.....	.....	69	70	192
Pennsylvania	411	6	3	43	35	7	5	170	279	959
Delaware	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Maryland	97	1	.....	6	6	1	1	26	52	190
Virginia	79	12	.....	38	16	4	3	167	203	522
North Carolina	25	3	.....	31	22	9	10	111	133	344
South Carolina	39	5	1	19	11	1	1	23	38	138
Georgia	79	.....	.....	22	6	2	1	44	77	231
Alabama	45	.....	.....	6	7	2	1	19	26	106
Mississippi	22	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	11	40
Louisiana	71	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	14	94
Ohio	376	7	1	43	24	6	4	153	218	832
Kentucky	216	7	1	46	32	6	5	152	135	600
Tennessee	439	1	.....	41	39	1	1	95	210	827
Indiana	217	3	.....	16	24	.....	.....	35	85	380
Illinois	289	.....	.....	4	22	3	2	24	127	471
Missouri	155	.....	.....	3	14	2	.....	12	38	224
Arkansas	47	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	14	65
Michigan	159	.....	2	10	19	.....	.....	19	66	275
Florida	29	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	43
Iowa	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	22
Wisconsin	59	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	7	10	82
California	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
District of Columbia	93	.....	.....	4	14	.....	.....	7	55	173
	4,486	206	26	847	520	103	84	3,125	3,562	12,960

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

J.

STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE BALANCES AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF FUNDS

IN THE HANDS OF

THE SEVERAL PENSION AGENTS AT THE DATE OF THEIR LAST RETURNS,

ON ACCOUNT OF

INVALIDS, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, AND WIDOWS.

J.—*Statement showing the balances and total amount of funds in the account of invalids, revolution-*

State.	Town.	Agent.	Date of returns.	Invalid.	1818.
Arkansas	Little Rock	W. E. Woodruff	Oct. 1, 1854	*$2,205 20	$233 60
	Fort Gibson	W. P. Denckla	..... do	2,345 68	.....
Alabama	Mobile	James Perrine	.....do	1,893 55	.....
	Huntsville	W. H. Moore	July 1, 1854	1,436 96	463 53
	Tuscaloosa	J. H. Dearing	Oct. 1, 1854	*77 94	337 57
Connecticut	Hartford	Seth Belden	.....do	3,288 50	999 92
California	San Francisco	R. P. Hammond	Sept. 7, 1854	*104 00	.....
Delaware	Wilmington	John McClung	Oct. 1, 1854	200 00	.....
	.....do	Jacob Alrichs (l'te agent)	July 1, 1854	51 09	368 20
Dist. of Columbia	Washington	R. W. Latham	Oct. 1, 1854	*2,669 22	808 83
Florida	Jacksonville	A. M. Reed	.....do	*510 00	156 00
	Tallahassee	F. H. Flagg	.....do	*203 10	100 00
Georgia	Savannah	J. S. Morel	July 1, 1854	7,978 31	1,775 47
Illinois	Springfield	J. B. Curran	.....do	17,213 17	412 03
Indiana	Indianapolis	A. F. Morrison	Oct. 1, 1854	2,465 03	100 00
	Madison	J. W. Chapman	.....do	1,337 91	1,817 66
	New Albany	B. C. Kent†	.....	.....	.....
	Evansville	David Raleigh	Oct. 1, 1854	*36 24	.....
Iowa	Ottumwa	P. C. Jeffries	.....do	1,383 81	24 00
Kentucky	Louisville	Isaac Caldwell	.....do	4,890 53	808 00
Louisiana	New Orleans	P. A. Guyol	.....do	1,632 68	.....
	.....do	L. Chabert (late agent)	Dec. 31, 1853	8,790 47	.....
Maine	Portland	G F. Emery	Oct. 1, 1854	*1,407 59	821 26
Massachusetts	Boston	J. O. Barnes	.....do	3,044 13	5,349 42
Maryland	Baltimore	J. S. Gittings	.....do	1,012 90	.....
Mississippi	Jackson	D. N. Barrows	.....do	1,109 25	246 00
Michigan	Detroit	Elisha Taylor	.....do	2,124 97	.....
Missouri	St. Louis	W. C. Anderson	.....do	*3,696 93	1,107 88
New Hampshire	Concord	George Minot	.....do	3,035 73	616 00
	Portsmouth	E. N. Fuller	.....do	2,896 73	308 94
New York	Albany	J. M. French	.....do	12,286 53	4,930 48
	New York City	V. B. Livingston	.....do	6,109 91	8 00
New Jersey	Trenton	P. Dickinson	.....do	273 87	1,069 31
North Carolina	Fayetteville	James Huske	.....do	10,405 12	204 00
	Asheville	J. F. E. Hardy§	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	Cincinnati	J. C. Green	Oct. 1, 1854	*3,305 65	5,252 35
	Cleveland	E. Hessenmueller	.....do	3,405 05	1,085 61
Oregon Territory	Oregon City	A. McKinley	July 1, 1854	1,400 00	.....
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	D. Sturgeon	Oct. 1, 1854	5,420 89	128 81
	Pittsburg	John Grayson	.....do	1,407 00	1,974 77
Rhode Island	Providence	Paris Hill	.....do	*621 30	465 69
South Carolina	Charleston	J. C. Cochran	.....do	2,916 44	5,679 42
Tennessee	Nashville	J. M. Smith	.....do	2,938 27	5,564 87
	Knoxville	Isaac Lewis	.....do	3,620 41	3,419 77
	Jonesboro'	W. K. Blair	.....do	*3,045 27	.....
	Jackson	J. L. H. Tomlin	.....do	145 21	.....
	Pulaski	C. C. Abernathy	.....do	*649 69	324 10
Vermont	Montpelier	W. H. H. Bingham	.....do	2,089 68	282 93
	Burlington	C. F. Staniford	July 1, 1854	*96 00	367 06
Virginia	Richmond	M. D. Newman	Oct. 1, 1854	698 59	216 00
	Wheeling	G. S. Thompson	.....do	1,744 33	*83 28
Wisconsin	Milwaukie	C. L. Larkin	.....do	1,215 96	100 00
Due U. States	.....	.....	.....	124,170 66	47,127 48
Due agents	.....	.....	.....	*18,628 13	*83 28
				105,54[illegible]53	47,044 20

* Sums due agents.
† No reports received; appointed agent August 18, 1853.
‡ Deducting $2,000, paid January 5 and April 7, 1854, over to present agent.
§ Amount on hand unknown; accounts unsettled.

hands of the several pension agents at the date of their last returns, on ary soldiers, and widows.

1818.	1832.	1836, and July 21, 1848.	1838.	1843.	Feb. 2, 1844, & July 29, 1848.	1853.	Total.
$557 28	$186 20	$1,475 97	$269 40	$262 22	$928 66	*$386 42	$1,321 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,345 68
.....	*50 68	1,325 66	75 87	53 35	2,473 34	1,177 42	6,878 51
.....	311 89	2,108 32	1,560 33	599 14	3,271 97	1,592 18	11,344 32
226 32	2,659 86	367 88	22 45	124 92	36 50	*149 15	3,548 41
.....	*2,827 80	7,542 17	7,421 10	1,267 39	13,899 58	*1,984 23	29,606 63
.....	*2 86	171 49	.....	.....	.....	4 67	69 30
.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	300 00	50 00	600 00
50 00	376 36	366 10	.....	441 13	72 81	*40 00	1,685 69
798 15	885 90	*625 93	2,915 38	.....	5,659 42	2,782 51	10,555 04
.....	100 37	61 27	332 75	600 00	1,350 00	*95 33	1,995 06
.....	642 71	840 00	.....	400 00	150 00	*1,001 22	928 39
.....	2,144 19	5,370 82	1,402 79	304 67	6,801 32	413 22	26,190 79
.....	*349 48	2,799 18	678 04	807 79	3,645 80	9,753 44	34,959 97
.....	*269 23	2,886 87	1,500 00	400 00	3,280 86	3,410 46	13,773 99
.....	*570 78	3,396 67	*257 62	*80 00	1,079 57	1,109 46	7,832 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	292 64	*360 00	110 15	500 00	390 00	*12 43	884 12
.....	136 82	632 89	.....	.....	1,195 30	2,666 28	6,039 10
*44 00	*370 76	2,333 39	1,402 69	315 67	6,372 39	6,666 13	22,374 04
.....	*205 33	355 62	.....	.....	600 00	1,712 26	4,095 23
.....	327 89	3,226 84	.....	.....	.....	481 92	†12,835 12
.....	*2,769 69	1,723 36	333 14	*9 69	6,464 54	12,692 22	17,847 55
*1,302 17	*7,955 96	*3,812 15	3,099 21	2,053 83	14,431 41	16,446 80	31,354 52
.....	*557 14	4,409 02	217 38	50 00	3,059 63	1,248 53	9,440 52
.....	183 11	2,391 66	20 31	.....	422 28	1,384 60	5,737 21
*40 00	*656 95	1,197 85	.....	80 00	1,285 80	3,298 60	7,290 27
.....	418 60	5,898 72	1,672 60	1,012 59	4,151 56	*1,719 04	8,845 98
*50 00	*749 26	5,118 26	1,189 35	*135 36	4,838 00	1,733 40	15,596 12
.....	*323 73	*95 25	4,233 00	1,312 25	836 16	1,391 22	10,559 32
*3,523 13	*17,510 92	1,661 89	2,591 09	30,332 76	23,934 27	*2,466 90	51,536 07
*1,137 98	*1,339 80	4,684 60	1,983 19	3,200 52	9,129 62	4,069 86	26,707 92
.....	659 09	*508 92	3,373 07	763 68	1,999 18	2,614 36	9,243 59
.....	*7,694 19	2,697 15	1,592 50	1,165 16	3,964 83	5,257 86	17,592 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
440 69	4,018 48	5,268 63	3,020 02	26 35	3,166 71	*861 83	17,025 75
.....	*1,571 82	6,447 60	786 46	746 28	5,535 36	4,170 31	20,604 85
.....	*91 87	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808 13
.....	*1,774 25	5,744 75	*2,107 13	3,063 70	6,731 38	10,649 44	27,857 59
.....	*789 38	1,552 13	736 11	362 92	3,409 03	3,528 93	12,181 51
.....	*302 04	643 57	865 06	381 06	4,778 81	*2,312 43	3,898 42
.....	*1,608 44	*1,638 57	1,369 69	765 28	4,606 96	3,702 87	15,793 65
.....	*1,183 36	389 72	959 84	126 69	7,861 20	*4,452 14	12,205 09
625 76	7,378 34	8,684 63	*19 55	*40 00	*1,593 35	1,161 67	23,237 68
.....	2,442 96	4,469 69	.....	650 48	1,426.02	*1,492 65	4,451 23
.....	254 63	1,207 63	172 68	104 68	73 85	1,554 33	3,513 01
.....	*34 78	1,241 09	*1 18	*20 00	87 92	807 00	1,754 46
*668 26	*3,233 95	2,553 82	223 59	642 81	2,654 52	3,158 64	7,703 78
677 54	168 06	1,499 83	3,121 52	381 23	6,507 95	5,703 78	18,230 97
.....	*1,002 49	14,348 89	*447 94	*124 00	2,460 30	1,752 74	17,902 09
166 67	805 48	1,706 99	129 16	308 80	2,277 35	*524 92	6,530 78
.....	*133 92	999 32	.....	.....	1,415 34	1,454 89	5,051 52
3,542 41	24,373 58	122,351 94	49,379 92	53,675 40	178,949 80	119,602 00	612,390 46
*6,765 54	*55,930 45	*7,040 82	*2,833 42	*409 05	*1,593 35	*17,498 69	.....
*3,223 13	*31,556 87	115,311 12	46,546 50	53,266 35	177,356 45	102,103 31	612,390 46

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

K.

Statement showing the unexpended balances of appropriations on hand for paying United States pensioners on the 30th September, 1854, the amount required to be expended during the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, and the balances that may be carried to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Laws under which pensions are granted.	Balance of appropriations on hand Sept. 30, 1854.	Amount required to be expended during the last 3 quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.	Balance that may be carried to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.
Invalid pensions granted under various laws from 1790 to 1854	$203,177 09	$203,177 09	.....
Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818	77,447 34	10,447 34	$67,000 00
Pensions to widows and orphans under the acts of July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848	142,809 79	92,809 79	50,000 00
Pensions to widows under the act of July 7, 1838	59,350 09	39,350 09	20,000 00
Pensions to widows under the act of March 3, 1843	71,064 78	11,064 78	60,000 00
Pensions to widows under the acts of June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848	104,545 57	104,545 57	.....
Pensions to widows and orphans under the act of February 3, 1853	120,886 05	120,886 05	.....
Navy invalid pensioners	85,860 87	20,860 87	65,000 00
Total	865,141 58	603,141 58	262,000 00

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

Synopsis of the applications for pensions under the several acts of Congress, with the number admitted of each class, the number on the list, and the number who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

Whole number of applications under the act of March 18, 1818	22,240
Whole number who have been pensioned	20,485
Whole number now on the rolls	176
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	206
Whole number of claims under act of May 15, 1828	2,181
Whole number of claims allowed	1,186
Whole number now on the rolls	20
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	26
Whole number of claims under the act of June 7, 1832	38,821
Whole number of claims allowed	33,272
Whole number now on the rolls	885
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	847
Whole number of claims under the act of July 5, 1832	239
Whole number of claims allowed	231
Whole number of claims under the act of July 4, 1836	7,000
Whole number of claims allowed	4,616
Whole number of claims under act July 21, 1848	2,682

Whole number of claims allowed	2,091
Whole number on the rolls under both the above acts	423
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	520
Whole number of claims under the act of July 7, 1838	15,225
Whole number of claims allowed	11,713
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	103
Whole number of claims under act of March 3, 1843	9,715
Whole number of claims allowed	9,568
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	84
Whole number of claims under act of February 2, 1848	6,314
Whole number of claims allowed	6,299
Whole number of claims under act of July 29, 1848	1,381
Whole number of claims allowed	1,152
Whole number now on the rolls under both the above acts	3,445
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	3,125
Whole number of applications under act of February 3, 1853	5,584
Whole number of claims allowed	4,540
(Of the claims allowed, 2,103 are under the 1st section, and 2,437 under the 2d.)	
Whole number now on the rolls	4,460
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	3,562
Whole number of invalid pensioners now on the rolls	5,106
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	4,486
Whole number of navy pensioners on the rolls	1,055
Whole number of pensioners on the rolls	15,570
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year	12,960
Whole number added to the rolls since the last report	3,472
Whole number of deaths reported for the same period	812

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements showing the parties in receipt of invalid, widows' and orphans' navy pensions, respectively, on the 30th of September, 1854; the name and rank of the invalid, husband or father; the date of commencement, and monthly rate of pension; and the act or acts under which allowed.

The number of pensioners, and annual amount of their pensions, under each class respectively, are as follows, viz:

Invalids	497	$30,558 95
Widows	442	91,176 00
Orphans	78	9,516 00
Total	1,017	131,250 95

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing the names of invalids in receipt of navy pensions, their rank, the date of commencement and monthly rate of pension; also the acts under which allowed.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
MAINE.				
Allen, William	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1839	$5 00	Mar. 1, 1843
Bryant, Lemuel	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 1, 1814	8 00	April 23, 1800
Ballard, Ebenezer	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	8 00	do
Bean, George W.	Landsman	Sept. 12, 1849	4 00	do
Coffin, Ivory H.	Seaman	April 23, 1851	3 00	do
Dunn, Michael	Marine	April 18, 1854	3 50	do
Frazier, James	Seaman	April 16, 1844	6 00	do
Goodwin, Amaziah	do	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	do
Googins, John	do	Oct. 20, 1853	6 00	do
Hanscom, Uriah	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 16, 1799	6 00	do
Murray, Cotton	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 23, 1842	9 50	do
Obear, William	Master-at-arms	Aug. 6, 1847	6 75	do
Parsons, Thomas B.	Seaman	May 30, 1835	9 00	Aug. 29, 1842
Stover, Caleb	do	July 6, 1848	6 00	April 23, 1800
Taylor, Samuel	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 30, 1839	5 00	do
Wentworth, John	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1851	4 50	do
Williams, Henry R.	Yeoman	Aug. 2, 1840	7 50	do
West, Austin	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1852	6 00	do
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Alexander, John	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 8, 1846	5 00	do
Abbott, Samuel	do	Mar. 1, 1815	5 00	do
Anderson, Gabriel	Seaman	June 20, 1854	3 00	do
Briggs, Orson	Ordinary seaman	April 18, 1846	5 00	do
Blake, James	do	July 26, 1822	5 00	do
Batts, Alfred	do	Oct. 24, 1833	5 00	do
Barstow, Charles	Seaman	Feb. 20, 1849	6 00	do
Burns, Jeremiah	Quartermaster	Mar. 16, 1852	6 00	do
Begley, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 25, 1848	2 50	do
Caswell, Abraham	do	Sept. 30, 1838	2 50	do
Chase, Leonard	do	Aug. 1, 1828	5 00	do
Clements, John	Seaman	Mar. 18, 1813	6 00	do
Clinton, William	Landsman	Aug. 27, 1846	4 00	do
Collins, Michael	Seaman	April 22, 1834	4 50	do
Cook, William	do	June 13, 1848	6 00	do
Cunnningham, John	Coal-heaver	Jan. 25, 1854	6 00	do
Carrick, John	Landsman	Sept. 16, 1842	4 00	do
Darling, Benjamin F.	First-class apprentice	Oct. 22, 1844	2 00	do
Dodge, Stillman	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1831	3 33⅓	do
Donigan, Timothy	do	April 27, 1837	2 50	do
Dodge, Edwin J.	Seaman	May 18, 1846	3 00	do
Dyer, James	do	Feb. 11, 1853	1 50	do
Derbyshire, James	do	Jan. 9, 1854	6 00	do
Evans, Ebenezer	do	Mar. 2, 1813	6 00	do
Elliot, Elisha C.	do	Dec. 23, 1848	6 00	do
Farrow, Joel	Quartermaster	June 6, 1839	4 50	do
Fuller, Franklin	Music boy, M. C.	Jan. 5, 1850	2 00	do
Freeto, John	Boy	Nov. 1, 1852	75	do
Falvey, John	Seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	3 00	do
Fields, George	Gunner's mate	Jan. 28, 1841	4 75	do
Goodwin, Joseph H.	Seaman	Nov. 13, 1843	6 00	do
Gebhart, William	do	Oct. 14, 1844	6 00	do
Geyer, John	do	April 6, 1815	6 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Gondolfo, Joseph	Wardroom steward	May 6, 1850	$4 50	April 23, 1800
Grush, Thomas	Seaman	July 23, 1853	6 00	do
Holbrook, Samuel F.	Carpenter	Sept. 30, 1820	5 00	do
Holm, Henry F., (alias Charles)	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 16, 1845	2 50	do
Hampson, William	Marine	Aug. 29, 1842	2 62½	do
Hayes, Charles	Seaman	July 17, 1843	4 50	do
Holmes, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 2, 1852	5 00	do
Hart, Charles H.	Seaman	Aug. 7, 1852	3 00	do
Hagerty, Jeremiah	Ordinary seaman	July 22, 1854	5 00	do
Jones, Gilbert	do	July 23, 1844	5 00	do
Jones, Philander A. J. P.	Lieutenant	Dec. 28, 1828	25 00	do
Learned, Lucas	Seaman	July 24, 1849	4 50	do
Low, James	do	Jan. 1, 1846	6 00	Aug. 4, 1846
Mead, Samuel	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1847	3 00	April 23, 1800
Miley, Enoch M.	Quarter gunner	April 1, 1823	8 00	do
McCann, James	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1847	6 00	do
Murphy, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	5 00	do
Mayo, Elisha	do	Aug. 29, 1849	5 00	do
Morgan, Alfred	Coal-heaver	April 28, 1851	3 00	do
Mungen, John	Marine	April 9, 1853	3 50	do
Millet, Joseph	Boatswain's mate	July 20, 1843	4 75	do
Morgan, William	Quartermaster	March 6, 1854	8 00	do
Myers, John	Seaman	Oct. 27, 1851	6 00	do
Mayo, William	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1854	8 00	Mar. 27, 1854
Parker, Richard	Seaman	July 31, 1842	6 00	April 23, 1800
Perry, Payne	do	March 1, 1846	6 00	April 2, 1816
Quill, David	Quartermaster	Feb. 20, 1820	5 00	April 23, 1800
Richards, John	Seaman	April 12, 1848	3 00	do
Robinson, John	do	Jan. 30, 1849	6 00	do
Smith, Frederick	Captain of forecastle	June 14, 1842	7 00	do
Stiles, James H.	First-class boy	Oct. 19, 1848	1 50	do
Smith, Charles	Seaman	April 3, 1849	3 00	do
Smith, Julius	do	May 16, 1851	6 00	do
Stanley, Tufton K.	do	Feb. 18, 1852	1 50	do
Summers, James M.	do	June 2, 1852	3 00	do
Summerfield, George	Ordinary seaman	July 21, 1853	3 75	do
Turnbull, James	do	April 6, 1815	5 00	April 2, 1816
Taylor, Owen	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1821	6 00	April 23, 1800
Thomas, John	do	July 19, 1852	6 00	do
Tindley, Thomas	do	April 6, 1815	3 00	April 2, 1816
Thompson, John	Quartermaster	May 23, 1844	2 00	April 23, 1800
White, John, (2d)	Seaman	Oct. 3, 1845	6 00	do
Ward, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	May 29, 1851	2 50	do
RHODE ISLAND.				
Bosworth, Samuel	Seaman	July 3, 1823	6 00	do
Cornell, George	Carpenter's mate	Dec. 1, 1826	9 00	do
Champlin, John C.	Seaman	May 21, 1831	6 00	do
Carlton, Samuel Y.	Marine	Dec. 17, 1851	2 62½	do
Hendricks, Garret	Seaman	Aug. 9, 1834	6 00	do
Kelly, James	Sergeant of marines	Mar. 18, 1830	4 50	do
Parsons, Usher	Surgeon	July 29, 1835	12 50	do
Potter, Luke	Captain of hold	Sept. 14, 1850	3 75	do
Wright, Reuben	Carpenter's mate	May 20, 1815	8 00	do
Williams, John	Marine	April 5, 1848	3 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
CONNECTICUT.				
Bates, Benjamin	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 17, 1852	$9 50	April 23, 1800
Gerome, Antonio	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Moore, John, (2d)	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1846	5 00	do
Williams, John	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	do
Worden, James	do	July 17, 1852	6 00	do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
Baker, Henry S	Seaman	Dec. 11, 1838	4 50	do
Clarke, Thomas R	Ordinary seaman	April 28, 1842	3 75	do
Caswell, Richard G	Landsman	July 6, 1849	4 00	do
Coche, Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 9, 1850	5 00	do
Carter, James	Seaman	do	6 00	do
Grant, John	do	June 29, 1815	6 00	do
Grogan, David	Marine	Mar. 15, 1851	3 50	do
Langley, Isaac	Ordinary seaman	July 1, 1831	5 00	do
Lloyd, John	Marine	July 8, 1819	3 00	do
Morgan, James	Quartermaster	May 9, 1847	9 00	do
Norris, James	Assistant surgeon	July 1, 1848	20 00	do
Odiorne, jr Samuel	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
Price, Nelson	Ordinary seaman	May 31, 1850	3 75	do
Pierce, Geo. Washington	do	May 10, 1853	5 00	do
Rundlett, Edward	Marine	July 29, 1845	2 62½	do
Shaw, John	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 30, 1852	5 00	do
Smith, William	Marine	Oct. 12, 1848	3 50	do
Thompson, Thomas	Seaman	Nov. 3, 1851	3 00	do
NEW YORK.				
Austin, Thomas	Seaman	Dec. 7, 1838	7 50	do
Aggers, Frederick	Quarter gunner	Sept. 19, 1845	3 75	do
Aspelin, Robert W	Seaman	Nov. 13, 1849	6 00	do
Anderson, John	Quartermaster	Sept. 24, 1847	4 00	do
Awart, Charles	Armorer	Feb. 6, 1849	4 50	do
Anderson, Lewis	Seaman	May 8, 1847	3 00	do
Andrews, Nicholas	do	Aug. 8, 1850	4 50	do
Allen, James	do	June 2, 1843	4 00	do
Buchanan, Thomas	Marine	Oct. 1, 1831	3 00	do
Blair, Robert	do	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Brett, Edmund	do	Jan. 1, 1853	3 50	do
Brady, John	Seaman	June 8, 1846	6 00	do
Butler, Samuel	Quarter gunner	Aug. 29, 1815	8 00	do
Beatty, James	Seaman	June 13, 1849	4 80	do
Brown, Edward	do	Aug. 30, 1849	6 00	do
Bently, Henry	Ordinary seaman	June 29, 1850	5 00	do
Butterfield, Joseph	Officer's steward	April 2, 1852	4 50	do
Baynes, William	Quarter gunner	Oct. 22, 1833	3 50	do
Baker, John W	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	3 00	do
Bines, Robert M	Corporal of marines	Sept. 12, 1847	3 12½	do
Boals, John	Landsman	April 16, 1853	3 37½	do
Bell, Jacob	Cooper	Sept. 24, 1847	7 00	do
Cole, John	Ordinary seaman	July 1, 1829	5 00	do
Cordevan, Edward	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1836	3 00	do
Conner, Henry H	Carpenter's mate	May 19, 1851	4 75	do
Conland, William	Marine	Sept. 28, 1847	1 75	do
Crest, Charles B	do	Sept. 9, 1852	2 62½	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Clark, Charles	Landsman	Aug. 20, 1850	$1 33⅓	April 23, 1800
Coles, William O	Ordinary seaman	May 11, 1853	1 66⅔	do
Clark, William	Landsman	Feb. 17, 1851	2 00	do
Clark, Thomas J	Carpenter's mate	April 27, 1839	2 37½	do
Cummings, James	Ordinary seamen	May 16, 1844	2 50	do
Cole, William	Gunner's mate	July 25, 1850	9 50	do
Coleman, Henry	do	Sept. 20, 1850	4 75	do
Clements, Isaac	Seaman	Sept. 9, 1850	4 50	do
Durnell, Joseph	Quartermaster	May 10, 1845	3 00	do
Dunbar, William	Seaman	May 31, 1840	4 50	do
Dickson, William	do	April 8, 1847	3 00	do
Draper, William S	Fireman	June 6, 1853	4 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Donovan, James	Seaman	Nov. 23, 1847	6 00	April 23, 1800
Davis, John	Fireman	Aug. 24, 1850	3 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Duffy, James	Seaman	Dec. 1, 1842	2 50	Feb. 13, 1845
Edgar, Henry	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 19, 1843	9 50	April 23, 1800
Edwards, George	Boy	May 21, 1837	4 00	do
Ellis, Edward	Fireman	June 23, 1848	6 00	do
Egan, James	Quarter gunner	July 23, 1853	3 75	do
Eickhoff, Henry	Marine	July 22, 1850	1 75	do
Farragut, James	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 8, 1846	3 75	do
Fenno, John	Seaman	Sept. 22, 1850	6 00	do
Finn, Augustus	Landsman	May 31, 1845	4 00	do
Felson, Henry Alexander	Officer's steward	Oct. 15, 1850	9 00	do
Francis, Louis	Ordinary seaman	July 14, 1846	3 75	do
Fallerhie, John	Landsman	Aug. 1, 1827	4 00	do
Fitzgerald, George	Seaman	Oct. 11, 1838	2 00	do
French, Moses	do	April 19, 1834	6 00	do
Fox, James	Ordinary seaman	May 6, 1850	1 66⅔	do
Freund, Augustus	Second class musician	Aug. 9, 1853	2 50	do
Green, James	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Givens, Edward	Landsman	Feb. 6, 1849	2 25	do
Graham, Miles	Seaman	Sept. 27, 1845	4 50	do
Gately, Patrick	Marine	Sept. 12, 1851	5 25	do
Gallagher, William	do	May 27, 1852	87½	do
Garvin, Michael	do	Oct. 23, 1852	3 50	do
Graves, Samuel	Pilot	Jan. 26, 1853	20 00	do
Glazier, Lewis A	Landsman	Feb. 1, 1854	3 00	do
Higgins, Martin	Coal-heaver	Dec. 14, 1842	2 50	do
Henry, John	Ordinary seaman	July 3, 1845	2 50	do
Haas, Charles B	do	Oct. 14, 1846	5 00	do
Hilien, Edward	do	Aug. 7, 1847	3 75	do
Hamilton, John (1st)	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
Hayes, Michael	Marine	Jan. 1, 1852	3 50	do
Homer, Charles	Coxswain	Feb. 2, 1849	6 75	do
Hamilton, John	Landsman	Dec. 13, 1850	1 33⅓	do
Hines, Thomas	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1849	3 00	do
Hudson, John	do	Sept. 20, 1849	3 00	do
Hall, Philip	Landsman	April 10, 1851	4 00	do
Hannah, Lawrence	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 15, 1850	5 00	do
Johnson, John	Seaman	July 29, 1814	8 00	do
Johnson, John	do	May 9, 1845	6 00	do
Jefferson, Walter	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 4, 1847	3 50	do
Jarvis, Wm. H	do	Dec. 23, 1853	1 25	do
Kean, Thomas	Seaman	Jan. 13, 1847	3 00	do
Ketcham, George	do	Sept. 22, 1850	3 00	do
Locusson, Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 4, 1846	3 75	do
Lewis, Peter	do	July 30, 1837	5 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Lloyd, John	Seaman	April 29, 1852	$6 00	April 23, 1800
Lewis, John	Boatswain's yeoman	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
Langstaff, Peter H	First-class boy	Feb. 28, 1851	2 00	do
Marks, Joseph	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
Metzer, John	do	Feb. 26, 1839	8 00	do
Malprino, John	Landsman	Feb. 1, 1839	3 00	do
Murray, John	First-class boy	Aug. 16, 1845	87½	do
Myers, Charles	Landsman	Dec. 11, 1844	2 00	do
Magin, Daniel	First-class boy	Oct. 1, 1852	2 66⅔	do
Myers, John	Captain of the hold	May 3, 1849	7 50	do
Miller, George	Boy	Nov. 10, 1831	2 00	do
McMacken, Bernard	Coal-heaver	May 17, 1853	3 00	do
Mason, Charles	Seaman	Feb. 18, 1853	4 50	do
Myers, John	Marine	Oct. 3, 1853	3 50	do
Morrison, John	Seaman	Aug. 9, 1854	6 00	do
McLaughlin, John	Gunner's mate	Aug. 31, 1854	9 50	do
Pearce, George	Seaman	Jan. 8, 1847	6 00	do
Perry, James H	First-class boy	Nov 20, 1849	4 00	do
Price, Simeon	Landsman	May 8, 1844	1 33⅓	do
Purdy, John	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 13, 1850	62½	do
Presher, John R	Seaman	Mar. 20, 1852	6 00	do
Rogers, James	Master	July 27, 1815	15 00	do
Rhodes, Rosnante	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Reddington, John	Armorer	Jan. 30, 1843	4 50	do
Rowan, John	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1847	6 00	do
Romaine, Michael	do	Jan. 20, 1845	3 00	do
Rugg, Charles	Marine	July 3, 1845	3 50	do
Read, Richard	Boatswain's mate	Dec. 18, 1850	4 75	do
Rogers, Edgar	Yeoman	Aug. 9, 1853	1 87½	do
Ross, John W	Seaman	June 8, 1846	6 00	do
Reston, John	Quartermaster	June 30, 1851	4 00	do
Ripley, Eden M	Boatswain's mate	Nov. 7, 1850	9 50	do
Rankin, James	Seaman	June 8, 1839	4 50	do
Stockwell, James	do	Feb. 28, 1829	4 50	do
Schroeder, John	do	June 20, 1819	6 00	do
Sage, Otis	Corporal of marines	Nov. 16, 1835	4 50	do
Spooner, Samuel	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 15, 1838	1 66⅔	do
Smith, Russell	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 2, 1842	7 12½	do
Stevens, Samuel	Seaman	Aug. 15, 1843	1 50	do
Spicer, Walter	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 19, 1843	5 00	do
Smith, William	Sergeant of marines	Jan. 7, 1841	6 50	do
Sheeter, Charles	Boatswain's mate	April 10, 1846	9 50	do
Scott, Billiger	Second-class boy	Sept. 1, 1847	2 25	do
Slade, George	Yeoman	April 17, 1851	7 50	do
Southard, Richard	Seaman	June 17, 1851	4 50	do
Stone, Jonas A	Carpenter	Aug. 23, 1842	10 00	do
Tollom, John	Seaman	May 14, 1845	3 00	do
Tompkins, James	Marine	June 4, 1853	4 00	do
Thompson, James	Seaman	May 10, 1853	6 00	do
Townsend, Hiram	Ordinary seaman	April 26, 1854	5 00	do
Ward, William	Seaman	May 4, 1836	6 00	do
Ward, Henry	Quarter gunner	May 27, 1833	9 00	do
Wiley, Robert L	Ordinary seaman	May 4, 1846	5 00	do
Williams, James	Seaman	Jan. 9, 1847	6 00	do
Wales, John	Carpenter's crew	Jan. 25, 1847	1 50	do
Welsh, Peter	Seaman	Oct. 10, 1849	3 00	do
Wilson, Alexander	do	June 13, 1844	3 00	do
West, Thomas	do	June 6, 1849	6 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
White, John	Seaman	May 30, 1845	$4 50	April 23, 1800
Williams, Henry	do	Mar. 3, 1838	5 00	do
Williams, James	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 5, 1806	5 00	do
Williams, James	Seaman	May 2, 1850	3 00	do
York, Richard G	do	Jan. 13, 1839	3 00	do
NEW JERSEY.				
Richmond, John	Marine	July 31, 1816	1 75	do
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Philadelphia agency.				
Ackerman, Peter	Seaman	Sept. 18, 1854	6 00	do
Brown, Charles	Marine	Jan. 17, 1850	3 50	do
Brown, Lewis	Gunner's mate	May 27, 1853	9 50	do
Butler, Thomas	Captain foretop	Aug. 11, 1844	5 62½	do
Bulkely, Jonathan	Midshipman	June 17, 1834	9 00	do
Breckell, Richard	Seaman	Feb. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Boston, Jacob	Corporal marines	Aug. 13, 1849	4 50	do
Bullen, Martin	Quartermaster	Nov. 21, 1846	9 00	do
Carden, Nicholas	Ordinary seaman	June 21, 1852	5 00	do
Cope, William	Seaman	Feb. 26, 1851	3 00	do
Dillon, George D	Corporal marines	Oct. 10, 1851	7 00	do
Dorris, Bernard	Sergeant marines	April 15, 1854	6 50	do
Francis, Edward	Officers' cook	Oct. 15, 1846	7 50	do
Fry, Henry	Purser	Jan. 1, 1838	20 00	do
Guyger, Charles	1st class boy	July 26, 1853	3 00	do
Gale, Henry	Quarter gunner	Sept. 24, 1847	1 87½	do
Harding, Isaac	Seaman	May 9, 1834	5 00	do
Jones, James	do	Oct. 16, 1846	6 00	do
Key, Andrew	Boatswain's mate	July 9, 1839	19 00	do
Keever, James	Marine	Mar. 2, 1848	8 00	do
Kleiss, Daniel	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 1, 1831	5 00	do
Lewis, James	Hospital steward	Dec. 2, 1845	9 00	do
Lord, Nathaniel	Quartermaster	Jan. 26, 1846	6 75	do
McLaughlin, John	Quarter gunner	Oct. 3, 1842	7 50	do
McMullen, John	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 8, 1845	5 00	do
Moody, William	Seaman	Mar. 16, 1849	3 00	do
Moldon, Samuel	Captain forecastle	Nov. 10, 1848	7 50	do
Marks, Charles S	Coal-heaver	June 14, 1852	1 50	do
Morgan, William	Captain's steward	Oct. 20, 1852	9 00	do
McPherson, William	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1843	8 00	do
Mitchell, David	do	Sept. 17, 1853	6 00	do
O'Malley, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1842	2 50	do
Oatman, John	Landsman	April 3, 1844	4 00	do
Price, John	Seaman	May 11, 1835	6 00	do
Perry, James	Ship's corporal	Sept. 1, 1827	9 00	do
Quinn, William	Ordinary seaman	May 20, 1852	3 75	do
Quinnell, Henry	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	2 00	do
Romeo, John	Ordinary seaman	April 1, 1828	5 00	do
Reynolds, Patrick	Marine	July 5, 1850	3 50	do
Revel, John	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 20, 1833	2 50	do
Ryan, Robert	do	Aug. 23, 1853	2 50	do
Sharp, Reuben	Quarter gunner	Jan. 13, 1845	5 62½	do
Smith, John B	Seaman	May 13, 1844	6 00	do
Strain, John	do	Feb. 28, 1837	4 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Smith, John	Seaman	Sept. 12, 1851	$4 50	April 23, 1800
Smith, Thomas	Marine	Nov. 13, 1848	3 50	do
Thomas, Isaac	do	Oct. 20, 1829	6 00	do
Thomas, James	Quartermaster	Dec. 12, 1844	6 00	do
Tash, John S	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 6, 1849	2 50	do
Turner, Wm. W	Seaman	Nov. 11, 1852	6 00	do
Truman, James	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 24, 1853	5 00	do
Thompson, John (4th)	Seaman	Mar. 18, 1848	4 50	do
Upham, George	Marine	Dec. 23, 1837	3 00	do
Woodhouse, James	Seaman	Mar. 17, 1836	6 00	do
Wiley, George	do	Mar. 1, 1837	3 00	do
Waters, John	do	Sept. 30, 1838	3 00	do
Williams, John	Captain forecastle	Sept. 9, 1836	1 87½	do
Wood, John	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 8, 1846	2 50	do
Ward, Thomas	do	Jan. 7, 1845	5 00	do
Pittsburg Agency.				
Boggs, William	Marine	Mar. 12, 1850	3 50	do
Brumley, John	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1826	6 00	do
Carson, Robert	Ordinary seaman	June 26, 1821	5 00	do
Sullivan, John	Fireman	Sept. 23, 1850	6 00	do
MARYLAND.				
Ashley, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1838	2 50	do
Bantam, James	do	July 5, 1833	4 00	do
Berry, Edward	Seaman	July 4, 1837	4 50	do
Brown, Henry	Marine	July 23, 1849	1 75	do
Brown, Henry	Coal-heaver	April 15, 1851	6 00	do
Cousins, John	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1852	3 00	do
Collins, John	do	April 21, 1854	6 00	do
Deddolph, Owen	Gunner	Feb. 1, 1827	5 00	do
Fleming, Andrew W	Seaman	April 30, 1851	6 00	do
Gibbon, James F	Quartermaster	Feb. 20, 1851	8 00	do
Gibson, John	Seaman	Mar. 31, 1853	3 00	do
Humphreys, Joseph	Second class fireman	Sept. 13, 1849	5 00	do
Hall, Kinsey	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 23, 1851	5 00	do
Johnson, John, (3d)	Seaman	Mar. 21, 1845	6 00	do
Johnson, John	Boatswain's mate	Dec. 14, 1850	4 75	do
Johnson, Edward	Seaman	Dec. 3, 1846	6 00	do
Johnson, William	Ship's cook	Dec. 12, 1851	4 50	do
Jones, Thomas	do	April 11, 1854	9 00	do
Loscomb, John	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 15, 1838	2 50	do
McGinnis, Thomas	Seaman	April 10, 1849	3 00	do
McCrae, Thomas	do	Feb. 19, 1850	3 00	do
Myers, Henry	First class fireman	Nov. 29, 1853	4 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Nelson, John	Seaman	July 8, 1845	4 80	April 23, 1800
Powell, Henry	do	Feb. 10, 1840	3 00	do
Pulley, Robert	Boatswain's mate	Feb. 11, 1854	9 50	do
Roberts, John	Seaman	April 21, 1836	3 00	do
Roath, Stephen B	Gunner's mate	Aug. 22, 1842	4 75	do
Smith, Thomas	Seaman	Nov. 2, 1848	4 50	do
Sellmore, George	do	July 2, 1849	4 50	do
Tarlton, John	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 8, 1833	4 00	do
Taylor, William	Seaman	April 8, 1846	6 00	do
Webster, John A	Master	Jan. 1, 1823	20 00	do
West, Ebenezer	Seaman	Feb. 10, 1849	4 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Williams, Charles	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 4, 1840	$3 75	April 23, 1800
Wise, Andrew	Seaman	Dec. 3, 1850	4 50	do
Yost, John	Marine	July 13, 1847	2 33⅓	do
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
Anderson, John	Seaman	Dec. 16, 1851	4 50	do
Biondi, Antonio	Leader of the band	April 6, 1847	4 50	do
Butler, John	Seaman	Feb. 11, 1841	6 00	do
Brooks, Richard	Armorer	Aug. 3, 1850	4 50	do
Brown, William	Ord'ly serg't marines	June 10, 1851	6 00	do
Burford, Robert P	First class fireman	Nov. 24, 1852	4 50	do
Byrnes, Patrick	Marine	May 6, 1843	2 62½	do
Cook, William	Cabin cook	June 30, 1836	4 50	do
Crabb, Horatio N	First lieut. marines	Jan. 1, 1831	7 50	do
Childs, Enos R	Midshipman	April 2, 1825	9 50	do
Christie, David	Marine	Jan. 1, 1841	4 00	do
Caulk, Robert W	First class fireman	May 19, 1853	6 00	do
Denvers, Daniel	Marine	Oct. 22, 1835	3 00	do
Douglas, Archibald	do	Aug. 21, 1846	3 50	do
Dennis, Thomas	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1849	30 00	Mar. 29, 1850
Delbœuff, Lewis	do	Sept. 14, 1849	2 00	April 23, 1800
Duran, William	Boatswain's mate	July 10, 1852	9 50	do
Devine, William	Captain maintop	Nov. 8, 1853	7 50	do
Evans, George	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1848	2 50	do
Evans, William	Officer's cook	Dec. 10, 1847	7 50	do
Flick, William	Captain of the hold	May 10, 1845	3 75	do
Fogg, Warren	Marine	Aug. 2, 1850	1 75	do
Fatio, L. C. F	Midshipman	Mar. 25, 1825	2 37½	do
Ginnon, William	Seaman	Jan. 15, 1850	6 00	do
Goodall, Chester	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 12, 1834	3 00	do
Gardner, Daniel	do	Jan. 25, 1846	5 00	do
Golding, John A	Sergeant marines	Nov. 6, 1845	6 50	do
Hillman, Simeon	Ordinary seaman	July 3, 1815	4 00	do
Harris, E. L	Marine	Mar. 27, 1835	3 00	do
Harris, George	Seaman	Mar. 11, 1846	6 00	do
Hooper, John A	Marine	June 24, 1851	1 75	do
Higdon, John C	Second class fireman	Dec. 22, 1851	4 50	do
Jones, T. A. P. C	Lieut. commanding	Nov. 15, 1831	25 00	do
Jackman, Warren	Landsman	Aug. 3, 1850	3 00	do
Jones, William	Boy	Aug. 24, 1814	2 25	do
Joseph, Peter	Seaman	Feb. 5, 1849	6 00	do
Keating, John E	Boy	Jan. 10, 1853	1 50	do
Kerwig, John	Marine	June 10, 1853	3 50	do
Marks, Jacob	do	June 30, 1810	43¾	do
McDonald, James A	Corporal marines	Dec. 31, 1814	4 50	do
Marks, Andrew	Sergeant marines	Aug. 20, 1846	6 50	do
Myers, Augustus	Seaman	Oct. 14, 1844	3 00	do
Newton, William	Ordinary seaman	July 27, 1846	2 50	do
Orr, James	Sergeant marines	Feb. 7, 1848	8 00	Joint res. of Aug. 10, '48.
Polley, James H	Boatswain's mate	Oct. 13, 1852	6 33⅓	do
Randolph, Burwell T	Midshipman	Feb. 20, 1820	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Robinson, John	Seaman	July 3, 1848	4 50	do
Roach, John	Ord'ly serg't marines	May 14, 1850	2 00	do
Seawell, James	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1843	4 50	do
Sawtell, Jason L	Coal-heaver	Sept. 22, 1846	4 50	do
Stevens, Leonard	Sergeant marines	Mar. 31, 1847	3 25	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Sniffen, Theodore	Sergeant marines	Oct. 4, 1851	$3 25	April 23, 1800.
Stant, William H	Marine	Sept. 18, 1852	3 50	do
Stallings, Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 7, 1826	2 50	do
Venable, William	Boatswain's mate	Oct. 19, 1835	4 75	do
Williamson, James	Armorer	Apr. 17, 1834	6 00	do
VIRGINIA.				
Allen, Charles	Captain forecastle	Feb. 6, 1849	1 87½	do
Clar, John	Prof. of mathematics	July 31, 1845	20 00	do
Downing, William	Seaman	June 27, 1850	3 00	do
Durity, Nathaniel	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 8, 1851	2 50	do
Dunbar, Luther W	Seaman	Mar. 16, 1853	6 00	do
Garragan, Michael	do	Sept. 17, 1852	6 00	do
Grant, John	Captain of the top	Oct. 9, 1852	5 62½	do
Jones, Lewis	Quartermaster	Oct. 27, 1835	8 00	do
Johnson, John	Quarter gunner	Sept. 13, 1849	5 62½	do
King, William H	Captain mizentop	June 17, 1854	6 12½	do
Lawson, Levin	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Lent, Peter	do	May 31, 1849	4 50	do
Lee, Thomas	Captain after guard	Jan. 30, 1847	7 50	do
Ludlow, William	Quarter gunner	Sept. 24, 1847	7 50	do
McCargow, John	Quartermaster	Feb. 9, 1847	4 00	do
McKenzie, John	Seaman	Oct. 4, 1844	3 00	do
McDowell, John A	do	May 19, 1845	6 00	do
Peck, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 3, 1851	5 00	do
Richardson, Robert	Gunner's mate	Dec. 14, 1850	4 75	do
Swan, James	Seaman	May 9, 1853	3 00	do
Young, William D	2d assistant engineer	May 4, 1852	15 00	do
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Cochran, James	Marine	July 15, 1848	1 75	do
Perry, William	Seaman	April 9, 1825	6 00	do
FLORIDA.				
Pickering, Henry	Landsman	Mar. 3, 1847	4 00	do
Vincent, John S	Captain of hold	Apr. 5, 1842	1 75	do
LOUISIANA.				
Borge, Peter	Captain's steward	May 19, 1834	6 00	do
Clarke, James	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 7, 1849	3 75	do
Moffatt, Archibald	do	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do
Mitchell, James	Seaman	June 12, 1841	3 00	do
Speddin, Robert	Lieut. commanding	July 1, 1851	30 00	do
Whitney, William	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1818	8 00	do
MISSOURI.				
Clark, Richard	Seaman	July 17, 1853	6 00	do
Frame, James	Sergeant marines	Aug. 19, 1852	6 50	do
Haughey, Thomas J	Ordinary seaman	July 8, 1853	5 00	do
KENTUCKY.				
Lloyd, James	Marine	April 6, 1851	3 50	do
Still, Thomas J	do	Jan. 1, 1832	3 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
OHIO.				
Davis, Jesse D.	Seaman	Sept. 2, 1843	$6 00	April 23, 1800
Franklin, Benjamin	do	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	do
Rossom, William	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 6, 1847	1 25	do
Randall, John	Marine	Jan. 1, 1850	3 50	do
NAVAL ASYLUM.				
Burns, John	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 29, 1844	5 00	do
Butler, Robert	Quarter gunner	April 30, 1835	3 75	do
Baum George	Marine	Oct. 3, 1847	3 50	do
Bevins, John	Quarter gunner	Feb. 24, 1837	7 50	do
Brown, Charles	Marine	Jan. 17, 1850	3 50	do
Clark, John	Boatswain's mate	Jan. 15, 1838	7 12½	do
Corse, James	Seaman	Feb. 6, 1849	6 00	do
Dalrymple, Joseph	do	July 1, 1835	4 50	do
Duncan, John	Landsman	April 6, 1846	4 00	do
Davis, Joel	Boatswain's mate	Nov. 11, 1851	9 50	do
Elliott, Francis	Marine	Nov. 11, 1852	3 50	do
Fogg, Martin B.	do	Jan. 6, 1848	7 00	do
Hall, John	Quartermaster	Sept. 28, 1844	6 00	do
Huntley, Thomas	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1837	3 00	do
Johnson, Michael	do	Sept. 21, 1843	6 00	do
Herns, William	do	Nov. 14, 1850	6 00	do
McKeever, Daniel	do	Dec. 10, 1844	3 00	do
O'Leary, John	Marine	Mar. 17, 1853	3 00	do
Peterson, John	Quarter gunner	Aug. 6, 1847	3 75	do
Perry, Charles	Seaman	Nov. 30, 1837	4 50	do
Quinn, Edward	do	Jan. 1, 1846	3 00	do
Robinson, Charles H.	do	May 4, 1844	6 00	do
Underwood, John	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 16, 1844	9 50	do
Wyman, Joshua	Seaman	Nov. 29, 1842	6 00	do
White, Solomon	do	July 1, 1846	4 00	do
Woods, Robert	do	Dec. 31, 1836	3 00	do

Total, 497 invalids; annual amount, $30,558 95.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

Statement showing the names of widows in receipt of navy pensions, the names and rank of their husbands, the date of commencement, and monthly rate of pension; also, the acts under which allowed.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
MAINE.					
Goldthwaite, Elizb'th	John	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 1, 1847	$5 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Hartwell, Elizb'th H.	William B.	Purser	July 12, 1849	20 00	do
Thompson, Hannah	John	Seaman	Sept. 6, 1852	6 00	do
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Appleton, Abigail	Daniel	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1847	6 00	do
Archer, Mary P.	William	do	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do
Ashmun, Mary Jane	Lewis	Purser	Mar. 2, 1852	20 00	do
Babbit, Maria	William D.	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Barrett, Adelaide A.	Theodore B.	Lieutenant	Nov. 11, 1847	25 00	do
Birchmore, Juliana	William	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	32 00	do
Barker, Ruth	Benjamin	Ordinary seaman	May 30, 1823	5 00	do
Breese, Lucy	Thomas	Purser	Oct. 11, 1851	20 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Barnes, Sarah O.	William	Marine	Dec. 2, 1831	3 50	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Baker, Ann M.	Hallet	Ship's steward	Oct. 11, 1852	9 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Carter, Harriet	Nathaniel	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Cowell, Abigail	John G.	Acting lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Crowninshield, Har't	Jacob	Commander	July 15, 1849	30 00	do
Drew, Sarah	John	Sailing-master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Davis, Eliza	Obed R.	Seaman	Sept. 22, 1851	6 00	do
Davis, Mary Frances	James	Sailmaker	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do
Dickason, Joanna P.	John A.	Carpenter	Sept. 28, 1847	10 00	do
Downes, Martha L.	Albert E.	Lieut. commanding	Mar. 20, 1843	30 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Dwight, Harriet M.	Joseph	Sergeant marines	May 15, 1849	6 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Dolan, Mary	James	Marine	Oct. 1, 1844	3 50	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Downes, Maria G.	John	Captain	Aug. 11, 1854	50 00	do
Freelon, Lydia P.	Thomas W.	Commander	May 16, 1852	30 00	Mar. 3, 1845, & Aug. 11, 1848
Furguson, Elizabeth	Nathan	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Ford, Mary	Daniel	Carpenter's mate	April 20, 1815	9 50	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Hammond, Hannah	Jeduthan	Marine	Aug. 31, 1842	3 50	Mar. 3, 1845, & Aug. 11, 1848
Handy, Jane	Albert G.	Acting-master	May 15, 1847	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Holmes, Ann J.	Andrew	Master-at-arms	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	do
Higgins, Rebecca	Noah	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1847	6 00	do
Haywood, Antonia	Charles	Lieutenant	Jan. 17, 1853	25 00	do
Johnson, Catharine	John	Gunner	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do
Jones, Abigail	Richard	Cook	do	9 00	do
Jones, Sarah V.	Alonzo	Carpenter	Jan. 17, 1848	10 00	do
Jordan, Louisa	William	do	June 5, 1850	10 00	do
Johnson, Hannah	John	Marine	May 18, 1814	3 50	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous
Knight, Mary	John	Landsman	Nov. 14, 1832	4 00	do
Kelsey, Susan C.	Joseph	Quarter gunner	Nov. 11, 1844	7 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Lathrop, Maria M.	John P.	Chaplain	Dec. 29, 1848	20 00	do
Lemon, Martha	Neal C.	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 14, 1850	9 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Low, Betsey	John	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1851	$9 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Lanagan, Elizabeth	Michael	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 23, 1846	5 00	do
Mull, Mary A	Jacob	Master	Jan. 29, 1851	20 00	do
McCarty, Honora	Dennis	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 31, 1842	5 00	Mar. 3, 1845, & Aug. 11, 1848
Martin, Ann	Jonathan	Quarter gunner	July 1, 1853	7 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Morris, Caroline D	Charles W	Lieutenant	Nov. 1, 1846	25 00	do
Noyes, Sarah L	Ebenezer	Ship's corporal	Sept. 1, 1847	7 00	do
Patch, Nancy	Nicholas	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do
Pettingill, Eliza E	Joseph	Marine	Oct. 11, 1846	3 50	do
Pinkham, Lydia G	Reuben R	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Prentiss, Eleanor H	John E	do	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Proctor, Mary	Charles	Steward	do	9 00	do
Prentiss, Abigail W	Nathaniel A	Master	April 20, 1852	20 00	do
Ryan, Betsey	William	Seaman	July 14, 1815	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Scates, Emily L	John	Marine	Aug. 10, 1846	3 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Sherburne, Fran. P	John H	Lieutenant	Nov. 2, 1849	25 00	do
Smith, Mehitable	Jesse	do	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Thompson, Anna	Charles	Seaman	July 1, 1848	6 00	do
Toohey, Eliza	Edward	Sergeant marines	Sept. 4, 1847	6 50	do
Vanderford, Elizb'th	Benjamin	Pilot	Jan. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Watson, Mary A	Samuel E	Lieut. Col. marines	do	30 00	do
Williams, Caroline	Edgar M	Marine	April 1, 1850	3 50	do
RHODE ISLAND.					
Alden, Alice B	Chas. Henry	Chaplain	Sept. 24, 1851	20 00	do
Aiken, Hannah	Andrew J	Seaman	Feb. 11, 1848	6 00	do
Bennett, Huldah	Cornelius	Master	Sept. 1, 1847	20 00	do
Carpenter, Martha	Samuel N	Ordinary seaman	May 3, 1849	5 00	do
Eldridge, Abigail	William	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1847	6 00	do
Lawrence, Julia M	James	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Newcomb, Rhoda	Henry S	Lieutenant	do	25 00	do
Perry, Elizabeth C	Oliver H	Captain	do	50 00	do
CONNECTICUT.					
Caldwell, Elizab'th J	Charles H	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Dyer, Grace Ann S	Charles	Passed midshipman	Oct. 23, 1850	12 50	do
Pease, Almira	Levi	Carpenter	May 12, 1847	10 00	do
Perry, Lucretia M	Nathaniel H	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Rodgers, Anna M	George W	Captain	do	50 00	do
Shaw, Mary B	John	do	do	50 00	do
Voorhees, Harriet	Ralph	Commander	July 27, 1847	30 00	do
Woodward, Mary	Kirby S	Lieutenant	Nov. 5, 1850	30 00	March 3, 1853, special.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Grover, Olive	William	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 1, 1847	5 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Hawkins, Jane	Samuel V	Sailmaker	July 27, 1849	10 00	do
Lutts, Mehitable	John	Marine	April 19, 1853	3 50	do
Mahon, Maria	John	Musician	Jan. 7, 1847	4 00	do
McDonald, Asenath	Alexander	Marine	Oct. 1, 1847	3 50	do
McCloud, Clarissa	James	do	Jan. 12, 1852	3 50	do
Spinney, Pamela	Joseph A	Ord'y serg't marines	Aug. 1, 1848	8 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
NEW YORK.					
Adée, Amelia K.	Alvey Augustus.	Surgeon	Feb. 22, 1849	$30 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Angus, Anne W.	Samuel	Captain	Mar. 4, 1849	50 00	do
Agar, Mary C.	Edward	Purser's clerk	Mar. 23, 1850	12 50	do
Anderson, Ann	Abraham	Seaman	Oct. 23, 1843	6 00	do
Anthony, Anna	James F.	Ship's cook	Mar. 10, 1849	9 00	do
Andrews, Catharine	Peter	Landsman	Mar. 27, 1854	4 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Berry, Sarah	William	Boatswain	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Boerum, Emily	William	Commander	Sept. 1, 1847	30 00	do
Boggs, Margaret M.	David	Ord'y serg't marines	April 22, 1850	8 00	do
Brum, Susan	Philip	Master	June 1, 1843	20 00	do
Butler, Phebe	Silas	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Beers, Catharine M.	Augustus P.	Surgeon	do	25 00	do
Bliss, Marianna F.	Joel	Carpenter's mate	June 23, 1852	9 50	do
Busvine, Eliz'bth Ann	Edward J.	Surgeon's steward	Aug. 22, 1848	9 00	do
Bolton, Mary H.	William C.	Captain	Feb. 22, 1849	50 00	do
Blake, Letitia	Daniel G.	Marine	Sept. 16, 1852	3 50	do
Bansa, Margaret	Sebastian	Officers' cook	Sept. 3, 1845	9 00	do
Ball, Susan	John	Marine	Oct. 9, 1843	3 50	do
Bloodgood, Cath. A.	Abraham	Master	June 12, 1851	20 00	do
Benham, Adelia A.	Courtlandt	Lieutenant	Oct. 30, 1852	25 00	do
Bryson, Jane	William	Ordinary seaman	May 10, 1840	5 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Bates, Sarah	William	Master-at-arms	Aug. 18, 1847	9 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Chauncey, Catharine	Isaac	Captain	Jan. 28, 1850	50 00	do
Clarke, Margaret T.	James H.	Purser	Sept. 19, 1850	20 00	do
Cooke, Sarah Ann	Andrew B.	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	35 00	do
Cash, Elizabeth	George	Seaman	do	6 00	do
Coxe, Ellen	James S.	Acting lieutenant	July 1, 1853	25 00	do
Cox, Eleanor	William	Marine	Sept. 1, 1852	3 50	do
Clough, Sarah A.	John	Master	Mar. 19, 1847	20 00	do
Covell, Ethalinda	Emerson G.	First ass't engineer	Dec. 28, 1847	15 00	do
Cooper, Elizabeth	Benjamin	Captain	June 1, 1850	50 00	do
Coleman, Elizabeth	Thomas	Carpenter	Aug. 27, 1849	10 00	do
Conrad, Anna	Thomas J.	Landsman	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Crutchley, Mary	Daniel	Corporal marines	July 9, 1854	4 50	do
Christian, Louisa J.	William A.	Purser	Aug. 29, 1852	20 00	do
Covington, Carol'e L.	John R.	Gunner	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do
Dill, Lamatie	Eli	Boatswain	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do
Day, Hannah	Isaac	Ord'y serg't marines	June 3, 1851	8 00	do
Donnelly, Jemima	John	Landsman	Aug. 13, 1847	4 50	do
Donovan, Eliza	Richard	Marine	Dec. 30, 1850	3 50	do
Douglas, Elizab'th J.	Daniel	Gunner	June 17, 1851	10 00	do
Duffy, Mary	Michael	Fireman	Sept. 1, 1853	6 00	do
Evans, Dorothy M.	James	Boatswain	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do
Freemody, Catharine	Erie	Ordinary seaman	do	5 00	do
Fortin, Eliza M.	William	Steward	do	9 00	do
Gre n, Margaret F.	Elliott	Carpenter	do	10 00	do
Gardner, Ann	Francis	Gunner	do	10 00	do
Griffin, Unity	Michael	Quartermaster	July 13, 1850	8 00	do
Gordon, Juliet A.	Alexander G.	Commander	Oct. 11, 1849	30 00	do
Gondolph, Maria F.	Rafael	Officers' steward	June 2, 1846	9 00	do
Gallon, Mary	James	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1842	6 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Gallagher, Cath. A..	John	Captain	Sept. 1, 1842	$50 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848.
Gamble, Hannah L.	John M.....	Major marines.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	Aug. 11, 1854
Gambrill, Lucinda ..	Amos G.....	Surgeon.....	Feb. 12, 1854	32 50	.....do.....
Hart, Sarah Ann ...	Benjamin F..	Purser.....	Nov. 2, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Hoffman, Phœbe W.	Beekman V..	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	.....do.....
Hammersley Phœbe.	George W...	Lieutenant	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Hixon, Henrietta...	Samuel C....	Master	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Halsey, Eliza.....	James M....	Purser.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Heffron, Maria	John	Boatswain's mate...	Mar. 21, 1848	9 50	.....do.....
Hefferman, Mary H.	John M.....	Marine	Aug. 20, 1848	3 50	.....do.....
Hunter, Ellen.....	William.....	....do.....	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	.....do.....
Hall, Martha.....	John	Sailmaker.....	Feb. 13, 1851	10 00	.....do.....
Jackson, Mary	Thomas.....	Marine	June 13, 1851	3 50	.....do.....
Jackson, Mary H...	Thomas H...	Yeoman	April 8, 1849	7 50	.....do.....
Jackson, Dora A....	Alonzo C....	Passed midshipman.	Mar. 31, 1854	12 50	.....do.....
Kissam, Harriet J ..	Benjamin P..	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	30 00	.....do.....
Kitchen, Abigail....	George	Seaman	.....do.....	6 00	.....do.....
Lent, Sarah Ann	Abraham....	Sailmaker's mate...	.....do.....	9 50	.....do.....
Larramee, Abby....	Benjamin ...	Boatswain.....	June 1, 1849	10 00	.....do.....
Leahy, Catharine...	James	Marine	Sept. 1, 1842	3 50	Mar. 3, 1845, & Aug. 11, 1848.
Langrean, Susannah.	Peter.....	Ordinary seaman...	Aug. 30, 1841	5 00	Mar. 3, 1845, & Aug. 11, 1848.
Lee, Mary Ann.....	William	Carpenter.....	July 13, 1853	10 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848.
McMenemy, Mary ..	James	Marine	July 12, 1849	3 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Morgan, Abigail	Ebenezer....	Carpenter's mate ..	Sept. 1, 1842	9 50	Mar. 3, 1845, & Aug. 11, 1848.
Mix, Ann.....	Marvine	Commander	Feb. 8, 1849	30 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Montgomery, Phœbe.	Alexander M.	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
McNelly, Mary.....	Joshua.....	Gunner	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Monteath, Caroline.	Walter N ...	Lieutenant	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
McCullough, Ann G.	Alexander ..	Master	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
McKinzie, Cath. A. S.	Alexander S.	Commander	Sept. 13, 1848	30 00	.....do.....
Mervine, Harriet ...	George	Marine	May 21, 1844	3 50	.....do.....
Navarro, Margaret..	David	Sailmaker	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
Newman, Miriam S..	William D...	Commander	Oct. 9, 1849	30 00	.....do.....
Netto, Eliza.....	John	Captain's steward..	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	.....do.....
Newman, Mary.....	Gustavus....	Gunner	May 2, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
Oliver, Eliza A.....	John	....do.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
O'Neal, Jeanette....	Robert H....	Boatswain.....	Aug. 4, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
Page, Maria.....	James	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Pearce, Eliza L.....	George	Lieutenant	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Parsells, Margaret..	George	Sailmaker	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Phillips, Charlotte ..	John	Seaman	April 21, 1845	6 00	.....do.....
Porter, Eliza C.....	John	Master commandant	Sept. , 1850	30 00	.....do.....
Pons, Maria.....	Antonio.....	Seaman	June 30, 1847	6 00	.....do.....
Power, Johana	James T....	Master's mate	Aug. 20, 1853	10 00	.....do.....
Russell, Mary.....	William.....	Sergeant marines...	Sept. 1, 1852	6 50	.....do.....
Rice, Eliza M.....	Christop'r C.	Purser.....	Mar. 5, 1851	20 00	.....do.....
Ryan, Mary.....	John	Captain forecastle..	Mar. 20, 1848	7 50	.....do.....
Redfield, Susan M...	John G	Quartermaster.....	Nov. 7, 1847	8 00	.....do.....
Reilly, Mary.....	Philip	Marine	July 5, 1850	3 50	.....do.....
Sheffield, Harriet E.	Albert L....	Carpenter	Mar. 17, 1849	10 00	.....do.....
Schroeder, Rosanna.	Henry	Sailmaker's mate....	Sept. 8, 1851	7 50	.....do.....
Story, Abigail W ...	Thomas W..	Seaman	April 5, 1844	6 00	.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Sawyer, Mary H	George F	Purser	June 24, 1852	$20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Small, Ann	William	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1846	6 00	do
Smith, Jane E	John	do	June 25, 1850	6 00	do
Sheffield, Margaret	William E	Carpenter	Feb. 18, 1851	10 00	do
Saria, Esper'zo Pons	Joseph	Officers' steward	Mar. 20, 1848	9 00	do
Smith, Hannah C	Walter S	Surgeon	Sept. 19, 1850	35 00	do
Stuart, Lavinia E	John	Master	Oct. 27, 1853	20 00	do
Trenchard, Eliz'bth	Edward	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Thomas, Margaret M	Richard	Carpenter	Dec. 20, 1847	10 00	do
Theobald, Jane	George	Orderly sergeant	June 18, 1849	8 00	do
Perry, Mary	Joseph H	Purser	Aug. 22, 1853	20 00	do
Tewksbury, Eliz'bth	James	Master	Aug. 31, 1848	20 00	do
Van Patten, Rachel	Cornelius	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 31, 1842	5 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Williams, Elizabeth	William F	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1847	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Ward, Ellen C	Edward C	School-master	Feb. 22, 1850	12 50	do
Wetmore, Susan M	William C	Commander	Aug. 8, 1851	30 00	do
Woolsey, Susan C	Melancthon	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Wood, Mary	John	Quarter gunner	Dec. 23, 1847	7 50	do
Wallace, Sarah	Alexander	Marine	Jan. 14, 1852	3 50	do
Whalmsley, Rebecca	John	Captain of main-top	Feb. 19, 1848	7 50	do
Wigart, Jane	Charles	Captain of the hold	Mar. 17, 1850	7 50	do
Whitten, Dorothy	Elisha	Gunner	June 17, 1849	10 00	do
Wilson, Catharine	William	Seaman	June 13, 1845	6 00	do
Webber, Elizabeth A	Benjamin W	Purser's steward	July 31, 1850	9 00	do
Woolsey, Ellen	William G	Lieutenant	Oct. 25, 1850	25 00	do
Wood, Ann	Michael	Boatswain's mate	June 13, 1848	9 50	do
Willis, Maria	Timothy	Ordinary seaman	April 4, 1842	5 00	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Whipple, Mary Ann	Joseph	Marine	Oct. 13, 1846	3 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Webb, Julia	John M	Carpenter	June 16, 1852	10 00	do
NEW JERSEY.					
Beverly, Harriette B	William B	Lieutenant	Oct. 30, 1851	25 00	do
Cornell, Mary	John	Musician	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Delzell, Alice	Thomas	Marine	May 3, 1848	3 50	do
McCall, Mary	William C	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
PENNSYLVANIA.					
(*Philadelphia.*)					
Anderson, Emma	James	Passed midshipman	Dec. 29, 1850	12 50	do
Buck, Sophia H	Nicholas	Sailmaker	June 16, 1848	10 00	do
Bainbridge, Susan	William	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Boyd, Mary Ann	Thomas J	Surgeon	Mar. 26, 1849	30 00	do
Buck, Elizabeth	Peter	Musician	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Bellingham, Eliz'bth	Thomas	Seaman	do	6 00	do
Bispham, Aletta	John E	Lieutenant	Mar. 24, 1849	25 00	do
Brooke, Elizabeth	John F	Surgeon	Oct. 17, 1849	35 00	do
Byrne, Ann	Edmund	Commander	Oct. 17, 1850	30 00	do
Barndollar, Harr't D	William S	Marine	Oct. 18, 1847	3 50	do
Burkhardt, Eliz'bth	Rudolph	do	July 25, 1842	3 50	June 30, 1834, & Aug. 11, 1848
Cope, Isabella	John	Seaman	Jan. 31, 1850	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Clunet, Anna Maria	Peter	Sergeant of marines	Sept. 1, 1852	6 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Colton, Rebecca A..	William	Purser's steward...	Sept. 1, 1852	$9 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Cloud, Eliza M.....	Caleb W	Assistant surgeon...	....do.....	15 00	.....do.....
Colton, Cornelia A. B	Walter	Chaplain	Jan. 22, 1851	20 00	.....do.....
Cox, Emma M	John W	Lieutenant	Dec. 17, 1847	25 00	.....do.....
Chambers, Elizabeth	Abraham ...	Officers' cook.....	Nov. 15, 1844	9 00	.....do.....
Cassin, Fanny.....	Joseph	Lieut. commanding.	Sept. 1, 2852	30 00	.....do.....
Du Barry, Emma...	Edmund L..	Surgeon.....	July 13, 1853	35 00	.....do.....
Elliott, Frances C...	Jesse D	Captain	Dec. 10, 1850	50 00	.....do.....
Grayson, Eliza	Alfred	Captain of marines.	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Gwynn, Caroline S..	John	Captain.....	Sept. 4, 1849	50 00	.....do.....
Gardiner, Maria	Felix W	Seaman	April 10, 1852	6 00	.....do.....
Greener, Elizabeth..	William	Ordinary seaman...	Aug. 6, 1849	5 00	.....do.....
Hull, Ann M. H	Isaac	Captain	Feb. 13, 1848	50 00	.....do.....
Hofford, Mary.....	Lawrence ...	Quartermaster.....	Nov. 16, 1847	8 00	.....do.....
Hardy, Diana.....	Isaac	Ordinary seaman...	Sept. 1, 1852	5 00	.....do .....
Hunt, Sarah A.....	Clement S...	Purser.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Hanna, Mary.....	Edward.....	Gunner	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Hunter, Harriot L..	William M..	Captain.....	Mar. 5, 1849	50 00	.....do.....
James, Martha.....	Daniel.....	Gunner	April 14, 1851	10 00	.....do.....
Kelly, Mary.....	Thomas.....	Marine	Sept. 13, 1847	3 50	.....do.....
Lippencott, Susanna	Caleb.....	Ordinary seaman...	Sept. 1, 1852	5 00	.....do.....
Lewis, Frances M...	William.....	Master commandant	.....do.....	30 00	.....do.....
Linn, Elizabeth.....	Lewis D.....	Purser's steward...	Dec. 24, 1850	9 00	.....do.....
Leib, Caroline M....	Thomas J...	Commander	July 14, 1851	30 00	June 30, 1834, and Aug. 11, 1848.
McMurtrie, Elizab'th	William.....	Purser.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
McCawley, Mary E..	James	Captain marines....	Mar. 5, 1849	20 00	.....do.....
Myers, Elizabeth...	George	Marine	Sept. 1, 1842	3 50	Mar. 3, 1845, and Aug. 11, 1848
Nagle, Elizabeth...	Joseph	Boatswain's mate...	Sept. 1, 1852	9 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Neale, Mary.....	Benjamin....	Lieutenant	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Peaco, Georgianna A	John W.....	Surgeon.....	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Pottenger, Frances.	William.....	Lieutenant	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Rinker, Catharine...	Samuel	Master.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Robinson, Elizabeth.	John.....	Boatswain's mate...	Aug. 27, 1849	9 50	.....do.....
Ross, Sarah.....	William.....	Marine	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	.....do.....
Stuers, Ann Maria..	Stephen D...	Landsman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	.....do.....
Stevenson, Ann.....	William.....	Master.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Smith, Virginia A...	John Vaughan	Surgeon.....	Aug. 25, 1848	30 00	.....do.....
Shubrick, Julia S...	Jovine	Commander	April 5, 1849	30 00	.....do.....
Stevens, Mary.....	Joseph.....	Master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Shubrick, Esther M.	Edward R. ..	Captain.....	Mar. 12, 1849	50 00	.....do.....
Trusty, Jane.....	Samuel.....	Ship's cook.....	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	.....do.....
Tyrrell, Ann.....	Ebenezer....	Boatswain's mate...	Dec. 8, 1851	9 50	.....do.....
Twiggs, Priscilla D.	Levi.....	Major marines.....	Sept. 13, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Tatem, Mary Ann...	Robert S....	Master	Jan. 3, 1849	20 00	.....do.....
Turnner, Catharine B	Daniel	Captain	Feb. 4, 1850	50 00	.....do.....
Thomas, Mary P....	Ezekiel C...	Ordinary seaman...	May 21, 1853	5 00	.....do.....
Tingey, Ann E.....	Thomas.....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	.....do.....
Van Horn, Lydia...	Jesse	Marine.....	.....do.....	3 50	.....do.....
Ward, Harriet.....	Joseph	Gunner's mate.....	Jan. 1, 1851	9 50	.....do.....
Webster, Mary.....	George.....	Ordinary seaman...	Sept. 10, 1844	5 00	.....do.....
Walling, Catharine..	Thomas.....	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1842	6 00	.....do.....
Weed, Julia.....	Elijah J.....	Quartermaster marines.	Mar. 5, 1848	30 00	.....do.....
Yarnall, Ann T.....	Abner H....	Carpenter's mate ..	Sept. 1, 1852	9 50	.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Pittsburg.					
Parker, Mary	James L	Lieutenant	July 12, 1852	$25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
DELAWARE.					
Caldwell, Hestor	Charles	Landsman	Oct. 4, 1848	4 00	do
MARYLAND.					
Alexander, Eliza J	Francis	Lieutenant	May 11, 1849	25 00	do
Cassin, Mary	John	do	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Claxton, Rodolphine	Alexander	Captain	Mar. 7, 1851	50 00	do
Doxey, Eliza	Biscoe S	Master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Hunt, Elizabeth	Henry	Gunner	Dec. 13, 1833	10 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Hull, Eliza	Justus	Boatswain	April 2, 1845	10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Jones, Emily	Richard A	Commander	April 16, 1846	30 00	do
Jones, Ruth	Jacob	Captain	Aug. 30, 1850	50 00	do
Jones, Elizabeth	John	Marine	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	do
Keith, Eliza M	Lewis G	Lieutenant	May 1, 1851	25 00	do
Kennedy, Mary E	Edmund P	Captain	Mar. 28, 1849	50 00	do
McGill, Louisa	James	Carpenter	Mar. 20, 1848	10 00	do
Myers, Mary	Joseph	Marine	July 28, 1847	3 50	do
McArthur, Mary S	William P	Lieut. commanding	Dec. 23, 1850	30 00	do
Morrison, Mary Ann	Jesse	Carpenter	April 16, 1851	10 00	do
Nicholson, Laura C	Joseph J	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Nants, Ann	John	Master	do	20 00	do
Pearson, Frances E	John	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 16, 1848	9 50	do
Ray, Catharine S. M.	Hyde	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	35 00	do
Reid, Mary	Washington	Lieutenant	Feb. 18, 1850	25 00	do
Sardo, Eliza Ann	Joseph	Musician	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Stallings, Elizabeth L	Joseph	Lieutenant	do	25 00	do
Sproston, Jane	George S	Surgeon	Jan. 21, 1852	35 00	do
Smith, Sarah	Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 3, 1852	5 00	do
Tilden, Ann	John	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do
Ward, Ann Maria	William	Sailmaker	May 24, 1849	10 00	do
Walker, Margaret	Richard	Quarter gunner	Feb. 15, 1850	7 50	do
Wise, Verlinda A	John	Carpenter's mate	July 19, 1850	9 50	do
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.					
Bache, Eliza C	George M	Lieut. commanding	Sept. 8, 1846	30 00	do
Broom, Mary E	Charles R	Major marines	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Barber, Susan	Thomas	2d class boy	Sept. 1, 1852	3 00	do
Beale, Emily	George	Purser	do	20 00	do
Barry, Mary	Thomas	Master	June 28, 1847	20 00	do
Crane, Eliza	William M	Captain	Mar. 18, 1846	50 00	do
Cobb, Ursula E	Charles	Gunner	Mar. 9, 1848	10 00	do
Cooper, Jane A	Grenville C	Purser	Mar. 2, 1849	20 00	do
Cook, Frances F	John A	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Cundei, Eleanor	Antonio	Gunner	do	10 00	do
Cavillier, Maria J	John B	Musician	do	4 00	do
Catalano, Martha	Salvadore	Master	Jan. 4, 1851	20 00	do
Cassin, Eliza,	Joseph	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Dove, Margaret	Marmaduke	Master	July 3, 1851	20 00	do
Davis, Ann	William L	Marine	April 22, 1850	3 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Pittsburg.					
Parker, Mary	James L.	Lieutenant	July 12, 1852	$25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
DELAWARE.					
Caldwell, Hestor	Charles	Landsman	Oct. 4, 1848	4 00	do
MARYLAND.					
Alexander, Eliza J.	Francis	Lieutenant	May 11, 1849	25 00	do
Cassin, Mary	John	do	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Claxton, Rodolphine	Alexander	Captain	Mar. 7, 1851	50 00	do
Doxey, Eliza	Biscoe S.	Master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Hunt, Elizabeth	Henry	Gunner	Dec. 13, 1833	10 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Hull, Eliza	Justus	Boatswain	April 2, 1845	10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Jones, Emily	Richard A.	Commander	April 16, 1846	30 00	do
Jones, Ruth	Jacob	Captain	Aug. 30, 1850	50 00	do
Jones, Elizabeth	John	Marine	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	do
Keith, Eliza M.	Lewis G.	Lieutenant	May 1, 1851	25 00	do
Kennedy, Mary E.	Edmund P.	Captain	Mar. 28, 1849	50 00	do
McGill, Louisa	James	Carpenter	Mar. 20, 1848	10 00	do
Myers, Mary	Joseph	Marine	July 28, 1847	3 50	do
McArthur, Mary S.	William P.	Lieut. commanding	Dec. 23, 1850	30 00	do
Morrison, Mary Ann	Jesse	Carpenter	April 16, 1851	10 00	do
Nicholson, Laura C.	Joseph J.	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Nants, Ann	John	Master	do	20 00	do
Pearson, Frances E.	John	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 16, 1848	9 50	do
Ray, Catharine S. M.	Hyde	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	35 00	do
Reid, Mary	Washington	Lieutenant	Feb. 18, 1850	25 00	do
Sardo, Eliza Ann	Joseph	Musician	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Stallings, Elizabeth L.	Joseph	Lieutenant	do	25 00	do
Sproston, Jane	George S.	Surgeon	Jan. 21, 1852	35 00	do
Smith, Sarah	Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 3, 1852	5 00	do
Tilden, Ann	John	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do
Ward, Ann Maria	William	Sailmaker	May 24, 1849	10 00	do
Walker, Margaret	Richard	Quarter gunner	Feb. 15, 1850	7 50	do
Wise, Verlinda A.	John	Carpenter's mate	July 19, 1850	9 50	do
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.					
Bache, Eliza C.	George M.	Lieut. commanding	Sept. 8, 1846	30 00	do
Broom, Mary E.	Charles R.	Major marines	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Barber, Susan	Thomas	2d class boy	Sept. 1, 1852	3 00	do
Beale, Emily	George	Purser	do	20 00	do
Barry, Mary	Thomas	Master	June 28, 1847	20 00	do
Crane, Eliza	William M.	Captain	Mar. 18, 1846	50 00	do
Cobb, Ursula E.	Charles	Gunner	Mar. 9, 1848	10 00	do
Cooper, Jane A.	Grenville C.	Purser	Mar. 2, 1849	20 00	do
Cook, Frances F.	John A.	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Cundei, Eleanor	Antonio	Gunner	do	10 00	do
Cavillier, Maria J.	John B.	Musician	do	4 00	do
Catalano, Martha	Salvadore	Master	Jan. 4, 1851	20 00	do
Cassin, Eliza	Joseph	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Dove, Margaret	Marmaduke	Master	July 3, 1851	20 00	do
Davis, Ann	William L.	Marine	April 22, 1850	3 50	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
Eaton, Susan	David	Gunner	Feb. 22, 1850	$10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Edwards, Ann R	Richard G	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Edwards, Margaret	George	Musician	June 3, 1853	4 00	do
Forrest, Ann H	Andrew	Ord. sergt. marines	Feb. 18, 1849	8 00	do
Forest, Mary T	Dulany	Lieut. commanding	Jan. 1, 1852	30 00	do
Fauntleroy, Marg. P.	Dangerfield	Purser	Aug. 31, 1853	20 00	do
Gantt, Margaret C	Benjamin S	Lieutenant	Mar. 12, 1852	25 00	do
Hall, Elizabeth	Leonard	Master	Sept. 22, 1819	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Hooe, E. M. A. G	George M	Lieutenant	April 10, 1850	25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Henley, Eliza	John D	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Hoffman, Eliza	John D	Musician	do	4 00	do
Hicks, Elizabeth E.	Thomas	Drummer	July 7, 1852	4 00	do
Hassler, Anna J	Charles A	Surgeon	Nov. 27, 1851	30 00	do
Hume, Barbara E	Ebenezer J	Sergeant marines	Sept. 14, 1847	6 50	do
Hebard, Sarah	Andrew	Chief engineer	Aug. 4, 1846	25 00	do
Handy, Henrietta D.	Levin	Lieutenant	Sept. 14, 1847	25 00	do
Jameson, Mary	Skiffington S.	Acting master	Jan. 1, 1853	20 00	do
Kennon, Brittania W.	Beverly	Captain	Feb. 28, 1849	50 00	do
Kearney, Mary M	John A	Surgeon	Aug. 27, 1852	35 00	do
King, Catharine C	George	Sergeant marines	Sept. 1, 1852	6 50	do
Leckie, Martha	James	Carpenter	Sept. 12, 1847	10 00	do
Lugler, Sarah Jane	Joseph	Ord. sergt. marines	Oct. 23, 1849	8 00	do
Lucchesi, Mary	Joseph	Musician	Feb. 23, 1850	4 00	do
Little, Mary Ann	John H	Lieutenant	Aug. 27, 1852	25 00	do
Murphy, Mary Ann	David	Marine	Oct. 14, 1847	3 50	do
Maury, Eliza M	John M	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Marbury, Mary B	Alexander H.	do	Dec. 6, 1848	25 00	do
Mills, Elizabeth	John	1st class fireman	May 31, 1849	6 00	do
McLane, Catalina	Charles	Gunner	Nov. 13, 1849	10 00	do
Morrice, Mary Ann	David F	Ship's steward	Aug. 2, 1851	9 00	do
McPherson, Mary E.	Joseph S	Master commandant	Sept. 1, 1852	30 00	do
Meinzenheimer, Mary Ann	Louis	Sergeant marines	May 26, 1854	6 50	do
Palmer, Ann	Morris	Ord. sergt. marines	Oct. 14, 1851	8 00	do
Rodgers, Minerva	John	Captain	Aug. 1, 1848	50 00	do
Sevier, Elizabeth A.	Alexander G.	Captain marines	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Steele, Rachel	Peter	Sergeant marines	do	8 00	do
Stinger, Rebecca S	John	Landsman	July 15, 1849	4 00	do
Schroeder, Dorothea	Christian	Musician	May 27, 1854	4 00	do
Thompson, E. C. B.	Charles C. B.	Captain	July 1, 1851	50 00	do
Tupper, Emily C	Charles C	Captain marines	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Ulrick, Hannah	George	Master	do	20 00	do
Van Zandt, Gilbt'a L.	Joseph A	3d ass't engineer	April 7, 1849	10 00	do
Wyman, Nancy	William	Seaman	Sept. 12, 1821	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Wadsworth, Louisa J	Alexander S.	Captain	April 5, 1851	50 00	Aug. 11, 1848
West, Lucy	Edw'd Lloyd.	Lieutenant marines.	Mar. 30, 1851	15 00	do
Waters, Maria	William	Boatswain	Sept. 17, 1851	10 00	do
Wise, Catharine	George C	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Winn, Rebecca	Timothy	do	do	20 00	do
Wainwright, M. M	Robert D	Lieut. col. marines.	Oct. 6, 1851	30 00	do
Walker, Mary	George W	Major marines	Aug. 29, 1851	30 00	do
Webster, Lucinda	John W	Sergeant marines	July 21, 1847	6 50	do
White, Mary Ann	Samuel	Carpenter	Aug. 20, 1848	10 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
VIRGINIA.					
Adams, Elizabeth M.	William H...	Passed midshipman.	Nov. 8, 1847	$12 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Armstead, Cath'e L.	Francis N...	Lieutenant marines.	Sept. 1, 1847	15 00	.....do.....
Black, Winney Banks	David.....	Cooper.....	Oct. 4, 1843	9 00	.....do.....
Barrett, Elizabeth..	William S. C.	Drummer.....	Jan. 1, 1854	4 00	.....do.....
Crow, Margaret Ann	Benjamin...	Sailmaker.....	Mar. 31, 1850	10 00	.....do.....
Chandler, Eliza'h E.	John R.....	Surgeon.....	July 28, 1851	30 00	.....do.....
Cocke, Eliza W....	William H...	Lieut. commanding.	Sept. 1, 1852	30 00	.....do.....
Corlette, Susan.....	Edward.....	Ordinary seaman...	July 5, 1845	5 00	.....do.....
Cowdery, Elizabeth.	Jonathan....	Surgeon.....	Nov. 20, 1852	35 00	.....do.....
Duncan, Virginia...	James F....	Passed midshipman.	Sept. 1, 1847	12 50	.....do.....
Griffith, Cornelia M.	Alberto.....	Lieutenant.....	Dec. 20, 1848	25 00	.....do.....
Hall, Elizabeth E...	Francis C...	Captain marines....	July 13, 1853	20 00	.....do.....
Jackson, Lilly.....	Richard.....	Landsman.....	Mar. 25, 1842	4 00	.....do.....
King, Nancy.....	Jeremiah....	Ordinary seaman...	Dec. 6, 1830	5 00	.....do.....
Kelly, Ann M.....	Daniel.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1847	10 00	.....do.....
Latham, Lucy T....	George W...	Chaplain.....	Jan. 22, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Mercerau, Sarah....	Lewis.....	Yeoman.....	May 11, 1849	7 50	.....do.....
McCreery, Matilda..	George M...	Lieutenant.....	Mar. 20, 1848	25 00	.....do.....
McDonald, Mary....	Hugh.....	Sergeant marines...	Aug. 7, 1852	6 50	.....do.....
Pinkham, Lydia H..	Alexander B.	Commander.....	July 23, 1848	30 00	.....do.....
Peed, Rachel B.....	John.....	Sailmaker.....	Feb. 23, 1851	10 00	.....do.....
Potts, Sarah.....	James B....	Master.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Rutter, Virginia....	Edward S...	Surgeon.....	April 30, 1852	30 00	.....do.....
Smith, Delilah.....	Loman.....	Carpenter.....	May 31, 1849	10 00	.....do.....
Saunders, Harriet H.	James.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Theall, Caroline E..	Holstead....	Ord'y serg't marines	Feb. 11, 1852	8 00	.....do.....
Temple, Lucy R....	William T...	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	.....do.....
Thompson, Mary B..	William J...	Marine.....	Oct. 11, 1847	3 50	.....do.....
Vestlery, Margaret S.	David.....	Boatswain.....	Nov. 7, 1828	10 00	.....do.....
West, Margaret Ann	James.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 12, 1851	6 00	.....do.....
White, Susanna.....	John.....	....do.....	Oct. 29, 1834	6 00	.....do.....
Worth, Margaret B.	Algernon S..	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Whittle, Sarah Ann.	John S.....	Passed assist't surg'n	April 5, 1850	22 50	.....do.....
White, Hayder.....	Henry.....	Seaman.....	April 23, 1815	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
West, Mary C. E...	John W.....	Master.....	Nov. 24, 1852	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Baker, Julia J.....	D. D.....	Captain marines...	Aug. 31, 1853	20 00	.....do.....
Elbert, Harriet Ann	Samuel.....	Lieut. commanding.	Jan. 1, 1851	30 00	.....do.....
Gadsden, Mary J...	Christopher..	Master commanding	Sept. 1, 1847	30 00	.....do.....
Haraden, Susan....	Nathaniel....	Master commandant	Sept. 1, 1847	30 00	.....do.....
Knight, Ann Eliza..	James D....	Commander.....	July 19, 1851	30 00	.....do.....
GEORGIA.					
Renshaw, Charlo'e E	James.....	Captain.....	May 29, 1851	50 00	.....do.....
FLORIDA.					
Caldwell, Judith F..	Robert C....	First Lieut. marines	Nov. 13, 1852	15 00	.....do.....
Dallas, Mary B.....	Alexander J.	Captain.....	June 3, 1849	50 00	.....do.....
Wade, Constance...	Charles.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1847	10 00	.....do.....
Winilkson, Mary S..	Stephen.....	Midshipman.....	Sept. 1, 1847	12 50	.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Husbands' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
LOUISIANA.					
Anker, Laura	Alexander	Quarter gunner	Dec. 8, 1846	$7 50	Aug. 11, 1848.
Cole, Elizabeth Jane	Richard	Seaman	Jan. 13, 1851	6 00	do
Carmick, Margaret	David	Major marines	Sept. 1, 1842	25 00	Aug. 11, 1848, and previous.
Goodrum, Dyonisia	James	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Read, Catharine C	Benjamin F.	Lieut. commanding	July 1, 1852	30 00	do
MISSOURI.					
Graham, Sarah E	John	Lieutenant	June 27, 1851	25 00	do
Sherburne, Louisa	Jonathan W.	do	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Warren, Martha	Nahum	Master	June 10, 1848	20 00	do
KENTUCKY.					
Conway, Fanny S	Edwin	Assistant surgeon	Mar. 20, 1848	17 50	do
Robertson, Mary E	Henry P	Lieutenant	Nov. 4, 1850	25 00	do
Wares, Charlotte	Samuel	Master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
OHIO.					
Browning, Leuright	Robert L.	Lieutenant	Aug. 12, 1850	25 00	Sept. 20, 1850.

Total, 442 widows; annual amount, $91,176.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

Statement showing the names of orphans in receipt of navy pensions under the act of August 11, 1848, *and the names and rank of their fathers; also, the date of commencement, and monthly rate of their pension.*

Names of pensioners.	Fathers' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Clark, Sarah J.	Timothy	Carpenter's mate	July 22, 1852	$9 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Dale, Wm. H.	John B.	Lieutenant	Feb. 16, 1849	25 00	do
Dale, John P.					
Foster, Eleanor Frances	James	Passed midshipman	Sept. 16, 1849	12 50	do
Mack, Margaret	Jeremiah	Gunner	Sept. 1, 1846	10 00	do
Powell, Wm. D.	Wm. J.	Surgeon	Mar. 25, 1851	27 50	do
Powell, Stephen C.					
Stephenson, Alonzo W.	Alexander	Gunner	Feb. 12, 1850	10 00	do
Stephenson, Ralph C.					

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Fathers' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
CONNECTICUT.					
Bacon, Frederick A...	Fred. A.....	Acting lieutenant...	July 1, 1851	$25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Glentworth, Caroline E	Horatio N...	Surgeon.....	Feb. 27, 1852	30 00	....do.....
NEW YORK.					
Carr, Ann.....	Patrick... ..	Marine.	July 5, 1850	3 50	....do.....
Casted, Sarah E.....	Anthony.....	Seaman.....	Oct. 12, 1851	6 00	....do.....
Cunningham, Bridget..	James.....	Ordinary seaman...	April 15, 1852	5 00	....do.....
Cunningham, James...					
Dewey, Thomas E....	Thomas...	Gunner.....	Feb. 15, 1852	10 00	....do.....
Dewey, Georgiana....					
Dewey, Charles B....					
Huston, James G.....	James G.....	Yeoman.....	Nov. 20, 1853	7 50	....do.....
Malone, Michael.....	Michael.....	Marine.....	July 31, 1851	3 50	....do.....
McCormick, John.....	Barney.	Commander's stew'd	Jan. 11, 1852	9 00	....do.....
Mix, Julia Bella.....	Thomas M.	Lieutenant....	Aug. 5, 1852	25 00	....do.....
Mix, Rose Edward....					
Mix, Thos. Maury.....					
McLaughlin, Salvadora	John T...	Lieutenant....	Oct. 7, 1852	25 00	....do.....
McLaughlin, Mary B..					
Morgan, Chas. Wm. H.	Charles W.	Captain.....	May 27, 1853	50 00	....do.....
Morgan, J. Crittenden					
Snowman, Ellen.....	Samuel.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 1, 1844	6 00	....do.....
PENNSYLVANIA, (Phil'a.)					
Flynn, Mary C.....	Philip.....	Armorer's mate....	May 15, 1850	7 50	....do.....
Steinbogh, Wilhm'a F.	Nicholas	Boatswain.....	Sept. 1, 1842	10 00	....do.....
Van Horn, Ada.....	Wm. L.....	Surgeon.....	April 3, 1854	32 50	....do.....
Wurts, Matilda.....	Wm. A.....	Lieutenant....	Dec. 23, 1850	25 00	....do.....
MARYLAND.					
Coulter, Mary Ann....	Mifflin	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1842	25 00	....do.....
Pinkney, Emily M.....	Henry	Commander.	May 16, 1848	30 00	....do.....
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Cushley, Mary Ann....	John.....	Sergeant marines...	Jan. 4, 1852	6 50	....do.....
Cushley, Thomas.....					
Cushley, Jane Roberts.					
Downey, Cecilia.....	Thomas...	Musician....	Oct. 2, 1851	4 00	....do.....
Downey, Margaret....					
Downey, Francis Henry					
Downey, Catharine....					
Dennison, Mary Ellen.	John.....	Sergeant marines...	April 26, 1847	6 50	....do.....
Dennison, Elmona V...					
Denham, John E.	Thomas.....	Ord. sergt. marines.	Aug. 31, 1842	8 00	....do.....
Jackson, A. St. Geo. T	Andrew McD.	Purser.....	May 2[illegible], 1843	20 00	....do.....
Jones, Emeline.....	Mark.	Marine.....	Sept. 16, 1849	3 50	....do.....
Lewis, George A.....	Thomas...	Gunner's mate.....	Aug. 28, 1848	9 50	....do.....
Lewis, Sarah F.....					
Ruppert, Joseph.....	David.....	Marine.....	Sept. 13, 1851	3 50	....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Fathers' names.	Rank.	Commencement.	Monthly rate.	Date of act under which allowed.
VIRGINIA.					
Anderson, Ann E.	John	Seaman	Nov. 5, 1847	$6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Heckle, Alford	John	Sailmaker	Oct. 31, 1848	10 00	do
Jamesson, Walliamina	Wm. H.	Passed midshipman	Mar. 17, 1853	12 50	do
Lyne, Wilhelmina	Wm. B.	Lieutenant	Feb. 14, 1850	25 00	do
Lockert, Fanny	James M.	Lieutenant	Nov. 28, 1853	25 00	do
Lockert, Eliza M.					
Overman, Charles C.	John	Carpenter	Aug. 17, 1849	10 00	do
Overman, Isabella					
Overman, John Oliver					
Park, Simpson	David B.	Sailmaker	Jan. 13, 1853	10 00	do
Park, Isabella					
Swan, Wm. Macon	Wm. S.	Lieutenant	June 22, 1847	25 00	do
Swan, Julia Ann T.					
Springer, Eugenia	Charles	Gunner's mate	Oct. 25, 1850	9 50	do
Upshur, Mary Juliet	Arthur W.	Purser	Sept. 2, 1844	20 00	do
Upshur, Abel P.					
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Gist, Marusa	Spencer C.	Lieutenant	Oct. 29, 1852	25 00	do
FLORIDA.					
Bell, Fanny Sophia	George	Gunner	Oct. 7, 1846	10 00	do
Bell, Margaret E.					
Bell, Gilbert					
Deignan, Mary Ann	Peter	Marine	May 2, 1849	3 50	do
Deignan, Ellen					
KENTUCKY.					
Harris, Wm. Sneed	Wm. S.	Commander	May 15, 1848	30 00	do
Harris, Sarah Ann					
Johnston, Hebe G.	Stephen	Lieutenant	Oct. 31, 1850	25 00	do
Johnston, Elizabeth J.					
OHIO.					
Schencks, Woodhull S.	Woodhull S.	Lieutenant	Feb. 3, 1853	25 00	do
Wolfley, Lewis	Lewis	Surgeon	July 21, 1844	30 00	do

Total seventy-eight orphans; annual amount, $9,516.

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, *October* 10, 1854.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the U. S., Washington, October 5, 1854.

SIR: In compliance with the 15th section of the act of Congress, approved August 4, 1854, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1855," I have the honor to report that, under the law of July 21, 1840 which was repealed by the foregoing act, I made my report directly to Congress on the 30th day of January last, up to the first day of that month; and, in order to bring the operations of this office into the regular fiscal year, this report will embrace the period of six months, viz: from January 1 to July 1, 1854.

This arrangement will enable the Commissioner, in future years, to give a regular detailed account of each year's appropriations, and the manner in which they may be applied, without confusing one year's appropriations with those of another year.

The following table shows the payments of public money appropriated by Congress, which were made by me, during the time specified:

Statement showing the amount of money expended by B. B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings, from January 1, 1854, *to June* 30, 1854.

Objects of appropriation.	Payments.
Towards the erection of the west wing of the Patent Office	$74,445 00
Grading and paving Pennsylvania avenue from 17th street to Rock creek	3,596 93
Completing the east wing of the Patent Office	6,189 56
Annual repairs of the Capitol	5,121 76
Repairs of the Potomac bridge	5,497 65
Lighting Pennsylvania avenue, the Capitol, President's House, &c	11,233 40
Enclosing the triangular space between Seventh and Eighth streets	3,863 36
Compensation of the Auxiliary Guard	8,000 00
Compensation of clerk in office of Commissioner of Public Buildings	500 00
Compensation of laborer in charge of water-closets	273 00
Compensation of the Public Gardener	600 00
Compensation of sixteen laborers on the public grounds	3,830 00
Compensation of the keeper western gate of Capitol	362 00
Compensation of two day watchmen Capitol square	500 00
Compensation of the doorkeeper President's House	250 00
Compensation of the assistant doorkeeper President's House	181 00
Compensation of two night watchmen President's House	500 00
Annual repairs President's House	3,945 99
Support and medical treatment of transient pauper patients in the Washington infirmary	1,000 00
Improvement of square south of President's House	7,196 48
Compensation of two drawkeepers Potomac bridge	543 00
Compensation of two keepers Eastern Branch bridges	450 00
Repairs of Eastern Branch bridges	145 12
Erecting a pedestal for statue of Jackson	270 66
Purchase of tools for laborers on the public grounds	151 40
Hire of carts on public grounds	544 25
Cast-iron fence for Lafayette square	3,203 99
Group of statuary contracted for with Greenough	24 00
Purchase of trees, tree-boxes, and repair of pavements	461 04

STATEMENT—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Payments.
Erecting lamps and lamp-posts on Pennsylvania avenue	$1,954 89
(Sales of city lots) repairing avenues, streets, &c	1,658 68
Improving Maryland avenue from Seventh street to Potomac river	736 01
Painting exterior of President's House below cornice	284 54
For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks to and around the Capitol	322 00
For repairs of water-pipes	26 50
Painting and repairs inside of the Capitol, new furnaces under the Senate Chamber and Supreme Court room, &c	1,905 36
20 per cent. to certain officers, per act of 22d April, 1854	8,267 82
	158,008 39

It is unnecessary, I presume, to say anything in relation to the expenditure of such of the foregoing sums as were appropriated to pay salaries, or for objects as to which the Commissioner had no option but to pay what Congress directed, according to such direction. I will, therefore, specially designate only such expenditures as seem to require some specific remarks.

THE WEST WING OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The work upon this structure is progressing rapidly, and is such as to do great credit to all concerned in its execution. It is confidently anticipated that the wing will be ready for occupancy early in the next year, and it is believed that the money now appropriated, and standing to its credit, will go far to complete it.

THE EAST WING OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

This structure is now so far completed as to be occupied by the Department of the Interior and the Patent Office. There is, however, considerable work yet to be done within and around it, which will require an appropriation of about $10,700, according to the estimate of the architect, submitted with my estimates.

ANNUAL REPAIRS OF THE CAPITOL.

Nearly all the money appropriated by Congress in the two previous years, prior to that appropriated in August last, and a considerable portion of that, was expended by my predecessor and myself before the first of January last. The painting in the chambers of the two houses, the passages, and the committee-rooms, was contracted for by my predecessor, and the work had progressed considerably when I entered upon the duties of the office. It went on to completion under my supervision, and was paid for principally out of the appropriation made in May, 1854. The principal expenditure made by me was for erecting new furnaces under the Senate chamber and Supreme Court

room, and repairing old furnaces, and lighting the Supreme Court room and its offices with gas.

There are, every year, many small repairs, which cannot be particularly specified in a report like this. I have endeavored to cause these things to be done as economically as possible, but faithfully and well.

REPAIRS OF THE POTOMAC BRIDGE.

Had not the draw and a portion of this bridge been consumed by fire on the 8th of May last, there would have been money enough in the hands of the Commissioner to have kept it passable without any further appropriation. The repairs incident to the fire cost five thousand dollars. The Corporation of Washington promptly advanced three thousand dollars, which enabled me to cause the damage done by the fire to be repaired, and to have the bridge passable in four weeks after the fire. Upon a recent examination of the entire structure, I found it so much out of repair as to be in a dangerous condition. It being the only great thoroughfare for land travel between the Virginia shore and the District, I considered it my duty to cause such repairs to be made as should render it at least safe, and, instead of refunding to the Corporation the $3,000 advanced, I have used a portion of it in repairing the bridge. I have caused no more to be done than necessity seemed to require; and, unless Congress think proper to establish some other crossing-place, an expenditure of from five to ten thousand dollars will be necessary within another year, to keep the bridge in proper order for the immense travel that passes it. It is hoped that Congress may see fit to make an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the casual repairs of the three bridges owned by the United States.

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL, PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, ETC., WITH GAS.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation act, passed March 3, 1851, contains a proviso attached to the appropriation for lighting, "that no contract shall be made for a longer term than one year, and that the Commissioner of Public Buildings advertise for proposals for furnishing gas to light the Capitol, President's House, Pennsylvania avenue, and other public grounds, after the first day of March, 1852; and that a contract be made with the person offering the best terms, under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings."

In conformity with this proviso my predecessor entered into a contract with the Washington Gas-light Company, under the direction of the Committee on Public Building of the two houses of Congress. This contract expired by its own limitation in March, 1853. When I entered upon the duties of the office, I found no contract in existence, and no Committee on Public Buildings; and following the course of my predecessor, I continued to pay for the gas consumed at the rates fixed by the expired contract.

The proviso, as will be seen, is of doubtful construction; and it has been held that it only authorized *a single contract for a single year.*

As soon as a Committee on Public Buildings was appointed, in December, 1853, I called their attention especially to this subject by addressing a letter to Hon. Burton Craige, the chairman of the House committee. No action followed that communication. I consequently concluded that they took the view that others had taken—that the proviso limited the Commissioner to a single year, and a single contract. I have therefore paid the Gas Company, according to the terms fixed in that contract, up to this day.

ANNUAL REPAIRS OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The principal expenditure that has been made under my direction at the President's was in repairing the roof. After the heavy snows of last winter, it was found that the roof leaked very badly; a thorough examination was made, and it was ascertained that the soldering of the copper had given way in many places—that the copper was not put on originally with a view to prevent leakage when the roof was covered with snow. I caused the roof to be thoroughly repaired, and it is now in excellent condition.

Other repairs have been made, such as were represented to me by the inmates of the house to be necessary.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROUNDS SOUTH OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

These grounds were laid out by the lamented Downing, under the immediate supervision of President Fillmore, and the improvements were commenced.

After Mr. Downing's decease the care of them was given to Mr. Brackenridge, and up to the time of his resignation the Commissioner had no charge whatever of them. As soon as Mr. Brackenridge resigned, the care of these grounds was assigned to Mr. Watt, the gardener at the President's, and the general oversight of them, and of all that had been under Mr. Brackenridge, was given to me.

These grounds are now in a good state of improvement. There will be many thousand trees and shrubs planted in them, this autumn, and before another year they will begin to assume a beautiful appearance.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF TRANSIENT PAUPERS IN THE WASHINGTON INFIRMARY.

This institution has not failed to receive every person whom I have sent, under the charitable appropriation made by Congress. Applications for the benefit of this charity are numerous, and no case is refused where the person comes clearly within the law. There is, in my opinion, no appropriation made by Congress of a like sum of money which goes so far to alleviate human suffering. A report from the resident physician up to July 1, 1854, is herewith submitted.

GRADING AND PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREETS.

On entering upon the duties of this office I found this work in progress. My predecessor had divided it into four sections. The first

section was completed, and the second section considerably advanced. By the terms of the contract the work, which was commenced on the 8th day of April, 1853, was to be completed on the 8th day of September of that year. At the time it came under my supervision, when two months and eight days of the time for its completion remained, it was not more than one-quarter done, if so much, when the very heavy grading between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets is taken into consideration. I found a superintendent employed to oversee the work according to the contract, who, being very highly recommended to me, was continued. The work went on, and the entire pavement was laid to the circle. The road around one half the circle and one half of the road from its western boundary to Twenty-sixth street was graded and paved during the autumn; but owing to the lateness in the season at which this work was done, the depth of the cut through which it passed, and the wetness of the ground, it was entirely cut up and ruined by the heavy omnibus travel during the winter. There was not money enough appropriated to finish the road had no misfortune befallen it, and upon application by me the Corporation of Washington advanced five thousand dollars to aid in making it.

As early as practicable last spring the work was re-commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. Gregory Ennis, and it has been completed in a manner satisfactory to all who have seen it; indeed, around and from the circle to Twenty-sixth street it is as good a road as can be made of like material.

The circle itself remains in an unfinished and most unsightly condition, and it is hoped an appropriation will be made by Congress to fence and improve it. A diagram of this circle, with an estimate and drawings of an iron fence, marked C, is respectfully submitted herewith.

MARYLAND AVENUE.

The work on this great thoroughfare of the city is progressing; and when the grading and gravelling is completed, it will be as good a road of the kind as can be found in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Although this report shows only the money expended by me for a period of six months, still I have found it impossible to state the operations of the office for that specific time. A correct understanding of the present position of the several improvements committed to my charge, rendered it necessary that I should give a history of some of them anterior and subsequent to the time covered by the expenditure. Where work is now in progress, or has been since July last, the next report of the Commissioner will, of course, take up the details from that date, and bring them up to the end of the fiscal year. In the mean time, it is proper for me to say that all the work contemplated by the recent appropriations is going on, so far as it is under my supervision, energetically and with all possible economy.

I presume that, in making this report, it will not be deemed out of place for me to mention such particular improvements as appear to me

to be worthy of congressional favor, and such as have been called especially to my attention by individuals, or by the city authorities.

The letter of Thomas Carbery, esq., accompanying this report, marked A, shows the necessity of the building of a sea-wall to protect the public mall west and south of the National Washington Monument, the expense of which is estimated by him at twelve thousand dollars.

An estimate has been submitted for enclosing with an iron fence the triangular space upon Pennsylvania avenue on which the Western market-house recently stood. Accompanying this report will be found a detailed estimate and drawing, marked D.

Application has repeatedly been made to me by citizens of this city to ask Congress to make an appropriation for removing the old, dilapidated engine-house of the Franklin Fire Company, from the triangular space on Pennsylvania avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and enclosing said space with an iron fence and improving it. To do this would cost about six thousand dollars. I submit a letter, marked E, from William F. Bayly, esq., one of the aldermen of the city, on this subject.

There is, perhaps, no way in which the city of Washington can be so much improved in appearance, by like expenditures, as by the enclosing and improvement of the triangular and circular spaces so wisely reserved to the United States in the laying out of this city. Two of them, on Pennsylvania avenue, are now enclosed with iron fences and beautifully improved; and they are, indeed, oases in the desert of dusty streets and brick pavements that surround them.

My predecessor in this office made an estimate of fifteen thousand dollars for removing fences, grading streets, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol square. I made a like estimate last year, but nothing has yet been appropriated.

I conceive it my duty again to call the attention of Congress to this important subject, as it is probable that, before another winter, the exterior of the wings of the Capitol will be very far advanced, if not completed. The circular roads on the north and south of the building must necessarily be extended so as to connect at New Jersey avenue south, and at Delaware avenue north, with B streets north and south, and the work of changing those roads should not be delayed beyond the next summer.

I submit herewith a diagram, marked H, exhibiting my own ideas in relation to the changes which will be necessary.

I will suggest, also, a very important improvement—as it is regarded not only by me, but by all who have examined it—south of the President's House. It is to remove the stone wall which now forms the southern boundary of the park, from fifteen to twenty feet further south; to reduce the height of it to about two feet; to erect it on an elipsis, with a radius of about 2,800 feet, running from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street; placing an iron fence upon the wall, and removing the present east and west gateways out to Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. This improvement would give to the grounds south of the house an appropriate finish. It would cost about $15,000.

I submit herewith a diagram, estimate, and drawing, marked F, showing the changes to be made, if the work is done.

Both Delaware avenue and North Capitol street, north of the Capitol, have been cut up and rendered nearly impassable by an attempt to reduce them to a graduation fixed by authority of the United States.

My predecessor made estimates for their improvement, amounting to about nine thousand dollars, stating, specifically, the manner in which each should be improved. Those estimates I again submitted last year. There is scarcely an improvement in this city more necessary, or more just to the citizens residing on those streets, and I hope that Congress may be induced to act favorably in relation to it.

The mayor of Washington has called my attention to a resolution of the corporation, asking for the grading of Georgia avenue between Eighth and Ninth streets east. The estimated cost of doing this is $2,000. It is a necessary improvement, and I respectfully recommend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

The letter of the mayor is herewith submitted, marked C.

The excessively arduous and important duties of the Commissioner of Public Buildings cannot be fully known to Congress. If they were, he would not be placed in the position of receiving a salary of one thousand dollars less than any other officer of his class under the government. He is charged with the disbursement of all the money appropriated for the public buildings, streets, grounds, bridges, &c., (except that appropriated for the Capitol extension;) with the general supervision of the Capitol, President's House, grounds, avenues and bridges; with the care and sale of the city lots belonging to the United States; with the appointing and overseeing the police of the Capitol, and at the President's House; with the sending of transient paupers to the Infirmary; besides many other duties that cannot be specifically enumerated. The time of the Commissioner during the spring, summer and autumn, is principally occupied by his duties in various portions of the city, where work is going on under his supervision. He is allowed by law only one clerk, whose time is wholly occupied in attending to the financial duties of the office.

Since I have exercised the duties of Commissioner, I have, in addition to my out-of-door duties, conducted all the correspondence of the office, averaging at least one letter per day, and have performed a large amount of merely clerical duties besides.

I therefore respectfully state, that to do the duties of this office as they should be done, another good clerk is absolutely necessary; and I cannot but hope that Congress will be sufficiently impressed with the arduous duties of the Commissioner, to place his pay on an equality with that of those heads of bureaus who hold positions similar in rank to his. All which is most respectfully submitted.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.

WASHINGTON, *March* 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: That part of the public mall west and south of the Washington National Monument is washing away rapidly, and should be protected by a sea-wall, without further delay. I have no doubt but the loss of ground since we commenced the monument has been fully equal to the cost of the wall, if not more. Indeed, we fear that if this protection is delayed much longer, the noble structure now erecting to the Father of our country may be in danger. I have made an accurate estimate of the cost of the wall and the filling in behind it. The first is $8,000, and the second is $4,000, making in the whole twelve thousand dollars. Both the wall and the filling should be carried on at the same time, otherwise the surging of the sea might, and no doubt would, tumble the wall down. I drew the attention of Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, to this subject, the fall before last, and he was so impressed with the importance and necessity of protecting that part of the mall with a sea-wall, that he assured me he would include it in his estimates to Congress. This I understand he did, but, for some reason which I never understood, no appropriation was made for this object. If you will take a ride down to the monument and notice the washing of the bank, you will at once see the necessity of this wall, and that it should be put up as early as practicable. The Monument Society have no funds to spare for this object; but as the mall, the monument and all, belong to the United States, we think an appropriation should not only be made for the sea-wall, but for grading and improving the monument grounds. If you approve of my suggestion, do us the favor to present the subject to the proper committee of Congress, and try to get the appropriation asked for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. CARBERY.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

B.

Report of Washington Infirmary, showing the number of Government Patients treated from January 1, 1854, *to July* 1, 1854.

Name.	Date of admission.	Discharged.	Result.
J. Hogan	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Died.
E. Ahern	Jan. 19	May 4	Cured.
M. Connell	Jan. 20	Mar. 12	Cured.
P. Connell	Jan. 30	Feb. 4	Died.
D. Darcey	Jan. 30	Feb. 13	Cured.
E. Buckley	Jan. 31	Sep. 11	Cured.
R. Sheahea	Feb. 1	Feb. 16	Improved.
J. Englefield	Feb. 7	Mar. 3	Cured.
H. Henwright	Feb. 7	Feb. 10	Improved.
J. Paterson	Feb. 14	Still in the house.	
J. Donoho	Feb. 18	Mar. 5	Cured.
E. Connelly	Feb. 18	June 20	Cured.

Name.	Date of admission.	Discharged.	Result.
W. Dolan	Feb. 22	Feb. 26	Died.
A. McCabe	Mar. 6	April 7	Cured.
J. Collins	Mar. 15	April 19	Cured.
P. Spaulding	Mar. 16	Mar. 31	Died.
D. Donoho	Mar. 23	July 4	Cured.
G. Lammond	Mar. 30	July 31	Cured.
E. Cash	April 8	Still in the house.	
O. Carroll	April 12	June 5	Cured.
F. Green	April 19	April 30	Died.
D. Sullivan	April 20	June 5	Cured.
J. Burke	April 25	June 5	Cured.
W. H. Sheetz	April 29	May 4	Cured.
J. McClellan	April 29	May 1	Left.
P. Minto	May 3	May 13	Cured.
J. Roney	May 10	June 5	Cured.
J. Feerick	May 23	June 12	Cured.
M. Coyle	May 24	Still in the house.	
D. Fitzpatrick	June 2	Still in the house.	
P. Cady	June 5	June 12	Cured.
J. Bradden	June 5	Sept. 11	Cured.
C. Jones	June 15	July 31	Cured.
J. Watson	June 18	July 24	Cured.
J. Feerick	June 29	Aug. 12	Cured.
D. Sullivan	June 29	Aug. 10	Cured.

Males	24
Females	12
Total number admitted	36

Of this number, twenty-four were discharged cured, five died, four are still under treatment, two discharged improved, and one left of his own accord.

Very respectfully,

B. JOHNSON HELLEN, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

September 28, 1854.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq., *Commissioner of Public Buildings.*

C.

Copy of estimate of Messrs. More & Gallagher, iron founders, Philadelphia, for fence around the circle on Pennsylvania Avenue, at the intersection of K street, New Hampshire avenue, and 23d street.

"*No. 2 circular space.*—From design No. 72 or 93, with brown stone coping, with gates, posts, and all the necessary fixtures, will cost eight dollars and twenty-five cents per lineal foot."

Circumference	1,009½ feet.
Cost of fence	$8,328 37

B. B. FRENCH, *Commissioner of Public Buildings.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the U. S., City of Washington, Oct. 2, 1854.

D.

Copy of estimate of Messrs. More & Gallagher, of Philadelphia, iron founders, for a fence around the triangular space where the Western market-house recently stood, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

"*No.* 3 *triangular space.*—From design No. 72, (see it, marked C,) with an additional border to increase the height, with brown stone coping, gates and posts, and all the necessary fixtures, will cost eight dollars and seventy-five cents per lineal foot."

See design No. 72, attached to C.

B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the U. S., City of Washington, Oct. 2, 1854.

E.

WASHINGTON, *May* 22, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I desire most earnestly, on behalf of the citizens of our immediate neighborhood in and about the Franklin engine-house, to call your attention to the reservation now occupied by the house. At present the engine-house is in a shocking condition, and its location condemned by every one, being on a beautiful reservation. We cannot do anything with it ourselves, as we have expected its removal would be ordered by Congress in order to get the square improved, like the one opposite the theatre. Under the circumstances, there is a unanimous wish that Congress should make an appropriation of the small sum of six thousand dollars, as that would be sufficient, with the old materials, to buy a lot and build a good engine-house elsewhere. Will you do us all the great favor of asking an appropriation for that amount, and use your best exertions to get it through. By so doing, you will be making a great improvement on the avenue, and confer a great benefit on the members of the company and the citizens of the ward.

In haste, very truly yours,

WM. F. BAYLY.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Annexed you will please find estimate of cost of iron railing and brown stone coping for the President's grounds, circular and triangular squares. The prices affixed will cover all the expense for the above work. The foundation to receive the coping is not included.

Very truly yours, &c.,

MORE & GALLAGHER.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq.

Estimate No. 1.—*President's grounds.*

We propose to make and erect, from design No. 66, an iron railing, with the necessary posts and gates for carriage and foot ways, at a

cost of $6 44 per lineal foot. We would suggest the propriety of substituting brown stone coping in the place of that now in use, it being too light for the purpose; the cost of new stone would not exceed two dollars per foot (lineal.) No. 2 circular space, from design No. 72 or 93, with brown stone coping, with gates, posts, and all the necessary fixtures, will cost, say $8 25 per lineal foot. No. 3 triangular space, from design No. 72, with an additional border to increase the height, with brown stone coping, gates, and posts, and all the necessary fixtures, will cost, say $8 75 per lineal foot. The above includes all the charges. The posts and chains for President's grounds will cost, say one dollar per lineal foot, with three chains.

F.

Copy of estimate of More & Gallagher, of Philadelphia, iron-founders, for an iron fence, to be erected on the circular wall south of the President's house.

"*No.* 1, *President's grounds.*—We propose to make and erect, from design No. 66, an iron railing, with the necessary posts and gates for carriage and foot ways, at a cost of six dollars and forty-four cents per lineal foot."

B. B. FRENCH,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Capitol of the U. S., City of Washington, October 2, 1854.

G.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Washington, August* 30, 1854.

SIR: Enclosed you will find a joint resolution in reference to the improvement of Georgia avenue, to which I respectfully call your attention. An examination of the premises will satisfy you of the necessitity therefor, I have no doubt.

Respectfully, &c.,
JOHN T. TOWERS, *Mayor.*

B. B. FRENCH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the improvement of Georgia avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets east.

Resolved, &c. That the mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to call the atttention of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to the present condition of Georgia avenue, between eighth and ninth streets east, and procure, if practicable, the grading thereof, in connexion with the removal of earth now taking place in the immediate vicinity.

Approved November 4, 1853.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1854.

SIR: Agreeable to your letter of the 8th ultimo, requiring a synopsis of the annual report from this office, with such suggestions for your examination and consideration as I may design making, I have the honor to state that on the first day of January, 1854, the board of inspectors, in their annual report to Congress, reported that this institution was indebted for raw material, provisions and clothing, about $12,175 66; which amount I have now the pleasure to state is reduced to about $10,000, owing to the collection of outstanding accounts and notes due this institution.

The greater part of this indebtedness is due an individual in this city, who is urgent in his demand for payment. To discharge this debt is beyond the means at my command, as the greater part of the moneys due this institution is of long standing, by persons unknown to the present officers; the remainder is being placed in the hands of the proper authorities for collection, by suit or otherwise.

For particulars in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys placed in my charge, and other useful information, I respectfully refer you to the annexed report of the clerk, which has been prepared with great care and diligence.

The indebtedness referred to I find has been accruing since the year 1846, at which time Congress appropriated the sum of $11,969 64 to pay off the indebtedness then due; thus showing that the annual appropriations for the support, &c., of this institution, have proved insufficient to sustain the establishment; and also that the prevailing opinion of its having heretofore supported itself by the labor of the convicts is utterly fallacious.

That this institution can be maintained under existing circumstances by the labor of the convicts is improbable, so long as we have committed to our charge convicts unfit for labor, being incapacitated by age and infirmities; and others, who are reckless and desperate, having no interest in their labor, and whose principal desires seem to be to waste and destroy material. The greater number of the convicts are sentenced for short periods, and are unacquainted with the use of tools; hence it follows, by the time they become familiar with their use the term of sentence expires, and thus we are required to feed and clothe the most worthless class of apprentices. Nor are these the only causes to be assigned why this institution is unable to maintain itself; for, necessary to enforce discipline, guards have to be employed; and whether there be few or many convicts capable of laboring, the incidental expenses are nearly the same, as inspectors, physician, chaplain and clerk, are necessary attachés. In fact, no one but he who has a practical knowledge of the several causes which tend to prevent institutions of this description from supporting themselves, can form an adequate

idea of the several difficulties to be surmounted. Nor is this institution isolated in this respect, for, on referring to reports made from sundry State prisons, it will be seen that they, too, fail to maintain themselves; many of them being in debt, whilst others are aided by the legislatures of their respective States.

The remarkable and extraordinary high prices of provisions operates seriously against the financial affairs of this prison, and compels an estimate for a larger amount than formerly. Flour is now nearly one hundred per cent. advance on former prices. However, every economy in relation to food and clothing, compatible with the health of the convicts, is practised.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the board of inspectors on the first of April, 1854, all articles manufactured in this prison are now disposed of for cash or its equivalent; thus the probability of incurring new debts is superseded. As I stated in my report of December last, "the trade of this District is chiefly with eastern factories, *on time*, which fact renders it impossible to sell articles manufactured here *for cash*, unless considerably *below current prices*." In fact, the sales of articles manufactured here are limited to this District and the adjacent city of Alexandria; where, to *force sales for cash* exclusively would prove next to impossible, *unless at such sacrifices* as would render it doubtful whether the manufactured article would sell for more than the cost of the raw material. To avoid this sacrifice, it has been deemed advisable by the board of inspectors to exchange manufactured articles for the raw material at current cash prices, by which means we are enabled to keep the convicts employed without risk of incurring additional debt.

I again suggest to your favorable consideration the propriety of causing the boots and shoes manufactured at this place to be worn in the army and navy; in which case, competition with private establishments would cease, as well as all pecuniary embarrassments in relation to the purchase and sale of materials. As near as can be ascertained, this institution could furnish annually eight thousand pairs of shoes, equal in quality to what we now furnish private establishments. Could mutual arrangements be made with the respective departments on this subject, I have no doubt but it would prove advantageous to government.

However desirous it may be to enforce a rigid economy in the financial affairs of this institution, there are yet other duties incumbent—that of enforcing discipline and preserving the public property from being destroyed by fire or accident. On referring to the books of this institution, it will be seen that not only attempts at escape, but the actual escape of prisoners by scaling the walls, as well as other numerous misdemeanors, have frequently occurred; chiefly to be attributed, I presume, to there being an inefficient number of guards employed to enforce discipline. On the escape of the two last prisoners from this place, there was but one guard on the wall, which should on no occasion be without two during working hours. At present there are eight persons employed; one of whom acts as messenger by day, and guard by night. The remaining seven are required to do duty by day, and a portion of them alternately by night, as also on Sunday. The duties of

these men are extremely arduous, and I believe it would be politic on the part of government to increase the guard, as necessary to preserve the public property. It is true, so long as no serious overt act is attempted, a few can govern many; but in a position like this, it is the duty of the proper authorities to be at all times ready for any effort that may be made. Criminal prosecutions are costly, the terminus of which is generally the penitentiary; and that any one should escape the intention of the law by reason of a deficiency of guards, is to my mind a false economy. In connexion with this subject, I have to state that the prison yard, containing valuable buildings and large quantities of public property, is nightly exposed to the incendiary, from the fact that the walls are accessible of being scaled; the two guards on duty at night, after the prison-doors are locked, being excluded admittance into the yard, as well as the convicts.

The convicts in this prison are not exclusively offenders in this District, some being convicted for mail robbery in the States of Virginia and North Carolina; whilst others, though convicted in this District, are expert hands, who follow in the wake of our conspicuous public characters, seeking whom they can plunder. We have also, in this prison, United States seamen, convicted of mutiny on the high seas.

The employment of a matron in the female department is indispensable to the enforcement of order and the preservation of property. At present, from the multifarious and more important duties devolving upon the guards, the female convicts are nearly their own mistresses, having the clothes of the male convicts (to wash and mend) under their charge. The indelicacy of placing females under the charge of males exclusively, I presume needs no comment.

During the winter months there are eighteen fires in constant use, necessary to heat the prison. This number requires considerable attendance, and also gives opportunity for incendiarism. A furnace, with pipes leading through the prison, would give more consistent heat, at a much less cost of fuel.

A fire-engine and hose, and also an alarm-bell, I have estimated for, believing in case of emergency they could be used to great advantage.

The wharf is unfit for use: such is the decayed state of the timber, that it is like tinder, and several times of late has caught fire from sparks of passing steamboats.

The health of the prison is excellent, having few, or rather no cases worthy of note. The attention of the physician is assiduous, he being ever ready to administer not only professionally, but also with kind and consoling words, to the desponding.

When the day of rest from bodily labor arrives, the chaplain enters upon his good work. The impressive truths he utters, I trust, sink deep into the hearts of his hearers.

Again I beg leave to renew my former recommendation, urging the propriety of allowing each convict (provided his conduct has been good) a portion of his earnings, to be paid him on being discharged; for although some of the freed convicts might lavish their earnings and again fall into the path of iniquity, yet others would doubtless convert the industry of their silent and retributive labor to a good purpose, and thereby enable them to become useful and better citizens. At

present, each convict, on being discharged, is paid $2, a sum insufficient to enlist his interest whilst in prison, or to buoy his mind with future speculation on his departure hence.

In conclusion, I respectfully recommend to the consideration of the department the officers and guards attached to this institution, who have so materially aided me in the discharge of my duties. Their salaries are small, and no doubt an increase on their wages, equal to the twenty per cent. so justly allowed others in the public employ, would be thankfully received.

Respectfully submitted:

THOMAS THORNLEY,
Warden U. S. Pentitentiary for the District of Columbia.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary Department of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1854.

SIR: I herewith submit the statements exhibiting the financial condition and operations of this institution for nine months, ending September 30, 1854. Also, a journal of convicts, showing the number in confinement at the commencement of the year; the number received and discharged during the nine months ending September 30, 1854; and the number remaining in confinement at the end of the aforesaid date; their age, sex, color, employment, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN KING of Wm.,
Clerk U. S. Penitentiary.

THOMAS THORNLEY, Esq.,
Warden U. S. Penitentiary.

United States Penitentiary for the District of Columbia in account current with the United States for the half year ending June 30, 1854.

DR.	
To balance in the United States treasury, January 1, 1854	$4,500 00
To balance in the hands of the warden, January 1, 1854	1,058 56
To amount received on outstanding accounts and for articles manufactured and sold, including the amount deposited by sundry convicts on their reception	6,896 33
	12,454 89
To balance in the United States treasury, July 1, 1854	$8 37
To balance in the hands of the warden, July 1, 1854	1,600 45
	1,608 82

Cr.	
By amount paid for clothing and bedding	$73 17
for carpenter shop, tools, &c	26 75
for shoe factory, tools, &c	2,853 69
for provisions	1,059 07
for incidental expenses	133 33
to officers	4,224 84
to discharged convicts	205 56
for horse shoeing, feed, &c	34 35
for fuel and lights	79 31
refunded to convicts on discharge	13 10
paid for building and repairs	69 90
for protesting notes	8 75
on outstanding accounts prior to January 1, 1854	2,064 25
Balance in the hands of the warden, June 30, 1854	1,600 45
Balance in the United States treasury	8 37
	12,454 89

United States Penitentiary for the District of Columbia in account current with the United States for the quarter ending September 30, 1854.

Dr.	
To balance in the United States treasury, July 1, 1854	$8 37
To balance in the hands of the warden, July 1, 1854	1,600 45
To amount received on outstanding accounts and for articles sold, including the amounts deposited by sundry convicts on their reception	4,657 93
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855	11,785 00
	18,051 75
To balance in the United States treasury, September 30, 1854	$8,051 61
To balance in the hands of the warden, September 30, 1854	204 73
	8,256 34

Cr.	
By amount paid for clothing and bedding	$101 23
for carpenter shop, tools, &c	591 63
for shoe factory, for materials, &c	2,025 12
for provisions	2,043 91
for incidental expenses	111 17
to officers for their salaries	2,112 42
to discharged convicts	159 38
for horse shoeing, feed, &c	123 98
for fuel and lights	1,046 29
refunded to convicts on discharge	1 25
paid for building and repairs	79 25
for outstanding accounts prior to January 1, 1854	1,349 32
for hospital expenses	50 43
to Jonas B. Ellis in settlement of his account in July, 1853	3
By balance in the United States treasury, September 30, 1854	8,051 61
By balance in the hands of the warden, September 30, 1854	204 73
	18,051 75

Statement showing the amount of clothing issued to convicts, and the amount of provisions, hospital stores, fuel, and lights, consumed during the nine months ending September 30, 1854.

CLOTHING.

To amount of clothing, &c., on hand December 31, 1853	$771 72	
To amount paid and owing for clothing	302 87	
To shoe factory, for shoes furnished convicts	386 10	
		$1,460 69
By amount of clothing, &c., on hand September 30, 1854		613 57
		847 12

PROVISIONS.

To amount of provisions on hand December 31, 1853	$120 46	
To amount paid for provisions	3,223 44	
To amount owing for provisions	122 50	
		$3,466 40
By amount of provisions on hand September 30, 1854	216 98	
By amount received for flour barrels	12 25	
		229 23
		3,237 17

HOSPITAL STORES.

To amount of hospital stores on hand December 31, 1853	$150 00
To amount paid for hospital stores	50 43
	200 43
By amount of hospital stores on hand September 30, 1854	150 00
	50 43

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

To amount of fuel and lights on hand December 31, 1854	$338 75	
To amount paid for fuel and lights	1,125 66	
To amount owing for lights	23 87	
		$1,488 28
By cash received for wood	4 15	
By amount of fuel and lights on hand September 30, 1854	942 80	
		946 95
		541 33

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts employed in the different workshops, &c., during nine months ending September 30, 1854.

SHOE FACTORY.

By amount received and charged on the books of the penitentiary for sales		$9,356 65
By stock on hand September 30, 1854		2,680 10
		12,036 75
To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1853	$2,560 28	
To amount paid and owing for material, and boots and shoes returned	8,066 21	
		10,626 49
		1,410 26

CARPENTER SHOP.

By amount received and charged on the books for sales		$1,006 71
By amount of stock on hand September 30, 1854		844 43
		1,851 14
To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1853	$858 59	
To amount paid and owing for materials, &c	659 07	
		1,517 66
		333 48

OAKUM AND HAIR.

By amount received for picking hair and for sales of oakum	$187 36
By amount of junk on hand September 30, 1854	137 16
	324 52
To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1854	257 39
	67 13

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

By amount received for washing, &c., exclusive of prison account	$27 02

LABORERS.

By amount received for labor	$8 80

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts, and the ordinary expenditures of the penitentiary, for nine months ending September 30, 1854.

Dr.	
To amount of provisions consumed by convicts	$3,237 17
To amount of clothing, &c., issued to convicts	847 12
To amount of fuel and lights consumed	541 33
To amount paid for horse-feed, horse-shoeing, &c	158 47
To amount paid for incidental expenses	264 21
To amount paid for hospital stores	50 43
To amount paid discharged convicts for prison dues, and for clothing purchased for them	454 34
To amount paid officers their salaries	6,337 26
	11,890 33
Cr.	
By shoe factory	$1,410 26
By carpenter shop	333 48
By oakum and hair	67 13
By female department	27 02
By provisions	12 25
By laborers	8 80
By fuel and lights	4 15
	1,863 09
By balance excess of expenditures over income	10,027 24
	11,890 33

Journal of convicts in the Peniten

No.	Names.	When received	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
1	W. D	Dec. 27, 1845	White man	Virginia	40
2	D. W. D	Mar. 22, 1847	Mulatto man	do	47
3	W. C	Jan. 11, 1850	do	do	30
4	J. McM	Mar. 22, 1850	White man	Ireland	41
5	T. H	Dec. 28, 1850	do	District of Columbia	31
6	E. L	Jan. 2, 1851	Black woman	Maryland	38
7	S. H	Jan. 7, 1851	White man	District of Columbia	20
8	S. S	Jan. 16, 1851	Mulatto man	Maryland	45
9	T. T	do	Black man	do	46
10	J. A	Jan. 17, 1851	White man	Louisiana	41
11	J. B	do	do	Maryland	25
12	F. C	Jan. 27, 1851	do	do	25
13	W. T	Jan. 31, 1851	Black man	do	32
14	M. L	Feb. 15, 1851	White woman	Virginia	28
15	R. B	Mar. 18, 1851	Black man	District of Columbia	46
16	A. B	do	White man	Maryland	53
17	J. R	do	do	District of Columbia	29
18	C. W	April 1, 1851	do	Germany	23
19	C. B	do	do	do	30
20	A. H	do	do	do	36
21	W. A	June 23, 1851	Mulatto man	Maryland	46
22	J. M	June 24, 1851	White man	Switzerland	34
23	H. B	July 5, 1851	do	Germany	32
24	A. B	do	White boy	District of Columbia	19
25	E. J. M	July 21, 1851	White man	Virginia	51
26	N. W. L	Aug. 13, 1851	do	South Carolina	25
27	J. D	Dec. 5, 1851	Black man	Maryland	41
28	E. M	Dec. 20, 1851	Mulatto man	do	21
29	A. S	Jan. 10, 1852	Black man	District of Columbia	27
30	R. D	Jan. 15, 1852	White man	New York	34
31	F. A	Jan. 17, 1852	do	Canada	24
32	C. F	do	do	Germany	21
33	W. K	Mar. 27, 1852	do	Pennsylvania	23
34	M. McP	April 2, 1852	Black woman	Maryland	30
35	W. W	April 23, 1852	White man	do	30
36	H. A. N	May 25, 1852	do	New York	39
37	G. K	do	Mulatto man	Virgin a	60
38	W. W	June 23, 1852	White man	Pennsylvania	21
39	J. D	July 23, 1852	do	District of Columbia	24
40	R. S	Aug. 3, 1852	Black man	Maryland	40
41	G. W. L	April 3, 1852	Mulatto man	District of Columbia	23
42	C. C	do	Mulatto boy	do	15
43	W. P	do	Mulatto man	do	21
44	M. D	April 5, 1852	White woman	Virginia	17
45	H. W	April 14, 1852	Black woman	District of Columbia	25
46	G. W	Aug. 14, 1852	Black man	do	20
47	J. H	do	Mulatto man	do	21

tiary of the District of Columbia.

Where convicted.	No. of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged.
Washington ...	1	Burglary and larceny...	8½	Infirm	June 27, 1854
.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods..	9	Laborer.	
.....do.....	4	Larceny	4	Shoemaking	Jan. 11, 1854
.....do.....	1	Counterfeiting United States coin.	4	.....do.....	Mar. 22, 1854
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	6	.....do.....	
.....do.....	3	Larceny	6		
.....do.....	1	Forgery	3	.....do.....	Jan. 7, 1854
.....do.....	4	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	8	Cooking.	
.....do.....	2	Larceny	3	Laborer	Jan. 16, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	10	Shoemaking.....	Escaped June 2, 1854.
.....do.....	1	....do	10	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Manslaughter	10	.....do.....	Escaped June 2, 1854.
.....do.....	3	Larceny	3	Cooking	Jan. 31, 1854
.....do.....	1	Perjury.....	4		
.....do.....	3	Larceny	3	Picking oakum..	Mar. 18, 1854
.....do.....	2	....do	3	Shoemaking	Mar. 18, 1854
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	6	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Perjury.....	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	2	Larceny	3	Laborer	June 23, 1854
.....do.....	1	Forgery	4	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	Perjury	4	.....do.....	Pardoned Jan. 26, 1854.
.....do.....	1	Larceny	3	Carpentry	Pardoned Jan. 20, 1854.
.....do.....	1	Bigamy.....	3½	Picking oakum.	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	3	Barber	Aug. 13, 1854
.....do.....	6	....do	3	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	....do	2½	.....do.....	April 20, 1854
.....do.....	4	....do	6	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	2½	.....do.....	May 15, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	2	.....do.....	Mar. 17, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	2	.....do.....	Mar. 17, 1854
.....do.....	2	....do	2	.....do.....	Mar. 27, 1854
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	4		
.....do.....	1	Murder.....	Life.	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Forgery on the United States government.	4	.....do.....	Pard'ned Aug. 8, 1854.
.....do.....	2	Larceny	2	Picking oakum..	May 25, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	2	Shoemaking	June 28, 1854
.....do.....	1	Manslaughter	8	Steward.	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1½	Picking oakum..	Feb. 3, 1854
.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods..	5	Carpentry.	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1½	Shoemaking	Feb. 3, 1854
.....do.....	2	....do	3	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	2	.....	Aug. 5, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	3		
.....do.....	2	....do	2	Shoemaking	Aug. 14, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	4	.....do.....	

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
48	T. H.	Aug. 16, 1852	Mulatto man	District of Columbia	39
49	J. F.	do	Black boy	do	18
50	H. M.	Aug. 23, 1852	Black woman	Maryland	50
51	S. D.	Aug. 23, 1852	Mulatto man	Virginia	53
52	P. K.	Aug. 24, 1852	White man	Ireland	45
53	W. E.	Oct. 4, 1852	do	Illinois	27
54	N. K.	Oct. 16, 1852	do	Virginia	21
55	J. McC.	Dec. 11, 1852	do	South Carolina	29
56	E. S.	Dec. 21, 1852	White woman	Ireland	19
57	M. G.	do	White man	District of Columbia	19
58	C. R.	Dec. 26, 1852	do	Fance	50
59	W. N.	do	do	District of Columbia	32
60	G. D.	Dec. 29, 1852	Mulatto man	do	28
61	J. S.	Jan. 6, 1853	White man	Ireland	27
62	N. S.	Jan. 10, 1853	Black man	District of Columbia	41
63	G. W.	Jan. 13, 1853	White man	Pennsylvania	41
64	D. L.	do	Black man	District of Columbia	26
65	L. G.	Jan. 14, 1853	Black woman	do	23
66	G. H.	Jan. 19, 1853	White man	At sea	21
67	A. L.	do	do	District of Columbia	31
68	J. B.	Jan. 30, 1853	Black boy	do	17
69	J. W. M.	Feb. 1, 1853	White man	North Carolina	35
70	T. H.	Feb. 2, 1853	do	District of Columbia	20
71	W. J. S.	Feb. 3, 1853	White boy	do	20
72	F. P.	Feb. 14, 1853	Mulatto girl	do	14
73	E. J.	Feb. 18, 1853	White man	England	25
74	J. W.	Feb. 19, 1853	do	Pennsylvania	27
75	E. M.	do	White boy	Maryland	19
76	A. H. G.	Mar. 1, 1853	Black boy	District of Columbia	13
77	J. P.	do	Mulatto boy	do	15
78	J. P.	May 13, 1853	Mulatto woman	Virginia	38
79	W. C.	May 24, 1853	Mulatto boy	District of Columbia	19
80	G. H.	June 23, 1853	Black boy	do	19
81	R. A.	June 27, 1853	White man	do	39
82	A. L.	do	Black man	do	22
83	W. B.	June 29, 1853	Black boy	Virginia	20
84	C. G.	July 9, 1852	White man	Ireland	47
85	N. O.	do	Mulatto man	Cuba	24
86	E. S.	do	do	District of Columbia	22
87	M. G.	July 13, 1853	Mulatto girl	do	14
88	C. A. B.	July 15, 1853	Black woman	do	25
89	J. R.	July 26, 1853	Mulatto man	do	36
90	J. S. alias J. F.	Aug. 2, 1853	Mulatto boy	Maryland	18
91	J. F. W.	Aug. 16, 1853	do	District of Columbia	19
92	J. S.	Aug. 19, 1853	Black man	do	22
93	W. M.	Dec. 16, 1853	White man	Germany	34
94	A. S.	Mar. 6, 1854	White woman	Maryland	24
95	W. M.	Mar. 9, 1854	Mulatto boy	District of Columbia	17
96	C. C.	Mar. 10, 1854	White man	Pennsylvania	29
97	H. R.	do	Mulatto woman	District of Columbia	17
98	J. N.	Mar. 18, 1854	Black man	do	39
99	J. E. B.	Mar. 20, 1854	White man	Pennsylvania	40

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

Where convicted.	No. of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged.
Washington....	1	Larceny	2	Cooking	Aug. 16, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	3½	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	....do	7½		
.....do.....	1	....do	3	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	....do	1½	Picking oakum..	Feb. 24, 1854
Wythe C.H., Va	1	Robbing U. S. mail	10	Carpentry.	
Staunton, Va...	1	.....do	2	Shoemaking.	
Washington....	1	Larceny	3	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	1½		June 21, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	2	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	1½	Picking oakum..	June 26, 1854
.....do.....	3	....do	2	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	....do	1½	.....do.....	June 29, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	1½	.....do.....	Pardon'd July 5, 1854.
.....do.....	5	....do	2	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	1	.....do.....	June 13, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	1½	.....do.....	July 13, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	1		June 14, 1854
.....do.....	1	Arson	5	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods..	3	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	3	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Forgery	6	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1½	.....do.....	Augt. 2, 1854
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	2	Larceny	2		
.....do.....	1	....do	2	Baking.	
.....do.....	1	Attempting to pass forged bank notes.	2½	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	Robbing U. S. mail	10	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods..	2		
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1½	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	1	.....do.....	June 23, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	5	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Burglary	4½	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1	.....do.....	June 29, 1854
.....do.....	1	....do	2	Laborer.	
.....do.....	1	....do	2	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	Assault and battery with intent to kill.	3	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1		July 13, 1854
.....do.....	2	....do	3		
.....do.....	1	....do	1	.....do.....	July 26, 1854
.....do.....	1	Arson	12	Cooking.	
.....do.....	2	....do	12	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	False pretences	2	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods..	2½	.....do.....	Pardon'd 28th Sept. 1854.
.....do.....	1	Larceny	6		
.....do.....	1	....do	1½	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Burglary	4½	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1		
.....do.....	1	....do	1	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	2½	Carpentry	Pardon'd 16th Mar. 1854.

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.
100	R. B.	Mar. 20, 1854	White man	Maryland	37
101	S. K.	do	do	Pennsylvania	21
102	J. B.	Mar. 21, 1854	do	France	23
103	J. C. H.	Apr. 26, 1854	White boy	Virginia	17
104	N. J. S.	do	do	do	16
105	J. C.	May 16, 1854	White man	Ireland	32
106	P. H.	June 17, 1854	do	North Carolina	28
107	W. C.	July 5, 1854	Mulatto man	Virginia	37
108	A. A. T.	do	White man	Maryland	39
109	G. M.	July 7, 1854	do	Pennsylvania	22
110	C. R.	July 10, 1854	do	Germany	22
111	R. W.	do	do	Prussia	28
112	G. R. K.	July 14, 1854	do	Ohio	22
113	M. B.	July 25, 1854	Black man	District of Columbia	21
114	P. B.	do	do	Virginia	30
115	R. H.	do	do	do	24
116	W. D.	July 28, 1854	White man	District of Columbia	24
117	M. K.	do	do	do	22
118	C. K.	July 29, 1854	do	do	21
119	W. H. M.	July 31, 1854	do	Virginia	29
120	J. R., alias W. C.	Aug. 1, 1854	do	District of Columbia	24
121	H. W.	Sept. 7, 1854	Mulatto boy	do	16

RECAPITU

Number of convicts in the penitentiary, December 31, 1853		93
Number of convicts received from January 1 to September 30, 1854		28
		121
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	34	
Number pardoned	6	
Number escaped	2	
	—	42
Remaining in the penitentiary, September 30, 1854		79

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

Where convicted.	No. of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged.
Gosport navy yard.	1	Mutiny on the high seas.	1 $\frac{7}{12}$ 1 day.	Shoemaking.	
.....do.....	1	.....do.....	2½ and 7 days.	.....do.....	
Washington...	1	Larceny.....	1½	.....do.....	
Wheeling, Va.	1	Robbing U. States mail.	6 months from 6th April.	.....do.....	
Clarksburg C. H., Va.	1	.....do.....	10 from Mar. 31.	.....do.....	
Washington ..	1	Manslaughter	4	.....do.....	
Raleigh, N. C.	1	Passing counterfeit coin.	10 from Nov. 28, 1853.	.....do.....	
Washington ..	5	Larceny	1½	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Kidnapping	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Forgery	4	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Receiving stolen goods..	2	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	2	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	2	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	1	.....do.....	
.....do.....	1	....do	1	Laborer.	
.....do.....	1	....do	1	....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	4	....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	2	....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Assault with intent to commit a rape.	2	....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1	....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Arson and larceny.....	6	....do.....	
.....do.....	1	Larceny	1½	....do.....	

LATION.

Who are apportioned to labor as follows:

Shoemaking	58
Carpentry, &c.	2
Picking oakum	1
Barber	1
Cooking	2
Baking	1
Steward	1
Tailoring, shoe-binding, &c	10
Labor	3
	79

The female convicts are employed in washing and mending clothes, shoe-binding, &c.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1854.

SIR: The erection, under your direction, of this benevolent institution, has been prosecuted during the past year with all practicable vigor, and no sickness, accident, nor other untoward event, has occurred to mar or abate the progress of the work.

About one-half of the structure already commenced is nearly completed and ready for occupation.

Since the appropriation for the further prosecution of the work was granted by Congress at the close of its late session, as many masons and laborers have been employed as could be engaged; and in less than two months the walls of the remaining half have been carried up to the middle of the second story, and the first story of a wash, engine, and gas-house, has been completed. It is expected that this part of the building will be roofed in before the close of this season. In the meantime the heating apparatus will be got in operation, so that the work of finishing the interior may be carried forward through the winter.

Subject to your direction, I propose that the institution shall enter upon its sphere of duties and results on the first of January, 1855, by then receiving, for custody and treatment, the patients belonging to the District, which have been for some time past under the care of the Maryland hospital and Mount Hope institution in Baltimore. Early in the season it was proposed to open the building for the reception of patients on the first instant; but it was found that it would be necessary, in order to do so, to resort to temporary and somewhat expensive fixtures for cooking, washing, and lighting. Those circumstances, and the press of business in building, led to a postponement of the time of opening till the beginning of the year, when permanent facilities for the important domestic operations named will have been completed, and the expense and trouble of temporary ones avoided.

If the means at your command for the completion of the present edifice prove sufficient for that purpose, the whole of it may be in readiness for occupation on the 30th of June, 1855, and will accommodate eighty-five patients, with the usual proportion of officers, attendants, and servants.

The last of the original appropriation of $100,000 was drawn from the treasury on the 26th of August, and has since been expended, except $15 10. On the 25th of September, $7,000 from the appropriation of $36,809 made at the late session of Congress was charged to my account with the United States, but has not been used. There remains, then, at this time $36,824 10 for building purposes.

I learn, by inquiry at the proper offices, that there are now *twenty* insane persons belonging to the army and navy establishments, and supported by the government in various places and ways, and *fifty-three* indigent insane in the two Baltimore institutions, also supported by the

government; and that there are *eleven* insane persons detained in the United States jail in this city. There is no practicable means of ascertaining the exact number of private patients, treated either privately or in institutions abroad; but if *ten* should not be considered as too large a number to cover all classes and persons other than those specifically enumerated, it will be perceived that there are at this time no less than *ninety-four* unfortunates actually in hospital, jail, and private custody, who will be entitled to the benefits of this institution, according to the designs of Congress as indicated by the terms of the original appropriation authorizing its establishment.

The actual cost of the board and clothing, and of the medical and moral treatment of each inmate of our well-conducted establishments for the care of the insane, ranges at this time from $175 to $225 per annum; and if the mean of these extremes, or $200 per annum for each person, be taken as a guide in estimating the amount that will be needed for the support of this institution during the year ending June 30th, 1856, *eighty-four* patients (the number shown to be now actually supported at public charge) will require sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars ($16,800) for this object, without making any provision for increase of numbers. The expenses of private patients must, of course, be paid either by themselves or by their friends.

If the farm proves as productive as may be anticipated, a larger number of inmates may in future years be maintained without a proportionate increase of the annual appropriation; but with a less sum for its first full fiscal year, I think the hospital could not maintain the high character to which it should aspire, nor discharge its just duties to humanity and science, especially when it is considered that the organization and opening of such an establishment are attended with many extraordinary expenses, and the cost per individual for supporting one hundred or less patients under the same organization is considerably greater than that for the support per individual of two hundred or more.

The proper limits of this communication will not allow me to enter into a minute statistical demonstration of the fact, that our liberally and skilfully conducted hospitals for the insane actually cheapen, or lessen, the cost to the communities in which they are situated, of the class they are designed to benefit, besides discharging imperative obligations to humanity. Eighty per cent. of the recent cases not suffering from any form of incurable organic disease recover when treated for a sufficient length of time in our best public institutions, and about fifty per cent. of all the admissions are restored, while of all treated privately, or consigned to jails and poor-houses, less than *ten* per cent. recover. The insane are often long-lived; and whatever may have been their circumstances at the outset, if the case proves protracted and incurable, they sooner or later, in a large proportion of cases, become public charges. If what is here stated be correct, it follows that *forty* per cent. of all who experience an attack of insanity are transferred from the position of burdens upon a community to that of its joint producers and aids, by the timely application of the most enlightened and liberal means for their restoration.

Again: the want of suitable provision for the custody and treatment of suicidal, homicidal, pyro and other dangerous forms of mania, greatly

enhances the liability of the commission of the most frightful tragedies, often involving, besides the loss of life and property, tedious and expensive prosecutions. These forms of disease are usually very insidious in their invasion, and not attended by those turbulent manifestations which press the confinement of their victims upon the attention of the community; and the timeliness of their restraint, as well as the probabilities of their restoration, will depend greatly upon the facilities of effecting both with the least discomfort and humiliation.

There are now five colored persons belonging to the District in the Maryland hospital, and the same number in the United States jail in this city, all insane, and probably incurable. The number of such persons in the District is not likely to diminish. Opinion and practice vary somewhat in regard to the propriety of associating white and colored insane persons in the same wards of the same institution; but I believe the majority of practical men decidedly condemn such association, and resort to it, if at all, only as a choice of great evils. The number of wards in this edifice will be so few, till the entire design is carried out, as utterly to forbid the assignment of one for each sex for the accommodation of the colored insane even, even should it be thought proper to place whites and blacks in nearly contiguous apartments. I see no alternative, therefore, but respectfully to suggest to you the recommendation of an appropriation of $8,000 for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of a plain, substantial two-story building, 35 feet wide by 65 feet long, in the rear of the western extremity of the present edifice, for the custody and treatment of sixteen colored insane. This arrangement will involve no additional expense for washing and cooking fixtures, nor increase of the official corps. If the entire plan of the main building should be carried out at some future day, another structure similar to that just recommended would probably be required in the rear of the eastern extremity of the east wing, whereby entire symmetry in the ultimate architectural arrangements would be maintained.

The fence enclosing the farm on the main road is made of posts and rails, which are now far advanced in decay; and I would suggest the propriety of replacing them by a plain wooden paling, similar to that surrounding the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution. Such a fence, if well lime-washed every spring, makes a very respectable appearance and is quite durable. The distance is about two hundred rods, and the kind of paling suggested will cost $5 per rod, showing that $1,000 will be required to complete it.

There are on the hospital farm, besides several inferior laborers' houses, two cottages—the one built of bricks, and the other of wood—very suitable the one for the gardener, and the other for the farmer, but need some repairs, both to preserve them from decay and to render them more comfortable and useful. I think $500 expended on each one would put them in good repair.

It will be as desirable on the score of economy as of comfort, in the support of the inmates of the institution, to have the farm stocked with a considerable herd of milch cows. I think eight would be a proper number at the outset, and their natural increase would be equal to the increasing wants of the institution. The most profitable cows cannot

be bought in this neighborhood for less than $40 each, and the purchase of eight at that rate would involve the expenditure of $320.

One or more carriages, with horses, for the use of patients, forms one of the ordinary and most valuable means in their hygienic and moral treatment, in every hospital for the insane. The afflicted inmates not only prize riding beyond any other mode of exercise or amusement, but can often be permitted to ride with great advantage long before they could be admitted to the open air in any other way. A suitable carriage and harnesses for two horses, capable of carrying eight persons, will cost $700.

The number of horses that have been required and used in building is as great as will be needed for all the current business of the farm and hospital, after the latter goes into operation. No further outlay for horses is, therefore, likely to be necessary, until age or accident renders some of them useless.

Some progress should be made every year in effecting the highly picturesque and pleasing improvements of which the grounds surrounding the hospital edifice are so easily susceptible. Whatever is calculated to invite the diseased mind from its delusions, whether of fear, hope, or reason, by arresting and occupying the attention, is justly regarded as of the first importance in the moral treatment of the insane, and there is no appeal either to the understanding or senses to which so large a class of minds will respond, as that made by the ever changing and ever grateful beauties of trees, shrubs, and flowers, amid walks and parterres. If $1,000 were placed at your disposal for the purchase of trees and planting them, and for grading walks, ditching drains, and walling embankments, much could gradually be accomplished, even with the small sum named, by the farm hands, at seasons when their services are not required in tilling the earth.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS SUGGESTED.

1. For the support of the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1856	$16,800
2. For erecting a lodge for colored insane	8,000
3. For fence on the main road	1,000
4. Repair of farm cottages	1,000
5. Milch cows	320
6. Patients' carriage and harnesses	700
7. Improvement of grounds	1,000
Total	28,820

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,
Superintendent.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Census Office, December 1, 1854.

I should have disbanded this office entirely in January last, soon after the appearance of the quarto publication of its results, had there not been a resolution adopted in both houses of Congress, calling for a new and condensed edition of the census.

The amount of labor expended upon the new volume can only be appreciated properly by those who have had experience in statistical matters.

To prepare a *Compendium of the Census* was something more than to prepare a compendium of any particular publication of it, and required frequent and laborious re-examinations of the returns. These examinations were necessary to test the accuracy of matter already prepared in whole or in part, and to furnish additional and valuable facts indispensable to the illustration and completeness of the work. The computation of ratio and comparative tables, and preparation of notes upon the whole results of the census, accumulating in the department since 1790, and requiring examination and clerical correction at almost every step—the recasting and combination of tables to adapt them to the size indicated for the work—the constant resort to reports of institutions, States, cities, and foreign countries, and to the schedules of the census, with a view to contrasts and comparisons—the final superintendence of the press and examination of proof—were sufficient to occupy my own time and that of the few assistants retained for the service, without interruption, very nearly to the present moment.

I think I can claim for the work the merit of great condensation, a wide range of subjects, (since it contains more material than the large work,) a fullness of illustration and systematic arrangement, and a degree of accuracy higher than obtains in our general census publications. In these respects it will not compare disadvantageously with the most approved statistical publications of other countries. That every care was taken to guard it from error I can assert, having issued a circular into every county and town, soliciting criticism upon the larger work, submitting the tables at the same time to every possible test in the office. It is not within human power, however, to arrive at entire accuracy in these matters.

For the plan of this compendium, and for many suggestions in regard to the census system of the United States, and to the mode which experience seems to have pointed out for its amelioration, I beg to refer you to the introductory sheets of the work.

I repeat the recommendation made in my last report, that the full mortality and manufacturing tables of towns and counties be published. The former have been called for by physicians, medical societies and associations in every section of the country, and in a memorial, which is annexed, from the National Medical Convention. There is no doubt that although defective in many respects, the cause of science will be promoted by their publication. The statistics of manufactures equal,

if not exceed in value, those of the same kind printed at other periods by government, and have in many particulars been completed to date, through the instrumentality of special circulars. The whole of the tables, manufacturing and mortality, can be comprised in a volume little larger than the compendium. For its preparation but a small appropriation will be required, as it became necessary in a great part to complete the matter for the purposes of that work.

The Census Office, during my connexion with it, has been sustained upon an unexpended balance in the treasury, which was charged also with many payments for work previously accomplished, including a large amount to marshals and their assistants. Only sufficient, after rigid economy, remains to provide for the arrangement and preservation of the schedules, and other papers and documents.

I solicit your especial consideration of the case of the persons who have been employed under me in the execution of this work. Though selected for their experience in statistical matters, their zeal and capacity; though performing the highest class of duties, and often for weeks at a time devoting an extra number of hours daily to the work, they have, since the month of July, received a much lower rate of compensation than any other clerks in Washington; lower than has been received during the last two years in this office, and greatly lower than during the previous fiscal year. In the present high prices of living in Washington, this reduction has been seriously felt. As I could not believe it was the intention of Congress to put them upon a worse footing than other employés performing similar services, but rather conceived it was from an oversight that they were not included in the relief act of August 4, 1854, I retained them, promising that their claims should be presented in the proper quarter, notwithstanding more lucrative positions were occasionally opening. The amount, at best, is but small.

Having completed the work with which I was charged, except in a few particulars, which will require a brief superintendence, I have disbanded the office, and with this tender my resignation of the post of Superintendent of the Census, to take effect in the course of the present month.

For the confidence and consideration which I have ever received at your hands, and which I have endeavored in every way to justify, accept the assurances of

Your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

MEMORIAL.

Your memorialist, in behalf of the American Medical Association, and by its authority, humbly and respectfully presents the following petition to your honorable body:

At the meeting of the American Medical Association held in Rich-

mond, Virginia, in May, 1852, a resolution was offered and passed, appointing a committee to memorialize Congress, respectfully requesting that a large edition of the medical statistics furnished by the census lately taken be published in a separate form for distribution among the members of the medical profession throughout the United States.

The committee, in May, 1852, after the adjournment of the association, drew up a memorial and had it presented to your honorable body, upon which no action was taken.

In May, 1853, when the association met in New York, the undersigned reported these facts, when it was resolved that the committee do again memorialize Congress.

Your memorialist, therefore, as chairman of said committee, respectfully again approaches your honorable body, praying your serious consideration.

The subject of medical or vital statistics has attracted the attention, and been actively and scientifically pursued in most enlightened nations of Europe, and has excited much attention in many of the States of the Union, in some of which a regular system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, is adopted, and in others is under legislative consideration; and the publication of the medical statistics from the United States census would be of considerable importance at the present time, as giving aid to a more thorough investigation of this valuable and interesting part of medical knowledge and hygiene, which must lead ultimately to very benevolent results. It has been objected that the returns are imperfect. This is readily granted; still the publication is important, as enabling the members of the medical profession to make suggestive alterations as improvement not only in the manner, but the means employed for obtaining such information as may be honorable not only to the profession, but to the country.

The members of the American Medical Association, composed of elected delegates from the most eminent of the medical profession through the different States of the Union, at great expense and sacrifice of personal convenience and valuable time, assemble each year, in different States, for the sole object of elevating the moral and intellectual character of the profession, as advancing the medical and all the collateral sciences, and promoting all hygienic or sanitary measures which may tend to the ameliorating or alleviating the diseases of our country; and with such scientific and benevolent objects for their guide and pursuit, the undersigned feels a sanguine hope that petitions coming from such a body will not only receive your respectful and serious attention, but, if practicable, be adopted.

Your memorialist, therefore, in behalf of the committee and the American Medical Association, humbly prays that you will grant this, their petition.

THOMAS Y. SIMONS, M. D.,
Chairman Committee American Medical Association.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 18, 1852.

At a meeting of the "American Medical Association," held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, May 6, 1852, Thomas Y. Simons, M. D., of

South Carolina, C. Boyle, M. D., of the District of Columbia, and George Sumner, M. D., of Connecticut, were appointed a committee to memorialize the Congress of the United States "to have published, in a separate form, for distribution among the medical profession, under the auspices of this association, a large edition of the medical statistics furnished by the census lately taken."

A. R. WELLFORD, M. D.,
President of the American Medical Association.

P. CLAIBORNE GOOCH, M. D.,
EDWARD L. BEADLE, M. D., } *Secretaries.*

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society that much useful information will be given to the profession and the public by the publication of classified tables, embodying the facts contained in the mortality returns of the last census of the United States; and that it would be a subject of deep regret to this body, and they believe to the medical profession throughout the country, if so large a body of important facts as are contained in these returns should be lost to the public.

Therefore, this society respectfully prays Congress to cause those returns to be tabulated and published in such manner as to embody and diffuse the largest amount of useful information.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
New York, February 10, 1852.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Academy, the publication of the statistics of mortality contained in the census report of the United States is highly desirable, &c., &c.

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